



LAS VIRGENES MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT
4232 Las Virgenes Road, Calabasas, CA 91302

AGENDA
REGULAR MEETING
July 7, 2020, 9:00 AM

Public Participation for Meetings of Las Virgenes Municipal Water District Board of Directors in Response to COVID-19

On March 4, 2020, Governor Newsom proclaimed a State of Emergency in California as a result of the threat of COVID-19. On March 17, 2020, Governor Newsom issued Executive Order N-29-20 (superseding the Brown Act-related provisions of Executive Order N-25-20 issued on March 12, 2020), which allows a local legislative body to hold public meetings via teleconferencing and to make public meetings accessible telephonically or otherwise electronically to all members of the public seeking to observe and to address the local legislative body. Pursuant to Executive Order N-29-20, please be advised that members of the Las Virgenes Municipal Water District will participate in meetings telephonically.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION: Pursuant to Executive N-29-20 and given the current health concerns, members of the public can access meetings live on-line, with audio and limited video, at www.LVMWD.com/LiveStream. In addition, members of the public can submit comments electronically for consideration by sending them to www.LVMWD.com/LiveStream. To ensure distribution to the members of the Las Virgenes Municipal Water District Board of Directors prior to consideration of the agenda, please submit comments 24 hours prior to the day of the meeting. Those comments, as well as any comments received during the meeting, will be distributed to the members of the Board of Directors and will be made part of the official public record of the meeting. Contact Josie Guzman, Executive Assistant/Clerk of the Board, at (818) 251-2123 or jguzman@lvmwd.com with any questions.

ACCESSIBILITY: If requested, the agenda and backup materials will be made available in appropriate alternative formats to persons with a disability, as required by Section 202 of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. Sec. 12132), and the federal rules and regulations adopted in implementation thereof. Any person who requires a disability-related modification or accommodation, in order to observe and/or offer public comment may request such reasonable modification, accommodation, aid, or service by contacting the Executive Assistant/Clerk of the Board by telephone at (818) 251-2123 or via email to jguzman@lvmwd.com no later than 9:00 AM on the day before the scheduled meeting.

Members of the public wishing to address the Board of Directors are advised that a statement of Public Comment Protocols is available from the Clerk of the Board. Prior to speaking, each speaker is asked to review these protocols, complete a speakers' card, and hand it to the Clerk of the Board. Speakers will be recognized in the order the cards are received. A live webcast of the meeting will be available at LVMWD.com. Also, a web-based version of the speaker card is available for those who would like to submit written comments electronically or request to make public comment by telephone during the meeting.

The Public Comments agenda item is presented to allow the public to address the Board on matters not on the agenda. The public may also present comments on matters on the agenda; speakers for agendized items will be recognized at the time the item is called up for discussion.

Materials prepared by the District in connection with the subject matter on the agenda are available for public inspection at 4232 Las Virgenes Road, Calabasas, CA 91302. Materials prepared by the District and distributed to the Board during this meeting are available for public inspection at the meeting or as soon thereafter as possible. Materials presented to the Board by the public will be maintained as part of the records of these proceedings and are available upon request to the Clerk of the Board.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

1 CALL TO ORDER AND ROLL CALL

2 APPROVAL OF AGENDA

3 PUBLIC COMMENTS

Members of the public may now address the Board of Directors **ON MATTERS NOT APPEARING ON THE AGENDA**, but within the jurisdiction of the Board. No action shall be taken on any matter not appearing on the agenda unless authorized by Subdivision (b) of Government Code Section 54954.2

4 CONSENT CALENDAR

Matters listed under the Consent Calendar are considered to be routine, non-controversial and normally approved with one motion. If discussion is requested by a member of the Board on any Consent Calendar item, or if a member of the public wishes to comment on an item, that item will be removed from the Consent Calendar for separate action.

A List of Demands: July 7, 2020 (Pg. 6)

Receive and File

B Minutes: Regular Meeting of June 16, 2020 (Pg. 41)

Approve

C **Monthly Cash and Investment Report: May 2020 (Pg. 51)**

Receive and file the Monthly Cash and Investment Report for May 2020.

D **Annual Report: Records Review and Destruction (Pg. 63)**

Authorize the destruction of records in accordance with the District's records retention schedule and the Las Virgenes Municipal Water District Code.

E **Tract No. 53138 (Deerlake Ranch): Approval of Change in Scope No. 3 (Pg. 75)**

Authorize the Director of Engineering and External Affairs to execute Change in Scope No. 3 to Envicom Corporation, in the amount of \$14,368, increasing the contract amount from \$32,077 to \$46,445, to perform additional environmental review for Tract No. 53138 (Deerlake Ranch).

F **Response to Coronavirus (COVID-19) Pandemic: Janitorial Contract Increase (Pg. 88)**

Authorize the General Manager to execute a change order for US Metro Group, Inc., increasing the annual amount by \$20,480, from \$159,858.25 to \$180,338.25 to include enhanced cleaning/sanitizing of office spaces in response to COVID-19 as part of the annual janitorial contract and include the additional amount in subsequent renewal options.

G **Annual Purchase Orders to Hach Company and Aquatic Bioassay & Consulting Laboratories, Inc. (Pg. 90)**

Authorize the General Manager to issue annual purchase orders to Hach Company, in the amount of \$130,000, and Aquatic Bioassay & Consulting Laboratories, Inc., in the amount of \$100,000, for the period of July 1, 2020 through June 30, 2021.

5 **ILLUSTRATIVE AND/OR VERBAL PRESENTATION AGENDA ITEMS**

A **Legislative and Regulatory Updates (Pg. 92)**

B **Water Supply Conditions Update (Pg. 155)**

6 **TREASURER**

7 **BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

A **Response to Coronavirus (COVID-19) Pandemic: Continuation of Emergency (Pg. 157)**

Approve the continuation of an emergency declaration for response to the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic.

B **CASA Annual Business Meeting: Board of Directors Election and Dues Resolution (Pg. 159)**

Designate and authorize a Board Member to cast the District's vote in favor of the four-member slate of directors and approval of the dues resolution for Fiscal Year 2021 for the California Association of Sanitation Agencies.

8 **FACILITIES AND OPERATIONS**

A **Risk and Resilience Assessment and Updated Emergency Response Plan: Award (Pg. 170)**

Accept the proposal from Tetra Tech, Inc., and authorize the General Manager to execute a professional services agreement, in the amount of \$53,920, to complete a risk and resilience assessment and update the District's Emergency Response Plan.

9 **FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION**

A **Authorization to Participate in the California Asset Management Program (Pg. 196)**

Pass, approve and adopt proposed Resolution No. 2579, authorizing participation in the California Asset Management Program.

RESOLUTION NO. 2579

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF LAS VIRGENES MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT ("DISTRICT") AUTHORIZING THE DISTRICT TO JOIN WITH OTHER PUBLIC AGENCIES AS A PARTICIPANT OF THE CALIFORNIA ASSET MANAGEMENT TRUST AND TO INVEST IN SHARES OF THE TRUST AND IN INDIVIDUAL PORTFOLIOS

(Reference is hereby made to Resolution No. 2579 on file in the District's Resolution Book and by this reference the same is incorporated herein.)

10 **ENGINEERING AND EXTERNAL AFFAIRS**

A **Calleguas-Las Virgenes Municipal Water District Interconnection Project: CEQA Finding and Call for Bids (Pg. 202)**

Consider the Final Environmental Impact Report prepared by Calleguas Municipal Water District as the lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act; find that changes or alterations have been incorporated to substantially lessen all significant environmental effects as identified in the Final Environmental Impact Report; approve the project together with the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program; authorize the General Manager to file a Notice of Determination with the Los Angeles County Registrar-Recorder/County Clerk; and authorize the issuance of a call for bids for construction of the District's portions of the Calleguas-Las Virgenes Municipal Water District Interconnection Project.

11 **NON-ACTION ITEMS**

A **Organization Reports**

B **Director's Reports on Outside Meetings**

C **General Manager Reports**

(1) General Business

(2) Follow-Up Items

D **Director's Comments**

12 **FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS**

13 **PUBLIC COMMENTS**

Members of the public may now address the Board of Directors **ON MATTERS NOT APPEARING ON THE AGENDA**, but within the jurisdiction of the Board. No action shall be taken on any matter not appearing on the agenda unless authorized by Subdivision (b) of Government Code Section 54954.2

14 **CLOSED SESSION**

A **Threat to Public Services or Facilities (Government Code Section 54957a)):**

Consultation with Ivo Nkwenji, Security Operations Manager

15 **OPEN SESSION AND ADJOURNMENT**

Pursuant to Section 202 of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. Sec. 12132), and applicable federal rules and regulations, requests for a disability-related modification or accommodation, including auxiliary aids or services, in order to attend or participate in a meeting, should be made to the Executive Assistant/Clerk of the Board in advance of the meeting to ensure availability of the requested service or accommodation. Notices, agendas, and public documents related to the Board meetings can be made available in appropriate alternative format upon request.

LAS VIRGENES MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

To: LYNDA LO-HILL, TREASURER

Payments for Board Meeting of : July 7, 2020

Deputy Treasurer has verified that all checks and wire transfers were issued in conformance with LVMWD Administrative Code Section 2-6.203.

Wells Fargo Bank A/C No. 4806-994448

Checks Nos. 85211 through 85364 were issued in the total amount of \$ 765,169.19

Payments through wire transfers as follows:

6/30/2020 Metropolitan Water District Payment for water deliveries in the month of April 2020 \$ 1,672,380.46

Sub-Total Wires \$ 1,672,380.46

Total Payments \$ 2,437,549.65

(Reference is hereby to these demands on file in the District's Check Register and by this reference the same is incorporated herein and made a part hereof.)

**CHECK LISTING FOR BOARD MEETING
07/07/20**

Company Name	Company No.	Check No.	Check No.	Check No.	Total
		85211 thru 85246 06/16/20	85247 thru 85318 06/23/20	85319 thru 85364 06/30/20	
		Amount	Amount	Amount	
Potable Water Operations	101	10,766.93	57,390.43	27,589.19	95,746.55
Recycled Water Operations	102				-
Sanitation Operations	130	1,084.43	5,580.41	476.81	7,141.65
Potable Water Construction	201			1,650.75	1,650.75
Water Conservation Construction	203				-
Sani- Construction	230				-
Potable Water Replacement	301		6,420.25	12,734.15	19,154.40
Reclaimed Water Replace	302				-
Sanitation Replacement	330				-
Internal Service	701	72,470.99	88,784.22	102,592.55	263,847.76
JPA Operations	751	101,735.78	53,380.52	38,212.17	193,328.47
JPA Construction	752				-
JPA Replacement	754	60,902.80	29,817.64	93,579.17	184,299.61
Total Printed		246,960.93	241,373.47	276,834.79	765,169.19
Net Total		246,960.93	241,373.47	276,834.79	765,169.19



MWD
METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
 700 North Alameda Street
 Los Angeles, CA, 90012-2944

INVOICE

Billed To:
 Las Virgenes Municipal Water District



Service Address
 4232 Las Virgenes Road
 Calabasas, CA 91302

April 2020	Page No. 1 of 1
Mailed: 05/08/2020	Due Date: 06/30/2020
Invoice Number: 10059	Revision: 0

NOTICE

The MWD Administrative Code Section 4507 and 4508 require that payment must be made in "Good Funds" by the due date or the payment will be considered delinquent and an additional charge shall be assessed.

DELIVERIES	Volume (AF)
Total Water Treated Delivered	1,411.3
Total Water Untreated Delivered	

SALES	Type	Volume (AF)	Rate (\$ /AF)	Total (\$)
Full Service	Tier 1 Supply Rate	1,411.3	\$208.00	\$293,550.40
	System Access Rate	1,411.3	\$346.00	\$488,309.80
	Water Stewardship Rate	1,411.3	\$65.00	\$91,734.50
	System Power Rate	1,411.3	\$136.00	\$191,936.80
	Treatment Surcharge	1,411.3	\$323.00	\$455,849.90
SUBTOTAL				\$1,521,381.40

OTHER CHARGES AND CREDITS	Rate (\$ /AF)	
Capacity Charge(Payment Schedule: M)	\$33,660.00	
Readiness To Serve Charge(Payment Schedule: M)	\$117,339.06	
SUBTOTAL		\$150,999.06

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	Volume (AF)	Tier1 %	Peak Day	Flow (CFS)
Capacity Charge			8/9/2018	45.9
Purchase Order Firm Delivery To Date (Jan 2015 to Dec 2024)	101,819.0			
Tier 1 Annual Limit (For Current Calendar Year)	24,359.0			
Tier 1 YTD Deliveries (For Current Calendar Year)	5,212.3	21.4		
Tier 1 Current Month Deliveries	1,411.3			
Purchase Order Commitment (Jan 2015 to Dec 2024)	162,390.0			

INVOICE TOTAL

Volume AF
1,411.3

Amount Now Due
\$1,672,380.46

Note: Amount Due is based on information above

Approved for Payment:

John Zhao 5/11/20
 John Zhao Date

Approved for Payment
David W. Pedersen 05/27/20
 David W. Pedersen, P.E.

PAID
 wired on 6/30/20
 JC 8

Batch Number - 280417

Bank Account - 00146807 Cash-General

Payment Number	Date	Address Number	Name	Payment Stub Message	Document		Key		Amount	Invoice Number
					Ty	Number	Itm	Co		
85211	06/16/20	16051	ACCURATE TELECOM	MGB TELEWORKER SETUP	PV	170568	001	00701	3,808.16	19679
				CR-MGB TELEWORKER SETUP	PD	170569	001	00701	107.95-	591
				Payment Amount					3,700.21	
85212	06/16/20	8680	ADS, LLC	MAY'20 FLOW MNTG	PV	170387	001	00701	745.00	22085.22-0520
				MAY'20 FLOW MNTG	PV	170387	002	00701	2,235.00	22085.22-0520
				Payment Amount					2,980.00	
85213	06/16/20	19993	ALEXANDER'S CONTRACT SERVICES, INC.	MTR READS 4/27~5/22	PV	170374	001	00701	19,204.06	102828
				Payment Amount					19,204.06	
85214	06/16/20	20695	AT&T	SRV 6/5~7/4/20	PV	170571	001	00101	83.44	0051/060520
				SRV 6/5~7/4/20	PV	170571	002	00101	50.07	0051/060520
				SRV 6/5~7/4/20	PV	170571	003	00101	64.36	0051/060520
				SRV 6/5~7/4/20	PV	170571	004	00101	760.61	0051/060520
				SRV 6/5~7/4/20	PV	170571	005	00101	539.37	0051/060520
				SRV 6/5~7/4/20	PV	170571	006	00101	53.92	0051/060520
				SRV 6/5~7/4/20	PV	170571	007	00101	50.07	0051/060520
				SRV 6/5~7/4/20	PV	170571	008	00101	50.07	0051/060520
				SRV 6/5~7/4/20	PV	170571	009	00101	50.07	0051/060520
				SRV 6/5~7/4/20	PV	170571	010	00101	50.07	0051/060520
				SRV 6/5~7/4/20	PV	170571	011	00101	50.07	0051/060520
				SRV 6/5~7/4/20	PV	170571	012	00101	50.07	0051/060520

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Payment Number	Date	Address Number	Name	Payment Stub Message	Document		Key		Amount	Invoice Number
					Ty	Number	Itm	Co		
				SRV 6/5~7/4/20	PV	170571	013	00101	219.52	0051/060520
				SRV 6/5~7/4/20	PV	170571	014	00101	50.07	0051/060520
				SRV 6/5~7/4/20	PV	170571	015	00101	25.03	0051/060520
				SRV 6/5~7/4/20	PV	170571	016	00101	25.04	0051/060520
				Payment Amount					2,171.85	
85215	06/16/20	16253	AT&T MOBILITY	WIRELESS SRV 5/4~6/3	PV	170572	001	00701	202.94	9332/060320
				WIRELESS SRV 5/4~6/3	PV	170572	002	00701	41.25	9332/060320
				WIRELESS SRV 5/4~6/3	PV	170572	003	00701	409.60	9332/060320
				WIRELESS SRV 5/4~6/3	PV	170572	004	00701	43.72	9332/060320
				WIRELESS SRV 5/4~6/3	PV	170572	005	00701	86.46	9332/060320
				WIRELESS SRV 5/4~6/3	PV	170572	006	00701	27.51	9332/060320
				WIRELESS SRV 5/4~6/3	PV	170572	007	00701	74.30	9332/060320
				WIRELESS SRV 5/4~6/3	PV	170572	008	00701	170.25	9332/060320
				WIRELESS SRV 5/4~6/3	PV	170572	009	00701	30.87	9332/060320
				WIRELESS SRV 5/4~6/3	PV	170572	010	00701	72.42	9332/060320
				WIRELESS SRV 5/4~6/3	PV	170572	011	00701	43.23	9332/060320
				WIRELESS SRV 5/4~6/3	PV	170572	012	00701	651.18	9332/060320
				WIRELESS SRV 5/4~6/3	PV	170572	013	00701	29.00	9332/060320
				WIRELESS SRV 5/4~6/3	PV	170572	014	00701	43.23	9332/060320
				WIRELESS SRV 5/4~6/3	PV	170572	015	00701	1,112.50	9332/060320
				WIRELESS SRV 5/4~6/3	PV	170572	016	00701	72.08	9332/060320

Batch Number - 280417

Bank Account - 00146807 Cash-General

Payment . . .		Address	Name	Payment Stub Message	Document . . .		Key		Amount	Invoice
Number	Date	Number			Ty	Number	Itm	Co		Number
				WIRELESS SRV 5/4~6/3	PV	170572	017	00701	70.42	9332/060320
85216	06/16/20	9067	AUSTIN-MAC, INC.	Payment Amount INSPECT HOPPER FIRE DMG	PV	170495	001	00701	3,348.00	30436
				Payment Amount					3,180.96	
85217	06/16/20	8319	BAC TEE SYSTEMS, INC.	TRENCH COVER	PV	170566	001	00701	22,967.80	338-002
				Payment Amount					3,348.00	
85218	06/16/20	20491	BEST BEST & KRIEGER LLP	P/E 3/31 FED LBBY	PV	170408	001	00701	7,500.00	875283
				P/E 3/31 ST LBBY	PV	170409	001	00701	5,000.00	875284
				P/E 4/30 FED LBBY	PV	170410	001	00701	7,500.00	877612
				P/E 4/30 ST LBBY	PV	170411	001	00701	5,000.00	877613
				Payment Amount					22,967.80	
85219	06/16/20	2964	CA DEPARTMENT OF TAX&FEE ADMINISTRATIO N	USETAXES-MAY' 20	PV	170561	001	00701	731.00	097-817885/05 3120
				Payment Amount					731.00	
85220	06/16/20	16364	D&H WATER SYSTEMS INC.	2- 1 RPM MOTORS	PV	170377	001	00751	790.43	I 2020-0550
				Payment Amount					790.43	
85221	06/16/20	20685	DOCUMENT SYSTEMS INC	4/24~5/23 CANON MNT-CS	PV	170375	001	00701	49.26	133070
				Payment Amount					49.26	
85222	06/16/20	18441	EMPLOYEE RELATIONS NETWORK	EE BACKGROUND CHECK	PV	170564	001	00701	79.72	88005
				Payment Amount					79.72	
85223	06/16/20	6770	G.I. INDUSTRIES	5/16~5/31 DISP SHOP	PV	170525	001	00701	1,057.64	2946506-0283- 1
				5/16~5/31 25 YD-RLV	PV	170562	001	00751	618.21	2946706-0283- 7

Alt Payee 6771 G.I. INDUSTRIES
P. O. BOX 541065

Batch Number - 280417

Bank Account - 00146807 Cash-General

Payment . . .		Address	Name	Payment Stub Message	Document . . .	Key		Amount	Invoice
Number	Date	Number			Ty	Number	Itm Co		Number
LOS ANGELES CA 90054-1065									
				Payment Amount				1,675.85	
85224	06/16/20	18679	GSE	RTN#2-DGSTR#2	PD	170381	001 00754	1,750.00-	10680/RTN#2
			CONSTRUCTION, INC.	REHAB					
				PMT#2-DGSTR	PV	170382	001 00701	35,000.00	10680/PMT#2
				#2 REHAB					
				Payment Amount				33,250.00	
85225	06/16/20	2705	HACH COMPANY	LAB SUPPLIES	PV	170497	001 00701	2,744.77	11972181
				AIRBLAST	PV	170498	001 00701	2,595.20	11968663
				SYSTEM					
				CR#11915068	PD	170499	001 00701	20.87-	2178051
				CR#11915068	PD	170500	001 00701	129.62-	2178184
		Alt Payee	6442	HACH COMPANY 2207 COLLECTIONS CENTER DR CHICAGO IL 60693					
				Payment Amount				5,189.48	
85226	06/16/20	4808	HILL BROTHERS	55 GAL	PV	170517	001 00751	370.68	07069047
			CHEMICAL COMPANY	AMMONIUM SULFATE					
				Payment Amount				370.68	
85227	06/16/20	2727	IDEXX	COMPRTR/COILE	PV	170380	001 00701	2,366.29	3063810960
			LABORATORIES	RT/BOTTLES					
		Alt Payee	6447	IDEXX LABORATORIES P. O. BOX 101327 ATLANTA GA 30392-1327					
				Payment Amount				2,366.29	
85228	06/16/20	16393	JACK HENRY & ASSOCIATES, INC.	AUTOTEL MNT FY 20/21	PV	170407	001 00701	3,260.00	3410101
				Payment Amount				3,260.00	
85229	06/16/20	6777	CAL-COAST	TRACTOR	PV	170563	001 00751	1,623.74	625523
			MACHINERY	MAINTENANCE					
		Alt Payee	7133	JOHN DEERE FINANCIAL PO BOX 4450 CAROL STREAM IL 60197-4450					
				Payment Amount				1,623.74	
85230	06/16/20	3352	LAS VIRGENES MUNICIPAL WATER	BD #7/RW 4/28~5/27	PV	170507	001 00701	289.35	2655/060320

Batch Number - 280417

Bank Account - 00146807 Cash-General

Payment Number	Date	Address Number	Name	Payment Stub Message	Document Ty	Number	Key ltm Co	Amount	Invoice Number
DISTRICT									
				IND HILLS	PV	170508	001 00751	33.72	0558/060320
				4/29~5/28					
				MORRSN P/S	PV	170509	001 00751	33.72	0331/060320
				4/29~5/28					
				EQS TNK	PV	170510	001 00101	195.67	0896/060320
				4/29~5/29					
				RWPS	PV	170511	001 00701	240.65	2645/060320
				4/28~5/27					
				WLK FLT	PV	170512	001 00101	581.30	0907/060320
				4/29~5/29					
				WLK FLT	PV	170513	001 00101	315.63	0909/060320
				4/29~5/29					
				BD#8/RW	PV	170514	001 00701	242.32	2652/060320
				4/28~5/27					
				BD#8/RECL	PV	170515	001 00701	232.92	2646/060320
				4/28~5/27					
				HQ PWP/DEMO	PV	170516	001 00751	171.80	0151/060320
				4/28~5/27					
				Payment Amount				2,337.08	
85231	06/16/20	11410	LOS ANGELES	SMM CSTL	PV	170560	001 00754	1,337.00	00122790
			COUNTY-REGION	ZONE-EXEMPT					
			AL PLANNING						
				Payment Amount				1,337.00	
85232	06/16/20	19155	MCR	8" MAGNETIC	PV	170376	001 00701	4,842.09	39036
			TECHNOLOGIES,	FLOW MTR					
			INC.						
				8" MAGNETIC	PV	170376	002 00701	336.07	39036
				FLOW MTR					
				Payment Amount				5,178.16	
85233	06/16/20	2302	OFFICE DEPOT	PENS/PENCILS/	PV	170528	001 00701	85.27	487045784001
				POST ITS					
				DISH SOAP	PV	170529	001 00701	29.98	487047009001
				STORAGE FILES	PV	170530	001 00701	69.62	495962059001
				NOTE PADS	PV	170531	001 00701	11.80	498294451001
				TONERS &	PV	170532	001 00701	728.86	498272670001
				PAPER					
				FRAMES & TAPE	PV	170533	001 00701	35.63	498294450001
				PAPER	PV	170534	001 00701	21.90	498272670002
				INK	PV	170535	001 00701	76.12	501173470001
				CARTRIDGES					

Batch Number - 280417

Bank Account - 00146807 Cash-General

Payment Number	Payment Date	Address Number	Name	Payment Stub Message	Document Ty	Document Number	Key Itm	Key Co	Amount	Invoice Number
				Payment Amount					1,059.18	
85234	06/16/20	20728	OLIVAREZ MADRUGA LEMIEUX & O'NEILL	LEGAL SRV-MAY 2020	PV	170496	001	00701	9,587.67	140/MAY'20
				LEGAL SRV-MAY 2020	PV	170496	003	00701	112.50	140/MAY'20
				Payment Amount					9,700.17	
85235	06/16/20	13586	ORACLE AMERICA, INC.	JDE MAINT 2/23~5/22/20	PV	170565	001	00701	19,220.53	44875032
				Payment Amount					19,220.53	
85236	06/16/20	18983	POWERFLO PRODUCTS, INC.	SEAL RPR-TWN LKS PMP	PV	170378	001	00101	533.49	55484
				Payment Amount					533.49	
85237	06/16/20	8484	PRAXAIR DISTRIBUTION, INC	CYLNDR RENT 4/20~5/20	PV	170379	001	00101	197.10	96732407
		Alt Payee	8898	PRAXAIR DISTRIBUTION INC. DEPT. LA 21511 PASADENA CA 91185-1511						
				Payment Amount					197.10	
85238	06/16/20	20334	PRUDENTIAL OVERALL SUPPLY	05/20 UNFRMS/MATS/T WLS	PV	170464	001	00701	63.30	170991371
				05/20 UNFRMS/MATS/T WLS	PV	170464	002	00701	61.87	170991371
				05/20 UNFRMS/MATS/T WLS	PV	170465	001	00701	69.20	170992656
				05/20 UNFRMS/MATS/T WLS	PV	170465	002	00701	61.87	170992656
				05/20 UNFRMS/MATS/T WLS	PV	170466	001	00701	68.50	170993930
				05/20 UNFRMS/MATS/T WLS	PV	170466	002	00701	61.87	170993930

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Payment . . .		Address	Name	Payment Stub Message	Document . . .		Key		Amount	Invoice
Number	Date	Number			Ty	Number	ltn	Co		Number
				05/20	PV	170467	001	00701	68.50	170995161
				UNFRMS/MATS/T						
				WLS						
				05/20	PV	170467	002	00701	61.87	170995161
				UNFRMS/MATS/T						
				WLS						
				05/20	PV	170468	001	00701	68.50	170996442
				UNFRMS/MATS/T						
				WLS						
				05/20	PV	170468	002	00701	61.87	170996442
				UNFRMS/MATS/T						
				WLS						
				05/20	PV	170469	001	00701	9.60	170991483
				UNFRMS/MATS/T						
				WLS						
				05/20	PV	170469	002	00701	21.44	170991483
				UNFRMS/MATS/T						
				WLS						
				05/20	PV	170470	001	00701	9.60	170992778
				UNFRMS/MATS/T						
				WLS						
				05/20	PV	170470	002	00701	21.44	170992778
				UNFRMS/MATS/T						
				WLS						
				05/20	PV	170471	001	00701	9.60	170994054
				UNFRMS/MATS/T						
				WLS						
				05/20	PV	170471	002	00701	21.44	170994054
				UNFRMS/MATS/T						
				WLS						
				05/20	PV	170472	001	00701	9.60	170995280
				UNFRMS/MATS/T						
				WLS						
				05/20	PV	170472	002	00701	21.44	170995280
				UNFRMS/MATS/T						
				WLS						
				05/20	PV	170473	001	00701	9.60	170996584
				UNFRMS/MATS/T						
				WLS						
				05/20	PV	170473	002	00701	21.44	170996584
				UNFRMS/MATS/T						

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Payment Number	Date	Address Number	Name	Payment Stub Message	Document Ty	Number	Key Itm	Co	Amount	Invoice Number
				WLS						
				05/20	PV	170474	001	00701	309.93	170991369
				UNFRMS/MATS/T						
				WLS						
				05/20	PV	170475	001	00701	309.93	170992654
				UNFRMS/MATS/T						
				WLS						
				05/20	PV	170476	001	00701	309.93	170993928
				UNFRMS/MATS/T						
				WLS						
				05/20	PV	170477	001	00701	309.93	170995159
				UNFRMS/MATS/T						
				WLS						
				05/20	PV	170478	001	00701	309.93	170996440
				UNFRMS/MATS/T						
				WLS						
				05/20	PV	170479	001	00701	33.20	170991370
				UNFRMS/MATS/T						
				WLS						
				05/20	PV	170479	002	00701	30.83	170991370
				UNFRMS/MATS/T						
				WLS						
				05/20	PV	170480	001	00701	33.20	170992655
				UNFRMS/MATS/T						
				WLS						
				05/20	PV	170480	002	00701	30.83	170992655
				UNFRMS/MATS/T						
				WLS						
				05/20	PV	170481	001	00701	33.20	170993929
				UNFRMS/MATS/T						
				WLS						
				05/20	PV	170481	002	00701	30.83	170993929
				UNFRMS/MATS/T						
				WLS						
				05/20	PV	170482	001	00701	33.20	170995160
				UNFRMS/MATS/T						
				WLS						
				05/20	PV	170482	002	00701	30.83	170995160
				UNFRMS/MATS/T						
				WLS						
				05/20	PV	170484	001	00701	33.20	170996441

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Payment Number	Payment Date	Address Number	Name	Payment Stub Message	Document Ty	Document Number	Key Itm	Key Co	Amount	Invoice Number
				UNFRMS/MATS/T WLS						
				05/20	PV	170484	002	00701	30.83	170996441
				UNFRMS/MATS/T WLS						
				Payment Amount					2,672.35	
85239	06/16/20	16022	ROLLS SCAFFOLD & EQUIPMENT, INC	SCFFLD-WLK 4/27~5/24	PV	170373	001	00701	2,268.02	6084696S1C
				Payment Amount					2,268.02	
85240	06/16/20	6766	SAWYER PETROLEUM	490 GAL DIESEL-RLV & FARM	PV	170406	001	00701	948.47	V154345
				Payment Amount					948.47	
85241	06/16/20	20412	SHRED-IT USA LLC	MAY'20 DOC SHRDNG	PV	170384	001	00701	56.43	8129798350
				Payment Amount					56.43	
85242	06/16/20	2957	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON	RW P/S 4/29~6/1/20 NEM	PV	170559	001	00751	48,598.33	4500-42/06062 0
				Payment Amount					48,598.33	
85243	06/16/20	2958	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS CO	WLK P/S 5/1~6/1	PV	170519	001	00101	15.29	9400/060120
				TAPIA 5/4~6/3	PV	170520	001	00751	934.08	4000/060520
				RANCHO 5/4~6/3	PV	170521	001	00751	658.61	4200/060520
				JBR P/S 4/30~6/1	PV	170522	001	00101	15.78	1200/060320
				HQ & OPS 5/4~6/3	PV	170523	001	00701	755.03	3600/060520
				CORNELL 5/4~6/3	PV	170524	001	00101	455.84	0400/060520
				Payment Amount					2,834.63	
85244	06/16/20	14479	STEPHEN'S VIDEO PRODUCTIONS	VIDEO SRV JPA MTGS-MAY'20	PV	170385	001	00701	1,000.00	5-27-20
				VIDEO SRV LV MTGS-MAY'20	PV	170386	001	00701	1,000.00	5-29-20
				Payment Amount					2,000.00	

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Payment Number	Date	Address Number	Name	Payment Stub Message	Document		Key		Amount	Invoice Number
					Ty	Number	Itm	Co		
85245	06/16/20	19685	W. LITTEN INC.	SPRYFLD 5/26~5/29 TRAIL MAINT-TAPIA 5/27	PV	170494	001	00701	6,554.39	20024
					PV	170526	001	00701	413.23	20025
				SPRYFLD 6/1~6/5	PV	170527	001	00701	6,491.40	20026
				Payment Amount					13,459.02	
85246	06/16/20	3048	WEST COAST AIR CONDITIONING	PM/FLTRS/BELT S-BD8	PV	170388	001	00701	650.00	S108366
				PM/FLTR BLDG 2	PV	170389	001	00701	35.00	S108374
				PM/FLTRS RLV	PV	170390	001	00701	385.00	S108376
				PM/FLTRS BLDG 7	PV	170391	001	00701	265.00	S108377
				PM/FLTRS LV2	PV	170392	001	00701	155.00	S108390
				PM/FLTRS L/S 2	PV	170393	001	00701	107.00	S108391
				PM/FLTRS L/S 1	PV	170394	001	00701	118.00	S108392
				PM/FLTRS WLK	PV	170395	001	00701	45.00	S108396
				PM/FLTR CORNELL P/S	PV	170396	001	00701	50.00	S108397
				BELTS/GREASE BEARINGS BD8	PV	170397	001	00701	61.05	S108599
				PM/LUBE BEARINGS	PV	170404	001	00701	450.00	S108538
				BELTS/GREASE	PV	170405	001	00701	140.59	S108738
				PM/FLTRS-TAPI A	PV	170493	001	00701	160.00	S108375
				Payment Amount					2,621.64	
				Total Amount of Payments Written					246,960.93	
				Total Number of Payments Written				36		

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Payment Number	Date	Address Number	Name	Payment Stub Message	Document Ty	Number	Key Itm Co	Amount	Invoice Number
85247	06/23/20	19071	A BEE MAN	BEE REMLV-STEVEN WAY	PV	170588	001 00701	300.00	23259
				BEE RMVL-OLIVERA DR	PV	170589	001 00701	165.00	23183
				BEE RMVL-AGOURA RD	PV	170590	001 00701	195.00	23184
				BEE RMVL-BIRDELLA RD	PV	170591	001 00701	185.00	23186
				BEE RMVL-CERRITOS	PV	170592	001 00701	185.00	23196
				Payment Amount				1,030.00	
85248	06/23/20	20389	AIRGAS SPECIALTY PRODUCTS	32,700 LBS HYDROXIDE	PV	170608	001 00701	3,222.59	131653007
		Alt Payee	20559	AIRGAS SPECIALTY PRODUCTS P. O. BOX 934434 ATLANTA GA 31193-4434				3,222.59	
85249	06/23/20	3077	AIRGAS USA, LLC	P95 RESPIRATORS	PV	170426	001 00701	910.16	9101572106
				P95 RESPIRATORS	PV	170502	001 00701	1,820.33	9101660341
				MAY"20 CYLINDER RENT	PV	170503	001 00701	273.00	9971466327
				FACE SHIELDS	PV	170537	001 00701	223.05	9101765069
				GLOVES	PV	170538	001 00701	325.22	9101765068
		Alt Payee	6658	AIRGAS USA, LLC P. O. BOX 102289 PASADENA CA 91189-2289				3,551.76	
85250	06/23/20	2372	ALLIED ELECTRONICS, INC.	CONTACTOR REPAIR KITS	PV	170425	001 00751	337.14	9012754890
		Alt Payee	6456	ALLIED ELECTRONIC P O BOX 2325 FORT WORTH TX 76113-2325					

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Payment Number	Date	Address Number	Name	Payment Stub Message	Document Ty	Document Number	Key Itm	Key Co	Amount	Invoice Number
				Payment Amount					337.14	
85251	06/23/20	21570	SAMI AMMARI	RFND	PV	170543	001	00101	2,376.03	076595
				BAL-CLOSED						
				A/C						
				Payment Amount					2,376.03	
85252	06/23/20	2869	AT&T	SRV 6/7-7/6	PV	170613	001	00101	405.67	2043/060720
				SRV 6/7-7/6	PV	170614	001	00101	200.82	2045/060720
				SRV 6/7-7/6	PV	170615	001	00101	67.07	0123/060720
				SRV 6/7-7/6	PV	170616	001	00101	33.03	0124/060720
				SRV 6/5-7/4	PV	170617	001	00101	280.30	9054/060520
				Payment Amount					986.89	
85253	06/23/20	20424	AT&T	RLV U-VERSE	PV	170640	001	00751	58.85	5778/061020
				6/11-7/10						
				Payment Amount					58.85	
85254	06/23/20	9631	AT&T LONG DISTANCE	LONG DIST	PV	170596	001	00701	4.12	806368136/060
				5/1-6/1						420
				LONG DIST	PV	170596	002	00701	13.05	806368136/060
				5/1-6/1						420
				Payment Amount					17.17	
85255	06/23/20	2407	ATLAS TOWING	TOW #876 FOR REPAIRS	PV	170574	001	00701	147.50	59116
				Payment Amount					147.50	
85256	06/23/20	17311	AUMA ACTUATORS, INC.	ACUATOR	PV	170547	001	00701	1,052.50	6283270
				RPR-TAPIA						
				Payment Amount					1,052.50	
85257	06/23/20	7770	AUTOMATIONDIRECT.COM	PANEL EXHAUST FAN	PV	170573	001	00751	292.37	11056277
				Payment Amount					292.37	
85258	06/23/20	21426	BRIGHTVIEW LANDSCAPE SERVICES, INC	LNDSCP	PV	170491	001	00701	3,149.67	6817256
				SRV-MAY'20						
				LNDSCP	PV	170491	002	00701	5,473.08	6817256
				SRV-MAY'20						
				LNDSCP	PV	170491	004	00701	4,482.67	6817256
				SRV-MAY'20						
				LNDSCP	PV	170491	006	00701	1,090.00	6817256
				SRV-MAY'20						
				Payment Amount					14,195.42	
85259	06/23/20	18739	CALIFORNIA HAZARDOUS	JUN'20 SITE VISIT	PV	170549	001	00701	105.00	65978

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Payment Number	Payment Date	Address Number	Name	Payment Stub Message	Document Ty	Document Number	Key Itm	Key Co	Amount	Invoice Number
			SERVICES, INC.						105.00	
85260	06/23/20	18685	CALIFORNIA RURAL WATER ASSOCIATION	Payment Amount MBRSHP JUL20~JUN21	PV	170636	001	00701	1,367.00	CRWA/20-21
				Payment Amount					1,367.00	
85261	06/23/20	20655	CANNON CORPORATION	P/E 5/31-J BRIDGER PIPELN	PV	170486	001	00701	725.25	72555
				Payment Amount					725.25	
85262	06/23/20	18107	CAROLLO ENGINEERING, INC	P/E 4/30 PWP DEMO	PV	170580	001	00701	17,476.38	0187304
				Payment Amount					17,476.38	
85263	06/23/20	3172	CITY CLERKS ASSOCIATION OF CA.	2020 MEMBERSHIP-J. G.	PV	170598	001	00701	160.00	7390
				Payment Amount					160.00	
85264	06/23/20	4586	CONSOLIDATED ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTORS	CRIMP CONNECTORS/WI RE FUSES	PV	170462	001	00701	208.63	9009-408479
					PV	170545	001	00701	151.77	9009-409391
				Payment Amount					360.40	
85265	06/23/20	2547	COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LA COUNTY	TAPIA GRIT HAULING-MAY'2 0	PV	170594	001	00751	1,025.99	48892/053120
				Payment Amount					1,025.99	
85266	06/23/20	2605	DELTA PACIFIC INDUSTRIES	CLEANER/RUST ELIMINATOR	PV	170575	001	00701	499.87	5459
				Payment Amount					499.87	
85267	06/23/20	11330	DIAL SECURITY	6/20 SEC SRV-HQ	PV	170434	001	00701	355.00	377797
				6/20 SEC SRV-TAPIA	PV	170435	001	00701	271.00	377798
				6/20 SEC SRV-RLV	PV	170436	001	00701	35.00	377799
				6/20 SEC SRV-RLV FARM	PV	170437	001	00701	35.00	377800
				6/20 SEC	PV	170438	001	00701	125.00	377801

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Payment Number	Date	Address Number	Name	Payment Stub Message	Document Ty	Key Number	Key itm	Co	Amount	Invoice Number
				SRV-WLK						
				6/20 SEC	PV	170439	001	00701	35.00	377802
				SRV-WLK P/S						
				6/20 SEC	PV	170440	001	00701	147.00	377803
				SRV-IT RM						
				6/20 CELL	PV	170441	001	00701	15.00	377804
				PLAN-RLV						
				6/20 SEC	PV	170442	001	00701	114.00	377805
				SRV-OPS						
				Payment Amount					1,132.00	
85268	06/23/20	18111	ELECSYS	MAY'20 MTR	PV	170457	001	00701	310.00	SIP-E117050
			INTERNATIONAL	DVC MAINT						
			CORPORATION							
				Payment Amount					310.00	
85269	06/23/20	15907	ELY JR'S	RFND	PV	170539	001	00101	699.08	083871
			PUMPING	BAL-CLOSED						
				A/C						
				Payment Amount					699.08	
85270	06/23/20	14591	EMISSION	CATALYST	PV	170546	001	00701	1,741.07	PSO4890
			COMPLIANT	CLEANING-CORN						
			CONTROLS	ELL						
			CORP.							
		Alt Payee	15750	EMISSION COMPLIANT CONTROLS CORP.						
				P. O. BOX 16727						
				IRVINE CA 92623-6727						
				Payment Amount					1,741.07	
85271	06/23/20	8923	ENVIRONMENTAL	DRYING CART	PV	170558	001	00701	326.77	1000604257
			EXPRESS, INC.							
				Payment Amount					326.77	
85272	06/23/20	21573	EVERBRIDGE,	MASS NOTIFY	PV	170581	001	00701	14,062.85	M51120
			INC	SYS-MAY'20~21						
				Payment Amount					14,062.85	
85273	06/23/20	2654	FAMCON PIPE	VALVES	PV	170536	001	00701	6,018.12	S100029400.00
										1
				Payment Amount					6,018.12	
85274	06/23/20	18815	FASTENAL	TAPIA BIN	PV	170422	001	00751	1,286.58	CACHA35174
			COMPANY	STOCK						
		Alt Payee	18835	FASTENAL COMPANY						
				P. O. BOX 1286						
				WINONA MN 55987-1286						

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. . . Payment . . .		Address	Name	Payment Stub Message	. . . Document . . .	Key		Amount	Invoice
Number	Date	Number			Ty	Number	Itm Co		Number
				Payment Amount				1,286.58	
85275	06/23/20	2658	FEDERAL EXPRESS CORP	EXPRESS DEL 6/4/20	PV	170635	001 00701	21.37	7-036-78244
				Payment Amount				21.37	
85276	06/23/20	21055	FIRESTONE COMPLETE AUTO CARE BRIDGESTONE	(4) TIRES/ALIGN-# 909	PV	170605	001 00701	847.76	193274
		Alt Payee 21088	FIRESTONE COMPLETE AUTO CARE 1100 E. THOUSAND OAKS BLVD. THOUSAND OAKS CA 91362-2815					847.76	
85277	06/23/20	19397	FIRST CHOICE SERVICES	6/20 COFFEE SRV-HQ	PV	170585	001 00701	26.00	380528
				6/20 COFFEE SRV-RLV	PV	170586	001 00701	59.74	380530
				6/20 COFFEE SRV-TAPIA	PV	170587	001 00701	84.22	380531
				Payment Amount				169.96	
85278	06/23/20	20970	GARDA CL WEST, INC.	6/20 ARMORED TRNSPT SRV	PV	170429	001 00701	325.37	10569154
				EXCESS TIME FEES 5/6&11	PV	170625	001 00701	7.90	20437094
				Payment Amount				333.27	
85279	06/23/20	17984	JOHN GIACOPUZZI	RFND BAL-CLOSED A/C	PV	170540	001 00101	41.64	063430
				Payment Amount				41.64	
85280	06/23/20	2701	GRAINGER, INC.	DUCT TAPE	PV	170427	001 00701	244.40	9539364449
				SPRAY PAINT	PV	170428	001 00701	104.59	9539697681
				CONTACTOR	PV	170451	001 00701	316.22	9534924957
				REPAIR KITS					
				DRILL BITS	PV	170452	001 00701	86.72	9535771316
				METAL	PV	170453	001 00701	71.06	9537074123
				ASCO VALVES	PV	170454	001 00701	441.50	9538521486
				DRILL BITS	PV	170455	001 00701	25.34	9540812691
				SQUARE TUBING	PV	170550	001 00701	29.70	9542082590
		Alt Payee 5453	GRAINGER, INC. DEPT 805178142						

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Payment Number	Date	Address Number	Name	Payment Stub Message	Document Ty	Key Nm Co	Amount	Invoice Number
PALATINE IL 60038-0001								
				Payment Amount			1,319.53	
85281	06/23/20	19548	GRM INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SERVICES-CA	MAY'20 RECORDS STORAGE	PV	170431 001 00701	118.64	0405829
				MAY'20 RECORDS STORAGE	PV	170432 001 00701	310.92	0405830
				Payment Amount			429.56	
85282	06/23/20	7421	HAMNER, JEWELLAND ASSOCIATES	P/E 5/15-EMGCY GNRTRS	PV	170487 001 00701	1,795.00	200206
				Payment Amount			1,795.00	
85283	06/23/20	4409	HARRIS & ASSOCIATES, INC.	STNDBY CHGS 4/26-5/23	PV	170505 001 00701	3,825.00	45062
				Payment Amount			3,825.00	
85284	06/23/20	20823	INVOICE CLOUD INC.	IC FEE-MAY'20	PV	170458 001 00701	5,821.00	964-2020_5
				Payment Amount			5,821.00	
85285	06/23/20	21571	SHONEE JACKSON	RFND BAL-CLOSED A/C	PV	170542 001 00101	785.26	073579
				Payment Amount			785.26	
85286	06/23/20	16775	JR'S ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES	ISCO REPAIR-TAPIA	PV	170576 001 00751	1,746.05	0993
				ISCO REPAIR-TAPIA	PV	170577 001 00751	2,144.77	0994
				Payment Amount			3,890.82	
85287	06/23/20	3514	LOS ANGELES COUNTY REGISTRAR-REC ORDER	CEQA-NOE JIM BRDG/LNG VLY	PV	170593 001 00301	75.00	10708/NOE-CEQ A
				Payment Amount			75.00	
85288	06/23/20	2590	LOS ANGELES DAILY NEWS	DISPLAY ADS-5/28-5/29	PV	170601 001 00101	300.00	0011387100
				Payment Amount			300.00	
85289	06/23/20	21475	MB HANRAHAN	PMT #4 PWP DEMO MURAL	PV	170489 001 00701	4,500.00	LVMWD204

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Payment Number	Date	Address Number	Name	Payment Stub Message	Document Ty	Document Number	Key Itm	Key Co	Amount	Invoice Number
				Payment Amount					4,500.00	
85290	06/23/20	2814	MCMaster-CARR SUPPLY CO	PNEUMATIC FITTINGS	PV	170423	001	00751	256.60	40166111
				O-RINGS	PV	170424	001	00701	26.97	40187480
				KEYED 1" SHAFT	PV	170553	001	00751	286.09	40111372
				U BOLTS	PV	170554	001	00751	116.02	40377587
				U BOLTS	PV	170555	001	00751	140.66	40365272
				SHAFT COLLARS	PV	170556	001	00751	317.77	40291625
				SHIM STOCK & CUTTERS	PV	170557	001	00751	67.36	40378972
		Alt Payee	3197 MC MASTER-CARR P. O. BOX 7690 CHICAGO IL 60680-7690							
				Payment Amount					1,211.47	
85291	06/23/20	20973	MERRIMAC ENERGY GROUP	8,692 GAL REG UNLEADED	PV	170628	001	00701	18,910.63	2202044
				Payment Amount					18,910.63	
85292	06/23/20	21558	MICHAEL K. NUNLEY & ASSOCIATES, INC.	P/E 5/30-CNTRT VALVE REPLC	PV	170488	001	00701	1,089.74	7022
				Payment Amount					1,089.74	
85293	06/23/20	2839	MOTION INDUSTRIES, INC.	V BELTS	PV	170627	001	00701	365.42	CA22-655574
				V BELTS & FILTERS	PV	170632	001	00701	225.20	CA22-655852
		Alt Payee	10317 MOTION INDUSTRIES INC. FILE 749376 LOS ANGELES CA 90074							
				Payment Amount					590.62	
85294	06/23/20	16754	NATURAL SURROUNDINGS	JUN'20 FLORAL MAINT	PV	170631	001	00701	235.00	7454
				Payment Amount					235.00	
85295	06/23/20	16372	OLIN CORPORATION - CHLOR ALKALI	4,456 GAL HYPOCHLORITE	PV	170461	001	00701	3,753.40	2835523
				4,590 GAL HYPOCHLORITE	PV	170609	001	00701	3,866.27	2837594

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Payment . . .		Address	Name	Payment Stub Message	Document . . .		Key		Amount	Invoice
Number	Date	Number			Ty	Number	Itm	Co		Number
				4,880 GAL HYPOCHLORITE	PV	170610	001	00701	4,110.55	2839714
				4,544 GAL HYPOCHLORITE	PV	170611	001	00701	3,827.52	2840183
		Alt Payee	16373	OLIN CORPORATION - CHLORALKALI P.O. BOX 402766 ATLANTA GA 30384-2766						
				Payment Amount					15,557.74	
85296	06/23/20	18946	PACIFIC ADVANCED CIVIL ENGINEERING, INC.	P/E 5/31-DGSTR #2 REHAB	PV	170485	001	00701	600.00	4004
				P/E 5/31 CHLOR TNK RPLC	PV	170506	001	00701	3,910.00	4006
				Payment Amount					4,510.00	
85297	06/23/20	3624	SAM POMPEO	RFND BAL-CLOSED A/C	PV	170541	001	00101	162.92	046243
				Payment Amount					162.92	
85298	06/23/20	19140	POTABLE DIVERS INC.	TANK CLEANING 4/29~5/1	PV	170578	001	00101	1,100.00	20513
				TANK CLEANING 4/29~5/1	PV	170578	002	00101	1,600.00	20513
				TANK CLEANING 4/29~5/1	PV	170578	003	00101	1,100.00	20513
				TANK CLEANING 4/29~5/1	PV	170578	004	00101	1,100.00	20513
				TANK CLEANING 4/29~5/1	PV	170578	005	00101	3,000.00	20513
				TANK CLEANING 4/29~5/1	PV	170578	006	00101	1,500.00	20513
				Payment Amount					9,400.00	
85299	06/23/20	2585	PURETEC	5/29 TANK EXCHG-TAPIA	PV	170638	001	00701	278.98	1803634
				Payment Amount					278.98	
85300	06/23/20	17174	ROTH STAFFING COMPANIES, LP	TEMP SRV 5/19~5/22-D,P	PV	170430	001	00701	902.27	13893036

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. . . Payment . . .		Address	Name	Payment Stub Message	. . . Document . . .	Key		Amount	Invoice
Number	Date	Number			Ty	Number	Itm Co		Number
				TEMP SRV 5/26~5/29/20- D.P.	PV	170490	001 00701	851.20	13896250
				TEMP SRV 6/1~6/5-D.P.	PV	170633	001 00701	1,064.00	13897291
				TEMP SRV 6/9~6/12-D.P.	PV	170637	001 00701	957.60	13899385
				Payment Amount				3,775.07	
85301	06/23/20	6766	SAWYER PETROLEUM	559.3 GAL DIESEL-L/S 1 & 2	PV	170606	001 00701	1,075.08	V154580
				1956.7 GAL DIESEL-TAPIA	PV	170629	001 00701	3,754.11	V154515
				Payment Amount				4,829.19	
85302	06/23/20	21572	SKYLER SILVA	RFND BAL-CLOSED A/C	PV	170544	001 00101	158.27	077531
				Payment Amount				158.27	
85303	06/23/20	16271	SPOK, INC.	PAGER SRV 6/11~7/10	PV	170595	001 00701	70.98	D0143084R
				PAGER SRV 6/11~7/10	PV	170595	002 00701	.49	D0143084R
				PAGER SRV 6/11~7/10	PV	170595	003 00701	42.16	D0143084R
				Payment Amount				113.63	
85304	06/23/20	20648	STANTEC CONSULTING SERVICES INC.	P/E 5/29 TWRP COMP STDY	PV	170492	001 00701	2,241.52	1665043
				P/E 5/29-TTHM STUDY	PV	170504	001 00701	1,200.00	1665040
				Payment Amount				3,441.52	
85305	06/23/20	20971	THOUSAND OAKS PLUMBING INC.	CLEAR SINK DRAIN-TAPIA	PV	170420	001 00751	242.00	24815100
				Payment Amount				242.00	
85306	06/23/20	17645	TORO ENTERPRISES INC.	MAIN RPR-MLHLD/TRT DALE	PV	170582	001 00701	11,671.60	13649
				MAIN RPR-VERA CANYON	PV	170583	001 00701	24,720.68	13650
				Payment Amount				36,392.28	
85307	06/23/20	18651	TOYOTA	PM	PV	170414	001 00701	204.94	PSI-0189045

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Payment		Address	Name	Payment Stub Message	Document		Key		Amount	Invoice
Number	Date	Number			Ty	Number	ltn	Co		Number
			MATERIAL HANDLING SOLUTIONS	SRV-VEH#134						
				PM	PV	170415	001	00701	145.41	PSI-0189048
				SRV-VEH#723						
				PM	PV	170416	001	00701	122.92	PSI-0189700
				SRV-VEH#134						
				PM	PV	170417	001	00701	122.92	PSI-0189702
				SRV-VEH#723						
				PM	PV	170419	001	00701	92.37	PSI-0189705
				SRV-VEH#712						
				Payment Amount					688.56	
85308	06/23/20	19135	TRANSUNION RISK & ALTERNATIVE DATA SOLUT	BAD DEBT SEARCH-MAY'20	PV	170421	001	00701	246.00	974571/MAY'20
				Payment Amount					246.00	
85309	06/23/20	3006	UNDERGROUND SERVICE ALERT	DIG SAFE PERMIT FEE	PV	170551	001	00101	372.91	DSB20192846
				208 TICKETS-MAY'20	PV	170552	001	00101	353.20	520200414
				0						
				Payment Amount					726.11	
85310	06/23/20	3429	UNITED PARCEL SERVICE	3 PKGS DELIVERED	PV	170621	001	00701	45.51	000025W020240 /2020
				Payment Amount					45.51	
85311	06/23/20	20935	US METRO GROUP, INC.	JANTRL SRV-MAY'20	PV	170604	001	00701	8,771.00	102127
				JANTRL SRV-MAY'20	PV	170604	003	00701	2,468.27	102127
				JANTRL SRV-MAY'20	PV	170604	005	00701	202.46	102127
				Payment Amount					11,441.73	
85312	06/23/20	2780	VALLEY NEWS GROUP	LGL AD-TRIUNFO CRK BRDG	PV	170599	001	00701	280.00	5-28/6-4
				AD-FLUSH PIPES-6/4	PV	170600	001	00701	350.00	6-4-2020
				LEGAL AD-PIPELINE RPR	PV	170618	001	00701	380.00	6-4,11

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Payment Number	Date	Address Number	Name	Payment Stub Message	Document		Key		Amount	Invoice Number
					Ty	Number	ltn	Co		
				LEGALAD-JIM BRDGR RD	PV	170619	001	00701	300.00	6-4,11-2020
				AD-FLUSH PIPES-6/11	PV	170634	001	00701	350.00	6-11-2020
				DISPLAY ADS-5/28	PV	170639	001	00701	300.00	5-28
				DISPLAY ADS-5/28	PV	170639	002	00701	200.00	5-28
				Payment Amount					2,160.00	
85313	06/23/20	21509	VEGA AMERICAS, INC.	LEVEL TRANSMITTERS	PV	170620	001	00751	1,961.15	385129
				RADAR & DISPLAYS-TAPI. A	PV	170630	001	00701	5,063.28	383618
				Payment Amount					7,024.43	
85314	06/23/20	18604	VENTURA PEST CONTROL	PEST CNTRL-JUNE'20	PV	170433	001	00701	135.00	717888
				PEST CNTRL-JUNE'20	PV	170433	002	00701	100.00	717888
				PEST CNTRL-JUNE'20	PV	170433	003	00701	340.00	717888
				Payment Amount					575.00	
85315	06/23/20	4707	WATER RESEARCH FOUNDATION	WRFMBR APR'20~MAR'21	PV	170597	001	00701	7,673.82	0004004-2020- 1
				Payment Amount					7,673.82	
85316	06/23/20	18914	WECK LABORATORIES, INC.	TAPIA EFFLNT-0E1904 4	PV	170459	001	00701	7.43	W0E1381-LV
				DIONIZED WATER-0E19043	PV	170460	001	00701	26.52	W0E1652-LV
				TAPIA EFFLNT-0E1905 1	PV	170463	001	00701	26.52	W0E1654-LV
				QTRLY TTHM/HAA5-0E1 9042	PV	170603	001	00701	806.16	W0F0189-LV
				Payment Amount					866.63	
85317	06/23/20	3047	WESCO DISTRIBUTION,	VFD DC FAN KIT-L/S 2	PV	170456	001	00701	3,415.33	004391

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Payment Number	Date	Address Number	Name	Payment Stub Message	Document Ty	Number	Key ltm Co	Amount	Invoice Number
			INC.						
		Alt Payee 6443	WESCO DISTRIBUTION, INC PO BOX 31001-0465 PASADENA CA 91110-0465					3,415.33	
85318	06/23/20	21474	ZONES, LLC	CRYSTAL RPT	PV	170622	001 00701	1,183.74	K15315940101
				'16 LICENSE					
				CRYSTAL RPT	PV	170623	001 00701	1,000.33	K15315940102
				SRVR SUPP					
				CRYSTAL RPT	PV	170624	001 00701	4,707.47	K15315940103
				SRVR SUPP					
		Alt Payee 21556	ZONES, LLC P. O. BOX 34740 SEATTLE WA 98124-1740						
				Payment Amount				6,891.54	
				Total Amount of Payments Written				241,373.47	
				Total Number of Payments Written			72		

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Payment Number	Date	Address Number	Name	Payment Stub Message	Document		Key		Amount	Invoice Number
					Ty	Number	ltn	Co		
85319	06/30/20	2315	ACI COMMUNICATION S INC	FIBER RPR-SCADA	PV	170656	001	00751	878.90	38441
				Payment Amount					878.90	
85320	06/30/20	21106	ASTOUND GROUP	PWP VSTR EXP SIGN	PV	170665	001	00701	68,357.29	UAG114000
				PWP VSTR EXP SIGN	PV	170666	001	00701	9,543.88	UAG114001
				Payment Amount					77,901.17	
85321	06/30/20	2869	AT&T	SRV 6/14-7/13	PV	170730	001	00701	48.68	4639/061420
				Payment Amount					48.68	
85322	06/30/20	20424	AT&T	BLDG 1 INTERNET 6/18-7/17	PV	170738	001	00751	29.96	8877/061720
				Payment Amount					29.96	
85323	06/30/20	2425	BANK OF AMERICA	VISA CHG-KORKOSZ-M AY'20	PV	170683	001	00751	126.69	0544/060720
				VISA CHG-KORKOSZ-M AY'20	PV	170683	002	00751	204.94	0544/060720
				VISA CHG-KORKOSZ-M AY'20	PV	170683	003	00751	85.42	0544/060720
				VISA CHG-KORKOSZ-M AY'20	PV	170683	004	00751	312.47	0544/060720
				VISA CHG-KORKOSZ-M AY'20	PV	170683	005	00751	31.39	0544/060720
				VISA CHG-GARMAN-MA Y'20	PV	170684	001	00701	264.45	3954/060720
				VISA CHG-GIL-MAY'2 0	PV	170685	001	00751	26.21	7477/060720
				VISA CHG-GIL-MAY'2 0	PV	170685	002	00751	33.49	7477/060720
				VISA CHG-GIL-MAY'2	PV	170685	003	00751	74.00	7477/060720

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Payment Number	Date	Address Number	Name	Payment Stub Message	Document Ty	Number	Key Itm	Co	Amount	Invoice Number
				0						
				VISA	PV	170686	001	00101	223.01	3713/060720
				CHG-JONES-MAY						
				'20						
				VISA	PV	170687	001	00751	50.00	6549/060720
				CHG-MCNUTT-MA						
				Y'20						
				VISA	PV	170687	002	00751	50.00	6549/060720
				CHG-MCNUTT-MA						
				Y'20						
				VISA	PV	170688	001	00701	878.91	3801/060720
				CHG-NKWENJI-M						
				AY'20						
				VISA	PV	170688	002	00701	164.22	3801/060720
				CHG-NKWENJI-M						
				AY'20						
				VISA	PD	170689	001	00701	420.00-	6347/060720
				CHG-PATTERSON						
				-MAY'20						
				VISA	PD	170690	001	00701	320.00-	6442/060720
				CHG-SACCARECC						
				IA-MAY'20						
				VISA	PV	170691	001	00701	74.24	0615/060720
				CHG-TRIPLETT-						
				MAY'20						
				VISA	PV	170691	002	00701	9.70	0615/060720
				CHG-TRIPLETT-						
				MAY'20						
				VISA	PV	170691	003	00701	63.04	0615/060720
				CHG-TRIPLETT-						
				MAY'20						
				Payment Amount					1,932.18	
85324	06/30/20	20655	CANNON	P/E	PV	170667	001	00701	1,097.50	72652
			CORPORATION	5/31-MULHLND						
				BRDG						
				P/E 5/31 DSGN	PV	170669	001	00701	1,650.75	72648
				SRV INTRCNT						
				Payment Amount					2,748.25	
85325	06/30/20	2513	CAPCO	MAY'20	PV	170695	001	00701	365.00	200935
			ANALYTICAL	SAMPLING						
			SERVICES							

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Payment Number	Date	Address Number	Name	Payment Stub Message	Document Ty	Key Itm	Co	Amount	Invoice Number
				Payment Amount				365.00	
85326	06/30/20	18992	CDW GOVERNMENT	PRINTER-TAPIA LAB	PV	170657	001 00701	601.16	ZCG1387
		Alt Payee 19010	CDW GOVERNMENT 75 REMITTANCE DR., SUITE 1515 CHICAGO IL 60675-1515						
				Payment Amount				601.16	
85327	06/30/20	4943	ENVICOM CORPORATION	P/E 5/25-JPA SOLAR PH2	PV	170694	001 00701	8,747.28	00015713
				Payment Amount				8,747.28	
85328	06/30/20	2655	FERGUSON ENTERPRISES	KN95 MASKS	PV	170728	001 00701	2,409.00	0714499
				BSHNGS/PLUGS/ UNIONS	PV	170736	001 00701	721.61	0718505
				BSHNGS/PLUGS/ UNIONS	PV	170737	001 00701	66.20	0718505
				BSHNGS/PLUGS/ UNIONS	PV	170737	002 00701	6.29	0718505
		Alt Payee 3207	FERGUSON ENTERPRISES, INC. #1083 P. O. BOX 740827 LOS ANGELES CA 90074-0827						
				Payment Amount				3,203.10	
85329	06/30/20	21055	FIRESTONE COMPLETE AUTO CARE BRIDGESTONE	(4) TIRES/ALIGN-# 876	PV	170699	001 00701	702.11	193588
				(4) TIRES/ALIGN-# 929	PV	170700	001 00701	874.28	193596
				(4) TIRES-VEH #873	PV	170701	001 00701	433.14	193498
		Alt Payee 21088	FIRESTONE COMPLETE AUTO CARE 1100 E. THOUSAND OAKS BLVD. THOUSAND OAKS CA 91362-2815						
				Payment Amount				2,009.53	
85330	06/30/20	6770	G.I. INDUSTRIES	6/1~6/15 SHOP BLDG	PV	170709	001 00701	730.75	2946942-0283-8
		Alt Payee 6771	G.I. INDUSTRIES P. O. BOX 541065						

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Payment Number	Date	Address Number	Name	Payment Stub Message	Document Ty	Key ltn	Co	Amount	Invoice Number
LOS ANGELES CA 90054-1065									
				Payment Amount				730.75	
85331	06/30/20	2701	GRAINGER, INC.	DISINFECTANT	PV	170641	001 00701	370.68	9535384037
				DRILL CHUCKS	PV	170676	001 00701	958.13	9544971055
				HAND SANITIZER	PV	170677	001 00701	563.71	9547381583
		Alt Payee	5453	GRAINGER, INC. DEPT 805178142 PALATINE IL 60038-0001					
				Payment Amount				1,892.52	
85332	06/30/20	21168	GRANICUS	WEB HSTG/MT 4/15/20~21	PV	170702	001 00701	14,817.60	126887
				Payment Amount				14,817.60	
85333	06/30/20	20708	HAMPTON TEDDER ELECTRIC COMPANY	OIL SAMPLES/INSPC T LIS	PV	170643	001 00701	10,585.00	32407
				Payment Amount				10,585.00	
85334	06/30/20	10102	INFOSEND INC.	STATEMENT BACKER FORMS 5/6~28 BILL PMT MLNG	PV	170703	001 00701	148.94	173550
				Payment Amount				8,587.60	173022
85335	06/30/20	20856	INTERNATIONAL PRINTING & TYPESETTING INC	CURRENT FLOW #2	PV	170671	001 00701	2,220.18	22365
				Payment Amount				8,736.54	
				WTR QLTY RPT-POSTCARDS	PV	170672	001 00701	1,470.00	22367
				Payment Amount				3,690.18	
85336	06/30/20	2997	J G TUCKER & SONS	02 SENSORS	PV	170662	001 00751	550.37	13642
				Payment Amount				550.37	
85337	06/30/20	21197	JACOBS ENGINEERING GROUP INC.	P/E 5/29 PH2 WHT PAPER STDY	PV	170668	001 00701	45,533.74	W9Y23500-013
				Payment Amount				45,533.74	
85338	06/30/20	2745	JOEY M'S UPHOLSTERERS	LUMBAR SPRT-VEH#918	PV	170660	001 00701	303.60	20104

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Payment Number	Date	Address Number	Name	Payment Stub Message	Document Ty	Number	Key itm Co	Amount	Invoice Number
				Payment Amount				303.60	
85339	06/30/20	16775	JR'S ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES	ISCO REPAIR-TAPIA	PV	170679	001 00751	2,478.65	0992
				ISCO REPAIR-TAPIA	PV	170680	001 00751	1,595.00	0998
				ISCO REPAIR-TAPIA	PV	170681	001 00751	1,332.27	0995
				Payment Amount				5,405.92	
85340	06/30/20	2611	LA DWP	RECTIFIER 5/18~6/16	PV	170654	001 00101	42.20	503850/061620
				RECTIFIER 5/15~6/15	PV	170655	001 00101	47.48	017698/061520
				Payment Amount				89.68	
85341	06/30/20	20502	LABWORKS	LAB INTERFACE SOFTWARE	PV	170642	001 00701	5,500.00	LW-2410
				Payment Amount				5,500.00	
85342	06/30/20	3352	LAS VIRGENES MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT	RLV FARM 5/12~6/11	PV	170650	001 00751	171.80	2080/061720
				JED SMTH P/S 5/11~6/8	PV	170651	001 00101	54.97	0254/061720
				L/S#2 5/14~6/11	PV	170652	001 00130	54.97	0570/061720
				L/S#1 5/14~6/11	PV	170653	001 00130	54.97	1775/061720
				TAPIA 5/12~6/11	PV	170714	001 00751	497.27	1760/061720
				RLV 5/12~6/11	PV	170715	001 00751	422.33	2090/061720
				HQ PWP DEMO 5/12~6/11	PV	170716	001 00751	312.78	2620/061720
				HQ BLDG#8 5/12~6/11	PV	170717	001 00701	318.51	2647/061720
				FIRE PRTC#8 5/12~6/11	PV	170718	001 00701	7.50	2650/061720
				FIRE PRTC#7 5/12~6/11	PV	170719	001 00701	7.50	2654/061720
				BLDG #7 5/12~6/11	PV	170720	001 00701	824.71	2656/061720
				BLDG #2	PV	170721	001 00701	366.53	2658/061720

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Payment		Address	Name	Payment Stub Message	Document	Key		Amount	Invoice
Number	Date	Number			Ty	Number	Itm Co		Number
				5/12~6/11					
				Payment Amount				3,093.84	
85343	06/30/20	21558	MICHAEL K. NUNLEY & ASSOCIATES, INC.	P/E	PV	170723	001 00701	745.72	7022
				5/30-CNTRT VALVE REPLC					
				Payment Amount				745.72	
85344	06/30/20	14322	MILES CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC	8.27 TN	PV	170649	001 00701	5,614.50	597506
				FERRIC CHLORIDE					
				CHEMICALS-PWP	PV	170722	001 00701	2,051.66	597179
				DEMO					
				CHEMICALS-PWP	PV	170722	006 00701	45.00	597179
				DEMO					
				Payment Amount				7,711.16	
85345	06/30/20	19956	M6 CONSULTING, INC.	P/E 5/31 WF	PV	170724	001 00701	11,636.65	1372-20
				CONSLT-WLK					
				Payment Amount				11,636.65	
85346	06/30/20	17334	QAIR CALIFORNIA	PM-COMPRESSOR	PV	170659	001 00101	702.25	57867
				Payment Amount				702.25	
85347	06/30/20	17295	QUADIENT LEASING USA, INC	MAIL MCH PMT	PV	170664	001 00701	325.50	N8336764
				6/9~7/8					
				Payment Amount				325.50	
85348	06/30/20	18505	RAFTELIS FINANCIAL CONSULTANTS, INC.	P/E 5/31 RATE	PV	170663	001 00701	10,896.25	15323
				STDY					
				Payment Amount				10,896.25	
85349	06/30/20	19169	SJM INDUSTRIAL RADIO	RADIO SRV	PV	170658	001 00701	275.00	250898
				CALL-2/26					
				Payment Amount				275.00	
85350	06/30/20	2948	SMITH PIPE & SUPPLY	30 GAL	PV	170661	001 00101	1,818.41	3600549
				ROUNDUP					
				PARTS DRIP	PV	170708	001 00701	122.65	3599929
				IRRGTN SYS					
				Payment Amount				1,941.06	
85351	06/30/20	2958	SOUTHERN	CONDUIT	PV	170731	001 00101	14.79	8400/062220

Batch Number - 280688

Bank Account - 00146807 Cash-General

Payment Number	Date	Address Number	Name	Payment Stub Message	Document Ty	Key Nm Co	Amount	Invoice Number
			CALIFORNIA GAS CO	5/19-6/18				
				Payment Amount			14.79	
85352	06/30/20	16385	SOUTHWEST VALVE & EQUIPMENT, INC.	K-TORQUE ACTUATOR	PV	170698 001 00701	13,648.08	7204
				K-TORQUE ACTUATOR	PV	170698 002 00701	304.70	7204
				Payment Amount			13,952.78	
85353	06/30/20	20648	STANTEC CONSULTING SERVICES INC.	P/E 2/28 DSGN MOD RLVCF	PV	170734 001 00701	5,190.00	1634798
				FINAL- DSGN MOD RLVCF	PV	170735 001 00701	995.00	1646999
				Payment Amount			6,185.00	
85354	06/30/20	2969	STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD	WLK-WELL 1 GWT EXTRCT*19	PV	170732 001 00751	50.00	RAG19344119
				WLK-WELL 2 GWT EXTRCT*19	PV	170733 001 00751	50.00	RAG19344219
				Payment Amount			100.00	
85355	06/30/20	21557	THE HOME DEPOT PRO-SUPPLY WORKS	CORDLESS ROTARY TOOL	PV	170725 001 00701	97.46	555290873
				CORDLESS GRINDER	PV	170726 001 00701	196.01	555775345
				CORDLESS IMPACT WRENCH	PV	170727 001 00701	415.01	556001931
		Alt Payee	21560 THE HOME DEPOT PRO-SUPPLY WORKS P. O. BOX 404468 ATLANTA GA 30384-4468					
				Payment Amount			708.48	
85356	06/30/20	20880	TPX COMMUNICATION S	SRV 6/16-7/15/20	PV	170693 001 00701	493.09	131126988-0
				SRV 6/16-7/15/20	PV	170693 002 00701	200.00	131126988-0
				SRV	PV	170693 003 00701	182.87	131126988-0

Batch Number - 280688

Bank Account - 00146807 Cash-General

Payment Number	Date	Address Number	Name	Payment Stub Message	Document Ty	Document Number	Key Itm	Key Co	Amount	Invoice Number
				6/16~7/15/20						
				SRV	PV	170693	004	00701	166.87	131126988-0
				6/16~7/15/20						
				SRV	PV	170693	005	00701	200.00	131126988-0
				6/16~7/15/20						
				SRV	PV	170693	006	00701	1,100.40	131126988-0
				6/16~7/15/20						
				SRV	PV	170693	007	00701	1,102.10	131126988-0
				6/16~7/15/20						
				SRV	PV	170693	008	00701	1,338.92	131126988-0
				6/16~7/15/20						
				SRV	PV	170693	009	00701	215.70	131126988-0
				6/16~7/15/20						
				SRV	PV	170693	010	00701	200.00	131126988-0
				6/16~7/15/20						
				SRV	PV	170693	011	00701	951.00	131126988-0
				6/16~7/15/20						
				Payment Amount					6,150.95	
85357	06/30/20	3011	UNITED SPECIALTIES	DISINFECTANT/ SANITIZER	PV	170729	001	00701	2,059.70	84562
				Payment Amount					2,059.70	
85358	06/30/20	18804	VENTURA PEST CONTROL	RODENT SRV-TAPIA	PV	170673	001	00701	975.00	721097
				Payment Amount					975.00	
85359	06/30/20	2436	VINCE BARNES AUTOMOTIVE	BRK PADS/HOSE/SRV #901	PV	170645	001	00701	442.29	024581
				OIL/FLTRS #918	PV	170646	001	00701	72.87	024590
				SRV TRAN/OIL/FLTR S#922	PV	170647	001	00701	292.02	024597
				REPLC BUMPER COVERS#893	PV	170648	001	00701	140.03	024599
				Payment Amount					947.21	
85360	06/30/20	3035	VWR SCIENTIFIC	TUBES/SOD SUL/FLTRS	PV	170678	001	00701	978.70	8801282917
				EDTA	PV	170710	001	00701	118.54	8801226824
				HEXANE	PV	170711	001	00701	569.53	8801217263
				PIPETTE	PV	170712	001	00701	261.90	8801211983
				TIPS/BOTTLES/						

Batch Number - 280688

Bank Account - 00146807 Cash-General

Payment		Address	Name	Payment Stub Message	Document	Key		Amount	Invoice	
Number	Date	Number			Ty	Number	Itm	Co	Number	
				PHENOL BUFFER	PV	170713	001	00701	46.15	8801138286
		Alt Payee 3216	VWR INTERNATIONAL, INC P. O. BOX 640169 PITTSBURGH PA 15264-0169							
				Payment Amount					1,974.82	
85361	06/30/20	18914	WECK LABORATORIES, INC.	FAST WTR CT-0E19045	PV	170674	001	00701	1,461.22	W0F1066-LV
				WESTLAKE-0F02 049	PV	170675	001	00701	48.81	W0F1065-LV
				Payment Amount					1,510.03	
85362	06/30/20	3048	WEST COAST AIR CONDITIONING	SRV-SKEETER RMA/C-TAPIA	PV	170696	001	00701	192.50	S108629
				Payment Amount					192.50	
85363	06/30/20	4830	WEST COAST ROTOR	DRIVE SHAFT	PV	170644	001	00701	5,973.23	28702
				DRIVE SHAFT	PV	170644	002	00701	118.60	28702
				Payment Amount					6,091.83	
85364	06/30/20	3067	XEROX CORPORATION	5/20 LEASE-HQ & TAPIA	PV	170682	001	00701	462.41	702404255
				5/20 LEASE-HQ & TAPIA	PV	170682	002	00701	23.83	702404255
				5/20 LEASE-HQ & TAPIA	PV	170682	003	00701	46.19	702404255
				5/20 LEASE-HQ & TAPIA	PV	170682	004	00701	22.97	702404255
				5/20 LEASE-HQ & TAPIA	PV	170682	005	00701	585.09	702404255
				5/20 LEASE-HQ & TAPIA	PV	170682	006	00701	30.15	702404255
				5/20 LEASE-HQ & TAPIA	PV	170682	007	00701	58.44	702404255
				5/20 LEASE-HQ & TAPIA	PV	170682	008	00701	.03	702404255
				5/20 LEASE-HQ & TAPIA	PV	170682	009	00701	174.87	702404255
				5/20 LEASE-HQ & TAPIA	PV	170682	010	00701	19.13	702404255

Batch Number - 280688

Bank Account - 00146807 Cash-General

Payment Number	Date	Address Number	Name	Payment Stub Message	Document Ty	Number	Key Itm	Co	Amount	Invoice Number
				5/20 LEASE-HQ & TAPIA	PV	170682	011	00701	18.41	702404255
				5/20 LEASE-HQ & TAPIA	PV	170682	012	00701	7.61	702404255
				5/20 LEASE-HQ & TAPIA	PV	170682	013	00701	618.55	702404255
				5/20 LEASE-HQ & TAPIA	PV	170682	014	00701	31.88	702404255
				5/20 LEASE-HQ & TAPIA	PV	170682	015	00701	61.79	702404255
				5/20 LEASE-HQ & TAPIA	PV	170682	016	00701	30.68	702404255
				5/20 LEASE-HQ & TAPIA	PV	170682	017	00701	131.25	702404255
				5/20 LEASE-HQ & TAPIA	PV	170682	018	00701	6.76	702404255
				5/20 LEASE-HQ & TAPIA	PV	170682	019	00701	13.12	702404255
				Payment Amount					<u>2,343.16</u>	
				Total Amount of Payments Written					<u>276,834.79</u>	
				Total Number of Payments Written			46			



LAS VIRGENES MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT
 4232 Las Virgenes Road, Calabasas CA 91302

MINUTES
REGULAR MEETING

9:00 AM

June 16, 2020

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag was led by Charles Caspary.

1. CALL TO ORDER AND ROLL CALL

The meeting was called to order at **9:00 a.m.** by Board President Lewitt via teleconference in the Board Room at Las Virgenes Municipal Water District headquarters at 4232 Las Virgenes Road, Calabasas, CA 91302. The meeting was conducted via teleconference pursuant to the provisions of the Governor's Executive Order, N-29-20, which suspended certain requirements of the Ralph M. Brown Act to support social distancing guidelines associated with response to the coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak. Josie Guzman, Clerk of the Board, conducted the roll call.

Present: Directors Charles Caspary, Jay Lewitt, Lynda Lo-Hill, Len Polan, and Lee Renger

Absent: None

Staff Present: David Pedersen, General Manager
 Joe McDermott, Director of Engineering and External Affairs
 Don Patterson, Director of Finance and Administration
 John Zhao, Director of Facilities and Operations
 Josie Guzman, Clerk of the Board
 Wayne Lemieux, District Counsel

2. APPROVAL OF AGENDA

Director Polan asked that Item 7C be moved to follow the Consent Calendar as he needed

to depart early from the meeting.

Director Caspary lost connection to the teleconference at 9:02 a.m.

Director Polan moved to approve the agenda as amended. Motion seconded by Director Lo-Hill. Motion carried by the following roll call vote:

AYES: Lewitt, Lo-Hill, Polan, Renger

NOES: None

ABSTAIN: None

ABSENT: Caspary

3. PUBLIC COMMENTS

None.

4. CONSENT CALENDAR

A List of Demands: June 16, 2020: Receive and file

B Minutes Regular Meeting of June 2, 2020: Approve.

C Directors' Per Diem May 2020: Ratify

Director Polan moved to approve the Consent Calendar. Motion seconded by Director Lo-Hill. Motion carried by the following roll call vote:

AYES: Lewitt, Lo-Hill, Polan, Renger

NOES: None

ABSTAIN: None

ABSENT: Caspary

7. BOARD OF DIRECTORS – (This item was moved out of sequence)

C Summary of Annual Expenditures for Legal Notices and Paid Advertisements

Review the summary of annual expenditures for legal notices and paid advertisements, and provide staff with feedback on the allocation of funds for this purpose going forward.

General Manager David Pedersen presented the report.

A discussion ensued regarding concerns with editorials published in *The Acorn*, which cast the District in an unfavorable light and relied on inaccurate information, and seeking other publications and social media for advertising.

Director Caspary reconnected to the teleconference at 9:06 a.m.

General Manager David Pedersen noted that the Editor of *The Acorn* had provided the opportunity for the District to make corrections to editorials. He also noted that *The Acorn* publishes many articles regarding the District's efforts related to Solar Cup, water conservation, etc. He suggested that Board President Lewitt send a letter to the Editor expressing the Board's concerns, and asking that the District be allowed to respond to inaccuracies.

A discussion ensued regarding balancing advertising amongst the various local newspapers, asking the Editor to allow the District to make a rebuttal to editorials, asking the Editor that the District's rebuttal be included in both the printed and online versions of the newspaper, and allowing staff to make decisions on where to place advertisements.

Mike McNutt, Public Affairs and Communications Manager, commented on the use of *The Acorn* and *The Calabasas-Las Virgenes Enterprise* for advertising and public service announcements. He noted that the District spent approximately \$862 to increase social media advertisements and content since the beginning of the year, which received approximately 31,500 impressions. He stated that staff would ensure diversification of the advertising portfolio to reach the District's customers most effectively.

The Board agreed with the feedback provided to staff.

5. ILLUSTRATIVE AND/OR VERBAL PRESENTATION AGENDA ITEMS

A MWD Representative Report

Glen Peterson, MWD Representative, reported that the MWD Board inducted new Director Ardashes "Ardy" Kassakhian from the City of Glendale. He also reported that the MWD Board approved a \$4 million change order for the Second Lower Feeder Reach 2 Rehabilitation Project; approved a \$3 million increase for the existing agreement for security guard services; and approved a funding agreement extension and payment of \$736,000 for support of the Colorado River Board and Six Agency Committee. He noted that there was much discussion and testimony related to SB 625 (Bradford), Central Basin Municipal Water District receivership. He stated that the MWD Board voted to watch and engage on the proposed bill as needed to protect MWD's interests. He also reported that the MWD Board authorized allowing the General Manager to place matters greater than \$2 million or requiring a roll call vote on the consent calendar for the duration of the State of Emergency declared by Governor Gavin Newsom's Executive Order.

General Manager David Pedersen noted that a copy of SB 625 was included in the agenda packet.

Board President Lewitt asked Clerk of the Board Josie Guzman to send a copy of the MWD meeting calendar to the Board. He also asked MWD Representative Glen Peterson to inform Ms. Guzman of any upcoming MWD Board special meetings.

B Legislative and Regulatory Updates

Joe McDermott, Director of Engineering and External Affairs, reported that the Senate and House of Representatives were continuing negotiations regarding the next federal stimulus bill in response to the COVID-19 pandemic; however, a new version of the Health and Economic Recovery Omnibus Emergency Solutions Act (HEROES) was not likely to be passed until September. He noted that the District's lobbyist continued to seek relief for non-payments, exemptions to the payroll tax, and infrastructure funding. He also reported that SB 1099 (Dodd) related to emergency generator testing was passed by the Senate Appropriations Committee. He expressed concern that the current version included amendments regarding stipulated agreements. He stated that the Air Quality Management District would continue to have the ability to impose penalties against agencies that exceed runtimes for maintenance or actual runtimes during emergencies; however, the fines could be used towards the cost to replace emergency generators. He also stated that staff was working closely with the District's lobbyist on addressing these amendments once the bill reached the Assembly, at which time it would be appropriate to propose further changes.

Director Caspary noted that the Association of California Water Agencies (ACWA) State Legislative Committee and ACWA staff recommended that the committee change its recommendation on SB 1099 from "support" to "watch and amend." He noted that the solid waste industry expressed interest in having some of their facilities classified as critical facilities in order to come under protections for generator runtimes.

General Manager David Pedersen noted that the deadline for bills to pass out of their house of origin was June 26th, and SB 1099 would go for a Senate floor vote before June 26th. He stated that staff would work on a floor alert with Syrus Devers from Best Best & Krieger and the California Municipal Utilities Association (CMUA). He noted that the City of Malibu would consider a recommendation of support at its next City Council meeting, the Hidden Hills City Council had taken a support position. He also reported that the County of Los Angeles would present an item to the Board of Supervisors to seek support.

Mr. McDermott noted that the amendments to SB 1099 include generator replacements within five years, and he expressed concern that having to replace generators within five years would defeat the purpose of the bill. He also expressed concern that the proposed bill included language that it needed to be economically feasible, which needed to be better defined. He stated that the District's generators could easily last another 15 years, and he noted that the cost to replace all of the District's generators would be several million dollars.

C Water Supply Conditions Update

Joe McDermott, Director of Engineering and External Affairs, presented the report and noted that the State Water Project allocation was increased to 20 percent.

6. TREASURER

Director Lo-Hill stated that the Treasurer's report was in order.

7. BOARD OF DIRECTORS

A Response to Coronavirus (COVID-19) Pandemic: Amended and Reenacted Emergency Declaration with Additional Relief for Customers

Pass, approve, and adopt proposed Resolution No. 2578, amending and reenacting the declaration of a local state of emergency due to the novel coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, and authorizing a partial credit to commercial hotel customers for fixed sewer charges for the months of April and May, with a maximum 50% reduction of the charges.

RESOLUTION NO. 2578

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF LAS VIRGENES MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT AMENDING RESOLUTION NOS. 2572, 2574, AND 2576, STATE OF EMERGENCY DUE TO THE NOVEL CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19) PANDEMIC AND AUTHORIZING ACTIONS TO SUPPORT THE RESPONSE AND RECOVERY EFFORT

(Reference is hereby made to Resolution No. 2578 on file in the District's Resolution Book and by this reference the same is incorporated herein.)

Joe McDermott, Director of Engineering and External Affairs, presented the report.

Ursula Bosson, Customer Service Manager, addressed commercial hotel customers' fixed sewer charges and shared an example of a hotel's billing statements, comparing April 2019 to April 2020. She noted that the hotel experienced a decrease in occupancy due to the COVID-19 pandemic. She pointed out that in April 2020 the hotel used 98 units of water and was charged \$7,364.40 for the fixed sewer service charge, compared to 2019 where the hotel used 984 units of water and was charged \$7,219.20 for the fixed sewer service charge. She explained staff's recommendation to provide a maximum 50 percent reduction of the fixed sewer charges to commercial hotel customers for the months of April and May 2020.

Mr. McDermott responded to questions regarding cost savings to the District due to decreases in sewage from hotels by stating that the District saved in the costs for chemicals used at the Tapia Water Reclamation Facility, pumping from the lift stations, and electrical usage; however, costs continued for labor, infrastructure and capital improvement projects.

Board President Lewitt suggested asking for credit for fixed sewer charges in the next federal stimulus package.

Director Polan asked staff to evaluate the water usage from schools during the period of April and May 2020, and determine whether a recommendation was warranted related to schools' fixed sewer service charges.

Ms. Bosson provided an update on customer-related impacts of COVID-19, including customer calls, payment plan arrangements, a comparison of yearly balances due, payment numbers and totals comparing current and previous year/month data, and customers' use of on-line billing features.

Director Caspary moved to approve Item 7A. Motion seconded by Director Polan.

Director Caspary asked staff to include the dollar amount of billing credits provided to customers to reduce the impacts of COVID-19 in future updates.

Motion carried unanimously by roll call vote.

B Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO): Nomination of Candidate for Independent Special District Alternate Representative

Nominate candidates, if any, for consideration to fill a vacancy as the Independent Special District Alternate Representative on the Los Angeles County Local Agency Formation Commission.

General Manager David Pedersen presented the report.

No action was taken.

8. FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

A Proposed Two-Year Budget Plan for Fiscal Years 2020-22: Approval

Approve the proposed Two-Year Budget Plan for Fiscal Years 2020-22; adopt the proposed Fiscal Year 2020-21 Budget; authorize the General Manager to pre-pay the annual required contribution to CalPERS for its unfunded accrued retirement liability, in the amount of \$1,570,439; and authorize the General Manager to pre-pay the unfunded accrued liability for other post-employment benefits, in the amount of \$1,777,424, through four-quarterly installments.

General Manager David Pedersen provided introductory remarks.

Angela Saccareccia, Finance Manager, presented the report and PowerPoint presentation.

Director Caspary moved to approve Item 8A. Motion seconded by Director Lo-Hill.

Director Caspary expressed concern with CalPERS' recent projected return in its investment portfolio. He noted that there was a letter from CalPERS' Chief Investment Officer in *The Wall Street Journal* where he proposed debt financing to increase the returns on the investment portfolio. He noted that the staff report clearly stated there would be no increases in the budget except for the pass-through from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, and he asked staff to confirm that the District would need to go

through a Proposition 218 hearing for a rate increase that the Board might consider in January 2021. General Manager David Pedersen responded that this was correct, and the pass-through would require a Proposition 218 hearing as well because it was only covered for the five-year period from the previous rate study. He noted that he shared concerns regarding CalPERS with Director of Finance and Administration Don Patterson, who noted that the Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) and the California Municipal Treasurers Association (CMTA) were looking into this issue and discussing a potential coalition letter.

Ms. Saccareccia noted that CalPERS had not announced any increase to employer contributions; however, she expected that it would be coming. She stated that she would provide updates regarding CalPERS to the Board.

General Manager David Pedersen discussed the process for the Board to consider any future rate increases.

Motion carried unanimously by roll call vote.

Director Polan departed the teleconference at 10:42 a.m.

9. INFORMATION ITEMS

A Claim by Christopher and Camille Armen

10. NON-ACTION ITEMS

A Organization Reports

Director Caspary stated that he would be participating in the Santa Monica Bay Restoration Commission Governing Board Meeting on June 18th. He noted that he participated in the ACWA State Legislative Committee Meeting on June 5th, where they discussed SB 1099 (Dodd) and emergency generator runtimes.

B Director's Reports on Outside Meetings

None.

C General Manager Reports

(1) General Business

General Manager David Pedersen reminded the Board that the Calleguas – Las Virgenes Public Financing Authority meeting would be held on June 18th via teleconference. He noted that the District would soon go out to bid for the Calleguas – Las Virgenes Interconnection Project. He reviewed the upcoming calendar of events, and noted that the WaterReuse California Virtual Conference would be held June 24th and 25th. He also noted that the conference would be a combination of live and pre-recorded events, and the pre-recorded events would be available to conference registrants for one month

following the conference, which would allow the Board members to participate in the Association of Water Agencies of Ventura County Virtual WaterWise Breakfast Program scheduled on June 25th. He noted that the Board members would be eligible to claim two per diem compensation days for the two days they participate in the WaterReuse Virtual Conference program if they were registered. He stated that he would be on vacation June 23rd through 26th, and John Zhao, Director of Facilities and Operations, would be designated as the Acting General Manager in his absence. He also stated that a press release was issued announcing that the Rancho Las Virgenes Composting Facility had resumed composting operations. He noted that customers might have concerns regarding COVID-19 and compost, and noted that the State Water Resources Control Board issued guidance and clarification that there was no concern associated with biosolids and COVID-19. He also noted that the District sent samples of digested biosolids to the University of Arizona to test for remnants of COVID-19. He stated that results were expected before compost is made available to customers. He responded to a question regarding his award from WaterReuse by stating that he and Alex Coate from East Bay Municipal Utility District would be receiving the WaterReuse Recycled Water Advocate of the Year Award in recognition of the efforts in the preparation of the California Water Reuse Action Plan.

(2) Follow-Up Items

General Manager David Pedersen reviewed the list of Follow-up Items. He noted that the follow-up item regarding the net operating deficit shown in the third quarter financial report from March 2019 was due to March being the time of the year when water demands shift from the lower winter water demand period to the higher summer water demand period. He explained that the District paid its MWD bill, and the billing to customers lagged behind, which resulted in an accounts payable/receivable issue. He noted that the District realized the expense for purchasing the higher amount of water during the warmer months, but customers were not yet billed for that water usage.

D Directors' Comments

Director Caspary acknowledged staff for their efforts during the COVID-19 pandemic, and stated that he was looking forward to having the workplace environment return.

Director Renger made comments related to *The Washington Post's* COVID-19 graph and seven-day running average. General Manager David Pedersen noted that staff was working on wastewater epidemiology, which involved sending wastewater samples to Stanford University. He stated that it would take some time before the District receives the results.

General Manager David Pedersen responded to a question regarding the status of Raffelis' rate study by stating that Raffelis had begun preliminary work.

Director Lo-Hill acknowledged General Manager David Pedersen regarding the email he sent to District employees regarding responding together in challenging times.

11. FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS

Director Caspary moved for a future agenda item regarding an analysis and options for CalPERS. Director Lo-Hill seconded the motion.

12. PUBLIC COMMENTS

None.

13. CLOSED SESSION

None.

14. OPEN SESSION AND ADJOURNMENT

Seeing no further business to come before the Board, the meeting was duly adjourned at **11:00 a.m.**

Jay Lewitt, President
Board of Directors
Las Virgenes Municipal Water District

ATTEST:

Charles Caspary, Secretary
Board of Directors
Las Virgenes Municipal Water District

(SEAL)



July 7, 2020 LVMWD Regular Board Meeting

TO: Board of Directors

FROM: Finance & Administration

Subject : Monthly Cash and Investment Report: May 2020

SUMMARY:

During the month of May, the value of the District's investment portfolio decreased from \$90,950,816, held on April 30, 2020, to \$90,701,073. Four investments matured or were called in May, and three investments were purchased, decreasing the book value to \$52,459,207. The value of the District's Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF) account increased to \$38,207,264.

RECOMMENDATION(S):

Receive and file the Monthly Cash and Investment Report for May 2020.

FISCAL IMPACT:

No

ITEM BUDGETED:

No

DISCUSSION:

As of May 31, 2020, the District held \$90,701,073, down 0.90% year-over-year. The portfolio was down 0.27% from the previous month's total of \$90,950,816. The majority of the funds were held in the District's investment account, which had a May 31st book value of \$52,459,207. LAIF held the majority of the remaining funds, in the amount of \$38,207,264. A significant portion of the remaining balance was held in a money market account. The annualized yield for the District's investment portfolio was 2.00% in May 2020, down one basis point from April. The annualized yield on the District's LAIF funds was 1.36% in May, down as compared to April's 1.65%. The total yield on the District's accounts was 1.74%, down from 2.23% year-over-year.

Four investments matured or were called during May 2020:

- FNMA agency callable, in the amount of \$1,000,000, matured on 05/01/21; YTM 1.60%
- FHLB agency callable, in the amount of \$1,000,000, with a maturity of 11/17/21 was called on 05/17/20; YTM 1.50%.
- FHLMC agency callable, in the amount of \$1,000,000, with a maturity of 11/22/21 was called on 05/22/20; YTM 1.30%.
- FNMA agency callable, in the amount of \$1,000,000, with a maturity of 08/24/20 was called on 05/24/20; YTM 1.40%.

The following investments were purchased during May 2020:

- FHLMC agency callable, in the amount of \$1,000,000, maturing on 11/28/24; YTM 0.70%.
- City of Ontario taxable pension obligation bond, in the amount of \$1,115,615, maturing on 06/01/23 rated AA; YTM 1.42%.
- FHLB agency callable, in the amount of \$1,000,000, maturing on 05/28/25; YTM 0.70%.

The following transactions occurred in the District's LAIF account:

- 05/08/20 – Deposit in the amount of \$1,000,000.
- 05/20/20 – Deposit in the amount of \$1,000,000.
- 05/21/20 – Withdraw in the amount of \$200,000.
- 05/26/20 – Deposit in the amount of \$1,020,000.
- 05/28/20 – Withdraw in the amount of \$2,000,000.

The District's investments are in compliance with the adopted Investment Policy, and the District has sufficient funds to meet expenditures during the next six months from funds held in LAIF.

Cash Analysis:

Another important aspect of the Monthly Cash and Investment Report is to monitor the District's performance as compared to its adopted Financial Policies. Attachment B shows the District's total cash and investments as of May 31, 2020, and compares the balances to the adopted Financial Policies. As shown for May, funds held by policy in the Potable Water Enterprise were \$422,574 below the levels set forth in the District's Financial Policies. The Sanitation Enterprise had \$6.8 million available for capital projects, and the Recycled Water Enterprise had cash and investments available for capital projects in the amount of \$14.1 million. The Board has assigned \$10 million in funds from the Sanitation Enterprise and \$5 million in funds from the Recycled Water Enterprise for use on the Pure Water Project Las Virgenes-Triunfo.

GOALS:

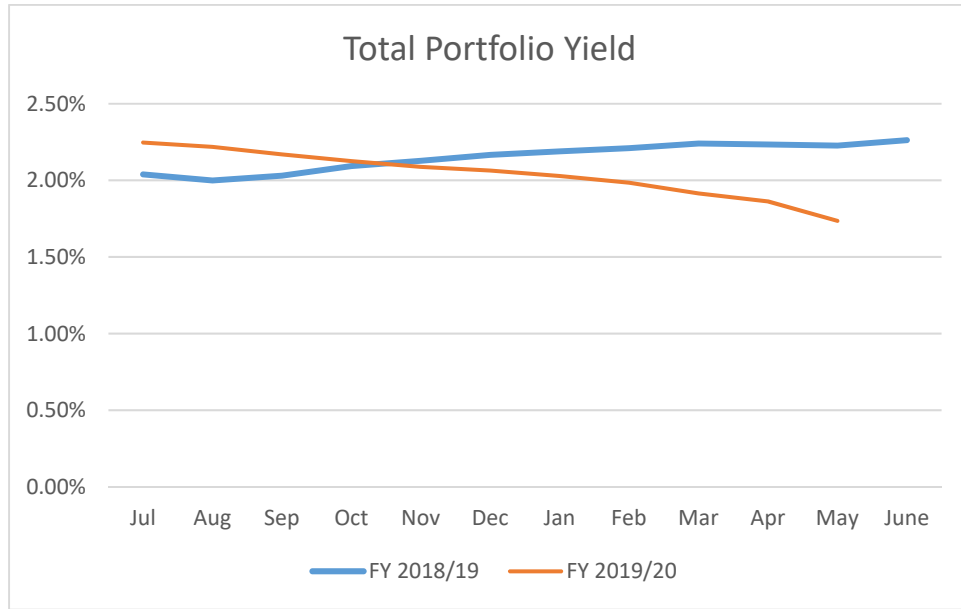
Ensure Effective Utilization of the Public's Assets and Money

Prepared by: Donald Patterson, Director of Finance and Administration

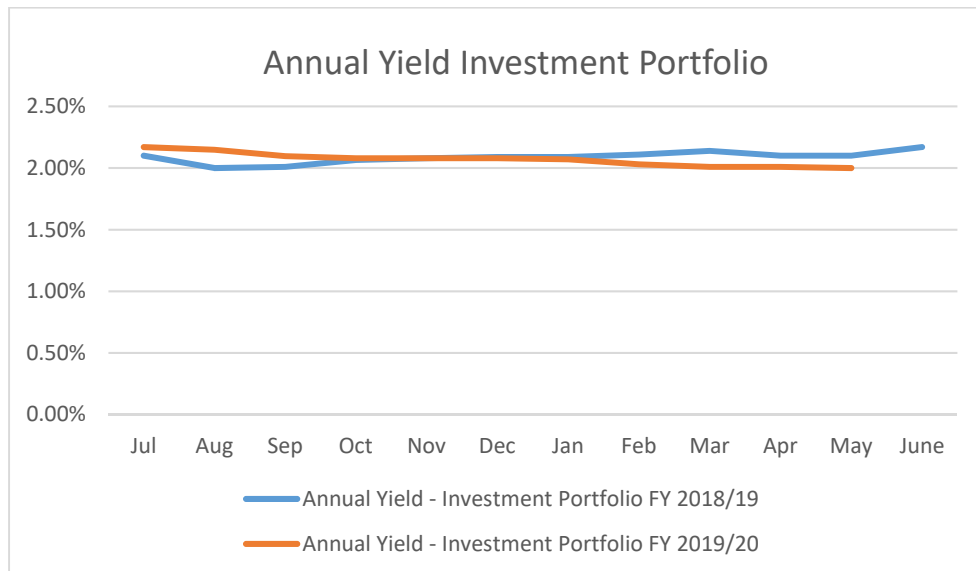
ATTACHMENTS:

Charts
Investment Report
Definitions
Cash Report

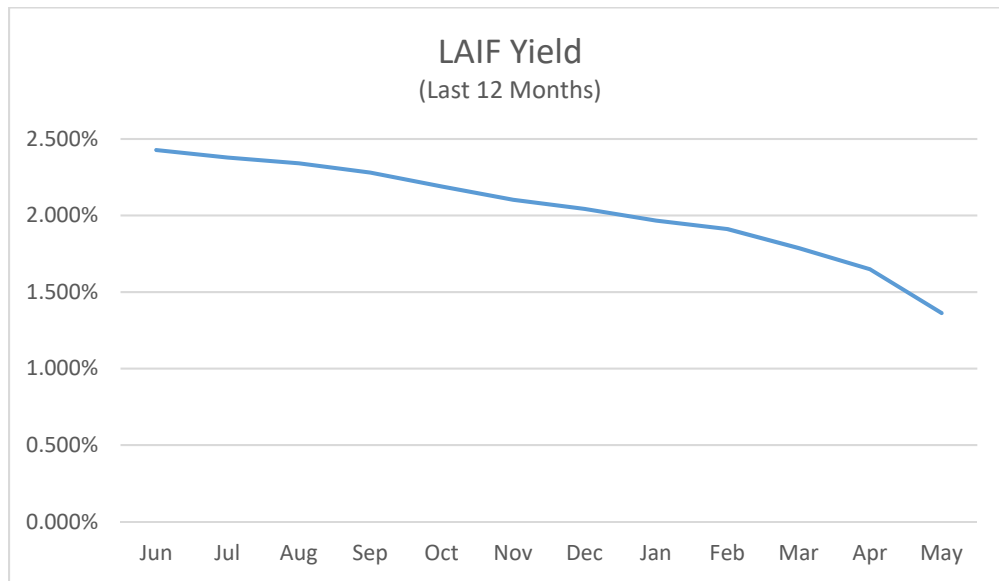
As of May 31, 2020, at Book Value, LAIF held 42.12% of the District’s portfolio and the investment portfolio held 57.84% with the majority of the remaining funds held in a money market account. As can be seen in the chart below, the total yield in May 2020 was 1.74%, down twelve basis point from April and down from 2.23% one year ago.



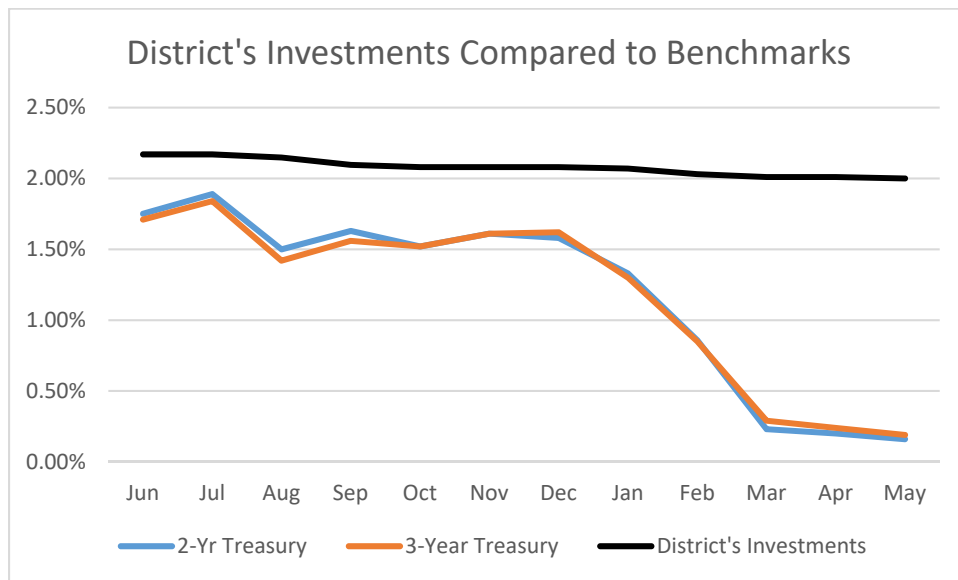
In May, the annualized yield for the District’s Investment Portfolio was down one basis points from April at 2.00% and down ten basis points from a year ago. The chart below shows annualized monthly yield of the current fiscal year compared with the same monthly yield over the previous year.



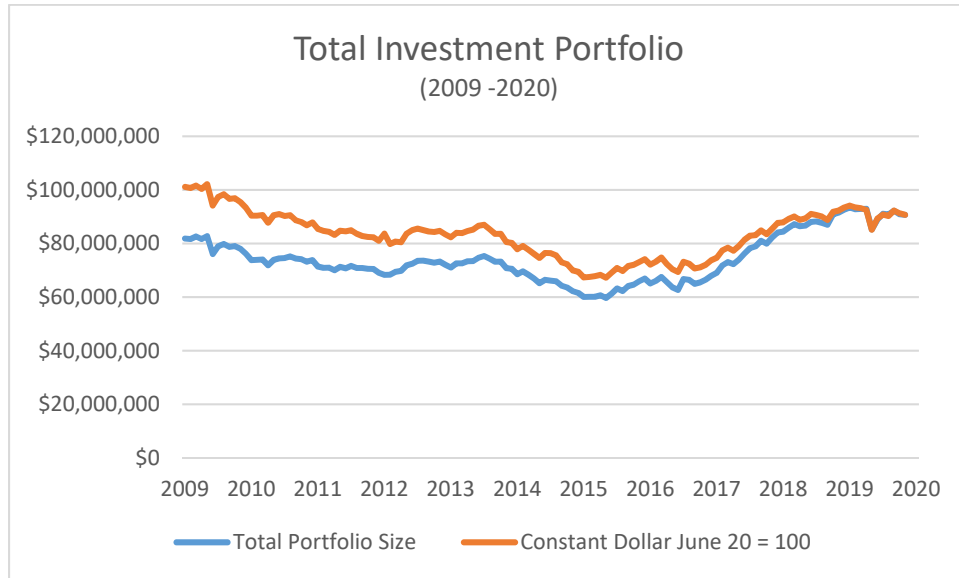
The following chart shows the average annualized LAIF yields over the past twelve months. In May, the LAIF yield was 1.36%, down from April's 1.65% and down from 2.45% a year ago.



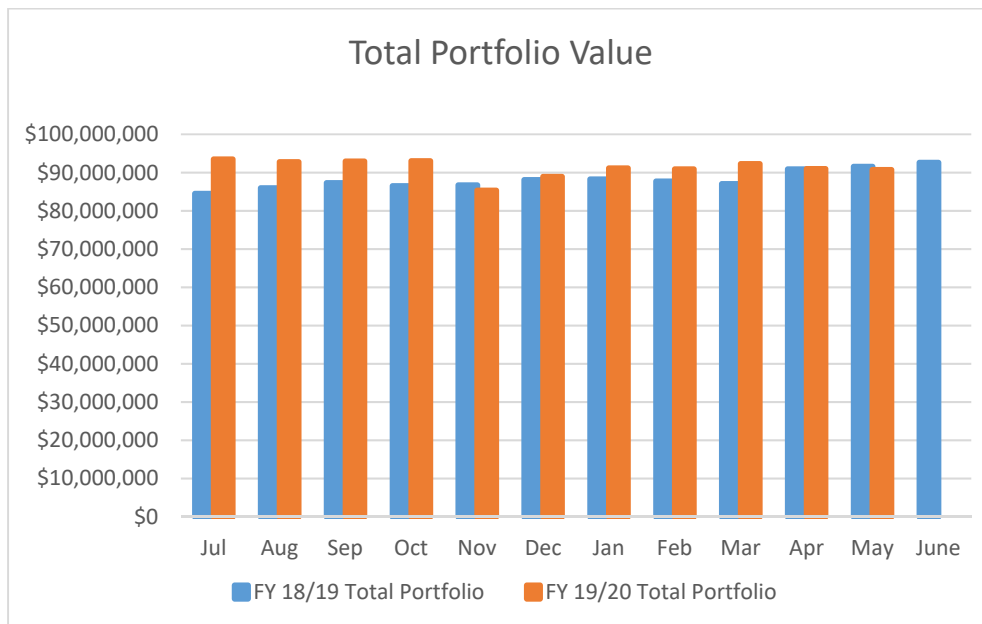
In order to benchmark how the District's portfolio is performing, it is useful to compare its investment portfolio with a comparable index. The District has historically compared its investment portfolio returns to the 2-Year and 3-Year Treasury notes. Because the District buys and holds its investments, the average portfolio yield should generally be flatter and trail the 2 and 3-year Treasuries.



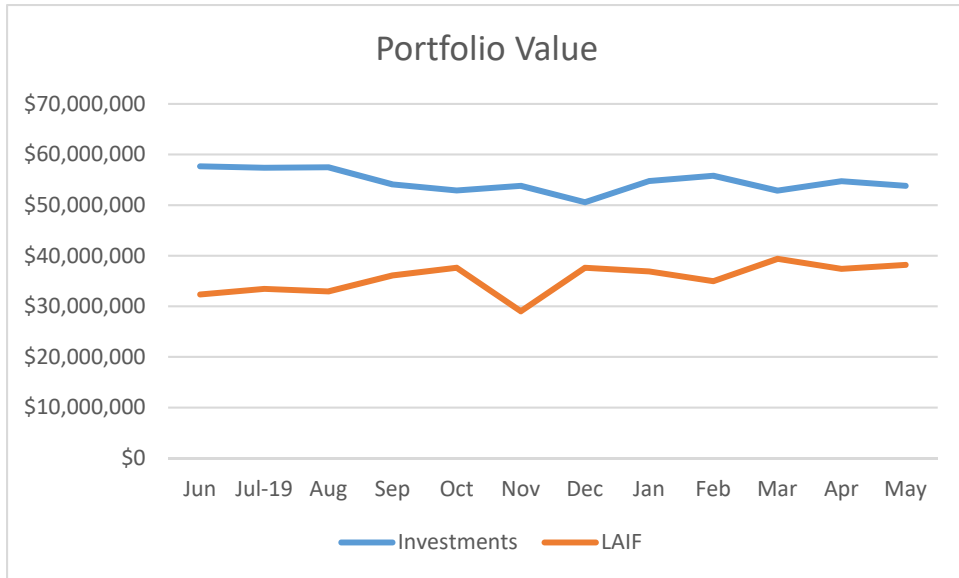
Equally important to monitoring performance is to monitor total portfolio value that includes the District's Investment Portfolio and LAIF accounts. The chart below shows the total portfolio value between 2009 and 2020. In May, the District's portfolio was down from April at \$90,701,073.



The chart below compares total portfolio value in the current Fiscal Year, compared to the same period in the previous fiscal year.



The chart below shows the value of the District’s Investment and LAIF portfolios over the past twelve-month period. The District’s Investment Policy requires an amount equal to 6 months of operating budget to be kept in LAIF, which is \$28.8 million. The District is currently keeping additional funds in LAIF as staff finalizes the schedule for the Las Virgenes – Triunfo Pure Water Project.



Date: June 22, 2020
 To: David W. Pedersen, General Manager
 From: Finance and Administration Department
 Subject: Investment Report for the Month of May 2020

Summary of Investments

Investments Maturing Within Six Months:

Disc./Cpn Rate	Yield To Maturity	Yield To Call	Investment Type	Date Invested	Next Call Date	Date Matures	Book Value	Par Value	Market Value	Market Value Source
2.427%	1.779%		NEWSCD-MuniBond	03/17/16		08/01/20	934,688	910,000	912,075	Custodian
2.250%	1.732%		CONNECTICUT ST-MuniBon	02/17/16		09/01/20	1,119,649	1,095,000	1,098,121	Custodian
1.450%	1.450%		JP Morgan Chase BK-CD	09/16/16	06/16/20	09/16/20	245,000	245,000	245,120	Custodian
2.400%	2.400%		1st Choice Bank - CD	05/22/19		11/23/20	245,000	245,000	247,707	Custodian
			Sub-Total				2,544,337	2,495,000	2,503,023	

Investments Maturing After Six Months:

2.000%	2.046%	2.018%	FHLMC-Bullet	01/30/17		01/26/22	997,850	1,000,000	1,027,240	Custodian
2.250%	2.104%		FHLMC-Bullet	08/16/17		06/29/22	1,000,300	1,000,000	1,041,650	Custodian
1.980%	2.810%		FAMCA-Bullet	02/01/19		06/30/22	452,510	465,000	481,777	Custodian
2.000%	2.000%	2.000%	FHLB-Callable Coupon	08/10/17	08/10/20	08/10/22	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,002,920	Custodian
1.750%	1.766%		FFCB-Bullet	09/13/17		09/13/22	999,250	1,000,000	1,034,060	Custodian
1.820%	1.820%	1.820%	FHLB-Callable Coupon	12/23/19	06/23/20	12/23/22	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,870	Custodian
2.130%	2.338%		FAMCA-Bullet	01/24/18		01/24/23	990,240	1,000,000	1,048,290	Custodian
2.700%	2.700%		FFCB-Bullet	04/11/18		04/11/23	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,069,220	Custodian
3.250%	2.536%		FHLB-Bullet	02/25/19		06/09/23	1,028,810	1,000,000	1,088,120	Custodian
2.900%	2.980%		FAMCA-Bullet	08/01/18		07/24/23	996,263	1,000,000	1,079,650	Custodian
3.375%	2.227%		FHLB-Bullet	03/28/19		09/08/23	1,048,330	1,000,000	1,098,970	Custodian
1.850%	1.850%	1.850%	FHLMC-Callable Coupon	12/18/19	12/18/20	12/18/23	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,710	Custodian
1.850%	1.850%	1.850%	FHLMC-Callable Coupon	12/30/19	12/28/20	12/28/23	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,008,540	Custodian
2.370%	2.524%		FFCB-Bullet	03/12/19		02/05/24	992,950	1,000,000	1,072,410	Custodian
2.800%	2.800%	2.800%	FHLB-Callable Coupon	02/26/19	02/26/21	02/26/24	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,016,170	Custodian
2.160%	1.865%		FFCB-Bullet	06/28/19		06/03/24	1,013,820	1,000,000	1,068,520	Custodian
1.800%	1.800%	1.800%	FHLMC-Callable Coupon	01/30/20	07/30/20	07/30/24	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,001,870	Custodian
2.000%	2.000%	2.000%	FFCB-Callable Coupon	09/03/19	09/03/20	09/03/24	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,003,770	Custodian
1.650%	1.650%	1.650%	FFCB-Callable Coupon	09/09/19	09/09/21	09/09/24	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,016,420	Custodian
1.740%	1.664%		FAMCA-Bullet	09/30/19		09/26/24	1,003,620	1,000,000	1,053,250	Custodian
2.000%	2.000%	2.000%	FHLB-Callable Coupon	10/02/19	10/02/20	10/02/24	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,003,520	Custodian
1.790%	1.804%		FAMCA-Bullet	11/15/19		11/01/24	999,340	1,000,000	1,056,110	Custodian
0.700%	0.700%	0.700%	FHLMC-Callable Coupon	05/18/20	02/18/21	11/18/24	1,000,000	1,000,000	999,360	Custodian
1.950%	1.950%	1.950%	FHLMC-Callable Coupon	01/06/20	01/06/21	01/06/25	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,008,470	Custodian
1.800%	1.800%	1.800%	FHLMC-Callable Coupon	01/10/20	01/10/22	01/10/25	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,015,520	Custodian
1.75%-Up	1.994%	1.750%	FHLMC-Callable Coupon	02/25/20	08/25/20	02/25/25	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,002,380	Custodian
1.850%	1.850%	1.850%	FNMA-Callable Coupon	02/26/20	08/26/20	02/26/25	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,001,550	Custodian
1.125%	1.125%	1.125%	FFCB-Callable Coupon	03/17/20	03/17/21	03/17/25	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,002,400	Custodian
1.050%	1.050%	1.050%	FHLB-Callable Coupon	04/02/20	10/02/20	04/02/25	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,001,350	Custodian
0.700%	0.700%	0.700%	FHLB-Callable Coupon	05/28/20	05/28/21	05/28/25	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,030	Custodian
1.500%	1.500%		CAL ST-MuniBond	04/28/16		04/01/21	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,005,060	Custodian
1.713%	1.713%		CASPWR-Muni Bond	09/28/16		05/01/21	742,142	742,142	749,838	Custodian
2.387%	1.392%		SCVWTR-MuniBond	06/21/16		06/01/21	1,047,370	1,000,000	1,011,070	Custodian

LVMWD Investment Report for the Month Ending May 31, 2020

Disc./Cpn Rate	Yield To Maturity	Yield To Call	Investment Type	Date Invested	Next Call Date	Date Matures	Book Value	Par Value	Market Value	Market Value Source
Investments Maturing After Six Months (continued):										
1.960%	1.960%	1.960%	MOUSCD-MuniBond	07/14/16		08/01/21	600,000	600,000	603,228	Custodian
2.550%	2.550%		NYSDEV-Muni Bond	12/21/17		03/15/22	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,024,560	Custodian
2.000%	3.063%		CASPWR-Muni Bond	09/24/18		05/01/22	963,980	1,000,000	1,026,720	Custodian
1.590%	1.590%		Maryland St.-Muni Bond	08/28/19		08/01/22	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,008,190	Custodian
2.500%	2.604%		SFOFAC-Muni Bond	11/09/17		09/01/22	497,650	500,000	511,480	Custodian
3.297%	3.297%	3.297%	UNVHGR-Muni Bond	06/05/18	Cont. 6/5/18	05/15/23	930,000	930,000	991,966	Custodian
2.216%	1.420%		ONTGEN-Muni Bond	05/21/20		06/01/23	1,115,615	1,090,000	1,112,345	Custodian
2.250%	3.092%		CAS-Muni Bond	10/31/18		10/01/23	961,850	1,000,000	1,037,440	Custodian
3.000%	2.500%		CAS-Muni Bond	05/01/19		04/01/24	1,022,980	1,000,000	1,064,950	Custodian
1.800%	1.800%		PASGEN - Muni Bond	02/26/20		05/01/24	260,000	260,000	262,044	Custodian
2.147%	2.147%		UNIGEN - Muni Bond	08/29/19		06/01/24	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,021,630	Custodian
2.224%	2.224%		SGTUTL - Muni Bond	12/18/19		10/01/24	500,000	500,000	513,095	Custodian
1.646%	1.646%		CASHGR - Muni Bond	02/27/20		11/01/24	400,000	400,000	405,904	Custodian
2.050%	2.050%		BMW Bank - CD	11/29/17		11/30/20	245,000	245,000	247,421	Custodian
2.200%	2.200%		Merrick Bank-CD	01/09/18		01/11/21	245,000	245,000	248,129	Custodian
1.550%	1.550%		CAPITAL ONE BANK - CD	08/10/16		08/10/21	245,000	245,000	248,709	Custodian
1.000%	1.000%		CENERSTATE BK -CD	03/20/20		09/20/21	245,000	245,000	247,592	Custodian
0.950%	0.950%		LAKELAND BK -CD	03/27/20		09/27/21	245,000	245,000	247,462	Custodian
1.650%	1.650%		Farmers & Merchants BK-CD	01/15/20		01/18/22	245,000	245,000	250,748	Custodian
1.800%	1.800%		WellsFargo BK West-CD	01/17/20		01/18/22	245,000	245,000	251,350	Custodian
2.350%	2.350%		Goldman Sachs Bank - CD	06/21/17		06/21/22	245,000	245,000	255,594	Custodian
2.350%	2.350%		Sallie Mae Bank/Salt LK-CD	06/21/17		06/21/22	245,000	245,000	255,594	Custodian
2.400%	2.400%		American Express - CD	08/29/17		08/29/22	245,000	245,000	255,880	Custodian
2.400%	2.400%		Capital One NA - CD	08/30/17		08/30/22	245,000	245,000	256,716	Custodian
2.500%	2.500%		Wells Fargo Bank - CD	12/08/17		12/08/22	245,000	245,000	258,421	Custodian
2.650%	2.650%		Morgan Stanley Bank-CD	01/11/18		01/11/23	245,000	245,000	259,754	Custodian
3.150%	3.150%		CitiBank NA - CD	05/11/18		05/11/23	245,000	245,000	264,872	Custodian
2.850%	2.850%		1st MO St Bank - CD	02/13/19		08/14/23	245,000	245,000	263,929	Custodian
1.700%	1.700%		Medallion Bank UT-CD	12/23/19		12/22/23	245,000	245,000	255,633	Custodian
3.350%	3.350%		Morgan Stanley PVT BK-CD	01/10/19		01/10/24	245,000	245,000	270,188	Custodian
3.000%	3.000%		TIAA FSB - CD	02/22/19		02/22/24	245,000	245,000	267,697	Custodian
2.750%	2.750%		Comenity CAP Bank-CD	04/30/19		04/30/24	245,000	245,000	266,214	Custodian
2.650%	2.650%		Bank of New Eng Salem-CD	05/23/19		05/23/24	245,000	245,000	265,524	Custodian
2.850%	2.850%		St. Bank of India -Callable CD	06/19/19	06/19/20	06/19/24	245,000	245,000	245,326	Custodian
2.150%	2.150%		Enerbank USA - CD	08/07/19		08/07/24	245,000	245,000	260,513	Custodian
1.750%	1.750%		1st Farmers BK7Trust-CD	09/04/19		09/04/24	245,000	245,000	256,292	Custodian
1.800%	1.800%		Kemba Financial CU-CD	01/08/20		01/08/25	245,000	245,000	255,898	Custodian
1.950%	1.950%		Knoxville EE CU - CD	01/16/20		01/16/25	245,000	245,000	257,500	Custodian
1.000%	1.000%		Somerset Trust Co - CD	03/19/20		03/19/25	245,000	245,000	246,058	Custodian
1.000%	1.000%		IBERIABANK - CD	03/20/20		03/20/25	245,000	245,000	246,041	Custodian
1.350%	1.350%		Pacific Western Bank - CD	04/16/20		04/16/25	245,000	245,000	249,736	Custodian
1.500%	1.500%		Celtic BK Salt Lake UT - CD	04/17/20		04/17/25	245,000	245,000	251,483	Custodian
1.350%	1.350%		1st Natl BK McGregor - CD	04/28/20		04/28/25	245,000	245,000	249,589	Custodian
			Sub-Total				49,914,870	49,837,142	51,310,500	
			Total Investments				\$52,459,207	\$52,332,142	\$53,813,523	

LVMWD Investment Report for the Month Ending May 31, 2020
 Interest earnings for the month were as followed:

	Amount Earned/Accrued	Current Yield
Refunding Revenue Bonds - Reserve Fund (Bank of New York Mellon)	\$0	0.010%
Investments	87,801	2.000%
Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF)	44,343	1.363%
Blackrock Liquidity Fund - US Treasury Money Market Fund (Union Bank)	0	0.010%
Sweep Accounts (Wells Fargo Bank/Bank of New York Mellon)	50	0.050%
Total Earnings	\$132,194	

Schedule of Investment Balance Limitations (Per District investment policy)

The source of the market valuation is as followed:

	Total Amount Invested	% of Total	Max. Limit Allowed
Investments (Note 1)	\$52,459,207	57.84%	no limit
Refunding Revenue Bonds - Reserve Fund (Bank of New York Mellon/LAIF)	10,243	0.01%	1 yr debt pmt.
Blackrock Liquidity Fund - US Treasury Money Market Fund (Union Bank)	24,359	0.03%	no limit
Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF)	38,207,264	42.12%	65,000,000
Total	\$90,701,073	100.00%	

Note 1: The average weighted duration for investments, excluding LAIF, is 1,148 days, which is under the assumption that callable coupons will not be called and will be held until maturity.
 Note 2: In May 2020, Joint Powers Authority's participation in investment is \$9,648,684.79, of which \$4,914,898.34 (or 50.90%) belongs to LV.

Bank Account Balances as of May 31, 2020:

Bank Name	Account Type	Amount
Wells Fargo Bank	Checking	\$100,094 (Note 3)
Wells Fargo Bank	Sweep	1,542,715
Bank of New York Mellon	Money Market	9,171
	Total	\$1,651,980

Note 3: This is bank balance without adjusting for outstanding checks. The total amount of outstanding checks is unavailable at the time of reporting.

"All District investments are included in this report and all investments, except those relating to debt issues and deferred compensation programs funds, conform to District investment policy. All investment transactions within the period covered by this report, except for the exceptions noted above, conform to District investment policy. Deferred compensation program funds are not included in this report; their investment is directed by individual employees participating in the deferred compensation program and not by the District. Debt issue funds are included in this report; their investment is controlled by specific provisions of the issuance documents and not by the District."

"The deposits and investments of the District safeguard the principal and maintain the liquidity needs of the District, providing the District with the ability to meet expenditure requirements for the next six months. The maturity dates are compatible with foreseeable cash flow requirements. The deposits and investments can be easily and rapidly converted into cash without substantial loss of value."

Approved for July 7, 2020 Agenda:

 David W. Pedersen, General Manager

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE FOREGOING IS TRUE AND CORRECT
 TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE

 Lynda Lo-Hill, Treasurer

Note: Gov. Agency Coupon Notes will distribute interest every six month.
 1-CPNRT=1.75% to 8/22; thereafter 2.25%.

Monthly Investment Report Definitions

Definitions

- Disc./Cpn Rate – The yield paid by a fixed income security.
- Yield to Call (YTC) – The rate of return of a security held to call when interest payments, market value and par value are considered.
- Yield to Maturity (YTM) – The rate of return of a security held to maturity when interest payments, market value and par value are considered.
- Bullet – A fixed income security that cannot be redeemed by the issuer until the maturity date.
- Callable – A fixed income security that can be redeemed by the issuer before the maturity date.
- Book Value – The price paid for the security.
- Par Value – The face value of a security.
- Market Value – The current price of a security.
- Sinking Bond – In the case of the CASPWR Bond held by the District, a sinking bond pays a portion of principal on a defined schedule throughout the life of the bond.
- Custodian – The financial institution that holds securities for an investor.

Investment Abbreviations

- FHLB – Federal Home Loan Bank
- FHLMC – Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac)
- FNMA – Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae)
- FFCB – Federal Farm Credit Bank
- FAMCA – Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation (Farmer Mac)
- Bonds
 - CAS/CAL ST – State of California
 - CASHGR – California State University
 - CASPWR – State of California Department of Water Resources
 - CTS – State of Connecticut
 - MDS – State of Maryland
 - MOUSCD – Mountain View Unified School District
 - NEWSCD – Newark, CA Unified School District
 - NYSDEV – New York State Urban Development Revenue Bond
 - ONTGEN – City of Ontario, CA
 - SCVWTR – Santa Clara Valley Water District
 - SFOFAC – City and County of San Francisco Community Facilities District
 - SGTUTL – South Gate Utility District
 - SRVSCD – San Ramon, CA Unified School District
 - UNIGEN – University of Northern Colorado
 - UNVHGR – University of California

LVMWD CASH ANALYSIS -May 31, 2020

	Restricted Cash	Cash Held by Policy	Policy Requirement	Available Funds
101 - Potable Water Operations		11,178,509	9,997,207	
201 - Potable Water Construction	(4,141,917)			
301 - Potable Water Replacement		13,695,855	11,157,814	
603 - Rate Stabilization Fund		<u>8,000,000</u>	<u>8,000,000</u>	
Total Potable Water	(4,141,917)	32,874,364	29,155,021	(422,574)
102 - Recycled Water Operations		10,132,060	1,100,143	
203 - Recycled Water Construction	(77,836)			
302 - Recycled Water Replacement		7,587,385	2,483,887	
Total Recycled Water	(77,836)	17,719,444	3,584,030	14,057,578
130 - Sanitation Operations		5,952,667	3,291,214	
230 - Sanitation Construction	1,271,605			
330 - Sanitation Replacement		13,157,507	10,285,867	
Total Sanitation	1,271,605	19,110,175	13,577,081	6,804,699
606 & 607 - Refunding Revenue Bonds - Reserve Fund	19,414			
701 - Vested Sick Leave Reserve	1,438,402			
720 - Insurance Reserve		7,957,191	7,871,864	85,328
JPA	10,622,124			
Prepaid Connection Fees & Undistributed Interest	4,737,499			
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>13,869,290</i>	<i>77,661,174</i>		
TOTAL	91,530,464			

Financial Policy - Cash required to comply with District's adopted Financial Policy.

Restricted Cash - Revenue restricted to a particular purpose.

Bond Covenants - Money relating to bond financing that is restricted in use and required by promises made in bond documents.

Funds are reconciled at year-end.



July 7, 2020 LVMWD Regular Board Meeting

TO: Board of Directors

FROM: General Manager

Subject : Annual Report: Records Review and Destruction

SUMMARY:

Pursuant to Title 2, Section 2-7.507 of the Las Virgenes Municipal Water District Code, the Board Secretary is required to report at least annually, in writing, to the Board at a public meeting concerning District records. A records retention schedule, which has been approved by the Board, is maintained by the Executive Assistant/Clerk of the Board. A list of documents proposed for destruction based on the records retention schedule was presented to the Department Heads, General Manager, District Counsel and Board Secretary for review and approval. The records destruction list was prepared based on the District's records retention schedule and the Las Virgenes Municipal Water District Code.

Attached is the proposed listing of records scheduled for destruction upon Board approval. Staff recommends authorization to proceed with destruction of the records.

RECOMMENDATION(S):

Authorize the destruction of records in accordance with the District's records retention schedule and the Las Virgenes Municipal Water District Code.

FISCAL IMPACT:

Yes

ITEM BUDGETED:

Yes

FINANCIAL IMPACT:

Sufficient funds for shredding services are available in the adopted Fiscal Year 2020-21 Budget.

GOALS:

Ensure Effective Utilization of the Public's Assets and Money

Prepared by: Josie Guzman, MMC, Executive Assistant/Clerk of the Board

ATTACHMENTS:

Request for Authority to Destroy Obsolete Records

REQUEST FOR AUTHORITY TO DESTROY OBSOLETE RECORDS

== Boxes Eligible for Destruction in 2019 ==

OFFSITE

RRS: Accounting

RRS ITEM	RECORD SERIES NAME (TOTAL RETENTION PERIOD - in years unless otherwise stated) Box Description	From Date	To Date	Date Eligible	Comments
272	ACCOUNTS PAYABLE POSTING REPORT (2)				
	▶ A/P VOUCHER JOURNAL AND POSTING REPORTS FY 2015/16	7/1/2015	6/30/2016	12/31/2018	_____
19	ACCOUNTS PAYABLE RECORDS (5)				
	▶ A/P VOUCHERS (AECOM, BOYLE ENGINEERING)	7/1/2005	6/30/2013	12/31/2018	_____
	▶ A/P VOUCHERS (BOWMAN, ENS RESOURCES, MAC CHEVRON, MALIBU CANYON SHELL, MB FINANCIAL BANK, MSO TECHNOLOGIES)	2/1/1998	12/31/2013	12/31/2018	_____
	▶ A/P VOUCHERS FY 2012/13 (A - AR)	7/1/2012	6/30/2013	12/31/2018	_____
	▶ A/P VOUCHERS FY 2012/13 (ATT - B)	7/1/2012	6/30/2013	12/31/2018	_____
	▶ A/P VOUCHERS FY 2012/13 (ATT) AT&T	7/1/2012	6/30/2013	12/31/2018	_____
	▶ A/P VOUCHERS FY 2012/13 (BAN - CAL)	7/1/2012	6/30/2013	12/31/2018	_____
	▶ A/P VOUCHERS FY 2012/13 (BAN)	7/1/2012	6/30/2013	12/31/2018	_____
	▶ A/P VOUCHERS FY 2012/13 (CAL - F)	7/1/2012	6/30/2013	12/31/2018	_____
	▶ A/P VOUCHERS FY 2012/13 (FA - GI)	7/1/2012	6/30/2013	12/31/2018	_____
	▶ A/P VOUCHERS FY 2012/13 (GO - JO)	7/1/2012	6/30/2013	12/31/2018	_____
	▶ A/P VOUCHERS FY 2012/13 (K - LV)	7/1/2012	6/30/2013	12/31/2018	_____
	▶ A/P VOUCHERS FY 2012/13 (M - OF)	7/1/2012	6/30/2013	12/31/2018	_____
	▶ A/P VOUCHERS FY 2012/13 (P - SA)	7/1/2012	6/30/2013	12/31/2018	_____
	▶ A/P VOUCHERS FY 2012/13 (SE - T)	7/1/2012	6/30/2013	12/31/2018	_____
	▶ A/P VOUCHERS FY 2012/13 (U - WA)	7/1/2012	6/30/2013	12/31/2018	_____
	▶ A/P VOUCHERS FY 2012/13 (WE - Z)	7/1/2012	6/30/2013	12/31/2018	_____

The above records are submitted for destruction in accordance with procedures outlined in the Las Virgenes Municipal Water District Records Management Manual, revised 2008.

APPROVALS

DEPARTMENT HEAD: 

DATE: 5/19/20

GENERAL MANAGER: 

DATE: 05/20/20

REQUEST FOR AUTHORITY TO DESTROY OBSOLETE RECORDS

== Boxes Eligible for Destruction in 2019 ==

OFFSITE

RRS: Accounting

RRS ITEM	RECORD SERIES NAME (TOTAL RETENTION PERIOD - in years unless otherwise stated)	From Date	To Date	Date Eligible	Comments
41 DEPOSITS (5)					
	▶ CUSTOMER SERVICE DEPOSITS FY 2012/13 JAN-FEB (PAYMENT DETAIL LISTING)	1/1/2013	2/28/2013	12/31/2018	_____
	▶ CUSTOMER SERVICE DEPOSITS FY 2012/13 JULY-AUG (PAYMENT DETAIL LISTING)	7/1/2012	8/31/2012	12/31/2018	_____
	▶ CUSTOMER SERVICE DEPOSITS FY 2012/13 MAR-APR (PAYMENT DETAIL LISTING)	3/1/2013	4/30/2013	12/31/2018	_____
	▶ CUSTOMER SERVICE DEPOSITS FY 2012/13 MAY-JUNE (PAYMENT DETAIL LISTING)	5/1/2013	6/30/2013	12/31/2018	_____
	▶ CUSTOMER SERVICE DEPOSITS FY 2012/13 NOV-DEC (PAYMENT DETAIL LISTING)	11/1/2012	12/31/2012	12/31/2018	_____
	▶ CUSTOMER SERVICE DEPOSITS FY 2012/13 SEPT-OCT (PAYMENT DETAIL LISTING)	9/1/2012	10/31/2012	12/31/2018	_____
	▶ NSF CHECKS (FY 2010/11, 2011/12, 2012/13) AND MISC DEPOSITS (FY 2011/12, 2012/13)	7/1/2010	6/30/2013	12/31/2018	_____
295 JOURNAL ENTRIES – JE, JG, JI, JK, JM, JN, JP, JR, JS, JT, IA, II, OV, PI (5)					
	▶ JOURNAL ENTRIES FY 2012/13 JE, JG, JI, JK, JM (ENTIRE YEAR)	7/1/2012	6/30/2013	12/31/2018	_____
	▶ JOURNAL ENTRIES FY 2012/13 JN, JR, JP, JS, JT, IA, II, OV, PI (JAN-JUNE)	1/1/2013	6/30/2013	12/31/2018	_____
	▶ JOURNAL ENTRIES FY 2012/13 JN, JR, JP, JS, JT, IA, II, OV, PI (JULY-DEC)	7/1/2012	12/31/2012	12/31/2018	_____

Number of Offsite Boxes Eligible for Destruction: 27

The above records are submitted for destruction in accordance with procedures outlined in the Las Virgenes Municipal Water District Records Management Manual, revised 2008.

APPROVALS

DEPARTMENT HEAD: 

DATE: 5/19/20

GENERAL MANAGER: 

DATE: 05/20/20

REQUEST FOR AUTHORITY TO DESTROY OBSOLETE RECORDS

== Records Eligible for Destruction in 2019 ==

ONSITE

RRS: Accounting

RRS ITEM	RECORD SERIES NAME (TOTAL RETENTION PERIOD - in years unless otherwise stated)	From Date	To Date	Comments
282	1099 FORMS (5)			
	▶ ACC-17-1 1099 Miscellaneous & Interest 2012	1/1/2012	12/31/2012	
	▶ ACC-17-1 1099 Miscellaneous & Interest 2013	1/1/2013	6/30/2013	
272	ACCOUNTS PAYABLE POSTING REPORT (2)			
	▶ A/P Voucher Journal and Posting 07/2016 - 12/2016 Report	7/1/2016	12/31/2016	
20	ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE RECORDS (5)			
	▶ Consolidated Sewer Maintenance Billings 10/2004 - 12/2013	10/1/2004	12/31/2013	
	▶ LVMWD Utility Billing Aged Arrears by Customer 06/2013	---	6/30/2013	
	▶ Miscellaneous Accounts 04/2011 - 06/2012	4/1/2011	6/30/2012	
34	CHECK REGISTERS (2)			
	▶ A/P Payment Posting FY 2015/16	7/1/2015	12/31/2016	
40	DAILY CASH RECORDS (1)			
	▶ Daily Cash Records 2016 (Jul-Dec)	7/1/2016	12/31/2016	
	▶ Daily Cash Records 2017 (Jan-Dec)	1/1/2017	12/31/2017	
56	INVESTMENT RECORDS (5)			
	▶ Purchase of Short-Term Investments (Jul 2012 - Dec 2013)	7/1/2012	12/31/2013	
53	JOINT VENTURE BILLINGS (5)			
	▶ Joint Venture Billings 2009 (Jul-Dec)	7/1/2009	12/31/2009	
	▶ Joint Venture Billings 2010 (Jan-Dec)	1/1/2010	12/31/2010	
	▶ Joint Venture Billings 2011 (Jan-Jun)	1/1/2011	6/30/2011	
	▶ Joint Venture Billings 2012 (Jul-Dec)	7/1/2012	12/31/2012	
	▶ Joint Venture Billings 2013 (Jan-Dec)	1/1/2013	12/31/2013	

The above records are submitted for destruction in accordance with procedures outlined in the Las Virgenes Municipal Water District Records Management Manual, revised 2008.

APPROVALS

DEPARTMENT HEAD:



DATE:

5/19/20

GENERAL MANAGER:



DATE: 05/20/20

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Printed: May 14, 2020

REQUEST FOR AUTHORITY TO DESTROY OBSOLETE RECORDS

== Records Eligible for Destruction in 2019 ==

ONSITE

RRS: Accounting

RRS ITEM	RECORD SERIES NAME (TOTAL RETENTION PERIOD - in years unless otherwise stated)	Description of Record or File	From Date	To Date	Comments
271 SALES AND USE TAX RETURN (5)					
		▶ ACC-17-2 Use Tax Returns CA Out of State Purchases and Compost & Chemicals 01/2012 - 12/2013	1/1/2012	12/31/2012	
283 WIRE TRANSFERS (5)					
		▶ Wire Transfers	7/1/2010	6/30/2013	

The above records are submitted for destruction in accordance with procedures outlined in the Las Virgenes Municipal Water District Records Management Manual, revised 2008.

APPROVALS

DEPARTMENT HEAD:



DATE:

5/19/20

GENERAL MANAGER:



DATE: 05/20/20

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Printed: May 14, 2020

REQUEST FOR AUTHORITY TO DESTROY OBSOLETE RECORDS

== Boxes Eligible for Destruction in 2019 ==

OFFSITE

RRS: General Manager

RRS ITEM	RECORD SERIES NAME (TOTAL RETENTION PERIOD - in years unless otherwise stated)	From Date	To Date	Date Eligible	Comments
	Box Description				
1	AGENDA PACKETS (10)				
	▶ AGENDA PACKETS 2008 JAN-JUN	1/1/2008	6/30/2008	12/31/2018	_____
	▶ AGENDA PACKETS 2008 JUL-DEC	7/1/2008	12/31/2008	12/31/2018	_____

Number of Offsite Boxes Eligible for Destruction: 2

The above records are submitted for destruction in accordance with procedures outlined in the Las Virgenes Municipal Water District Records Management Manual, revised 2008.

APPROVALS

DEPARTMENT HEAD: 
 05/13

DATE: 5/14/20

GENERAL MANAGER: 

DATE: 05/20/20

REQUEST FOR AUTHORITY TO DESTROY OBSOLETE RECORDS

== Records Eligible for Destruction in 2019 ==

ONSITE

RRS: General Manager

RRS ITEM	RECORD SERIES NAME (TOTAL RETENTION PERIOD - in years unless otherwise stated)	From Date	To Date	Comments
7 CONTRACT FILES (CM+4)				
	▶ CON - 1 AAA Backflow Prevention Device Testing	5/25/2011	5/24/2014	
	▶ CON - 1 AECOM Technical Services - As Needed Engineering Services	1/1/2014	12/31/2014	
	▶ CON - 1 Bartell Associates - Actuarial Study 2011	7/21/2011	6/30/2012	
	▶ CON - 1 California State Coastal Conservancy Grant Agreement No. 03-152 Amendment No. 1	6/30/2006	9/30/2006	
	▶ CON - 1 Canteen of Coastal California - Vending & Coffee Services	1/4/2004	---	
	▶ CON - 1 First Financial - Xerox Engineering Printer/Scanner	11/26/2002	11/26/2005	
	▶ CON - 1 Fugro Consultants - Building Distress Evaluation Conduit Pump Station	9/24/2014	11/30/2014	
	▶ CON - 1 General Chemical Performance Products - Aluminum Sulfate	7/27/2011	7/28/2014	
	▶ CON - 1 JCI Jones Chemicals - Sodium Bisulfite	7/27/2011	7/28/2014	
	▶ CON - 1 Katz & Associates - Outreach Information and Strategies	9/9/2004	12/31/2005	
	▶ CON - 1 Kemira Water Solutions - Ferric Chloride	10/29/2011	10/28/2014	
	▶ CON - 1 Kennedy/Jenks Consultants - Potable Water, Recycled Water, Sanitation, and Integrated Master Plans	12/3/2012	1/15/2014	
	▶ CON - 1 Mugenji Productions - Temporary Use of District Property for Filming	11/9/1993	11/10/1993	
	▶ CON - 1 Mugenji Productions - Temporary Use of District Property for Filming	5/8/1995	5/13/1995	
	▶ CON - 1 Petro-Diamond - Supply & Delivery of Unleaded Gasoline	10/12/2004	10/11/2007	
	▶ CON - 1 Reiter-Lowry Consultants - Assistance Standby Charge Program	10/1/1997	9/30/1998	
	▶ CON - 1 Reiter-Lowry Consultants - Assistance Standby Charge Program	11/14/2000	11/14/2002	
	▶ CON - 1 Reiter-Lowry Consultants - Assistance Standby Charge Program	11/12/2002	11/12/2004	
	▶ CON - 1 Reiter-Lowry Consultants - Standby Charge Program	10/20/1995	---	
	▶ CON - 1 Rincon Consultants - Arborists Services 24" REW Pipeline Project Mulholland to Tapia WRF	10/28/2009	12/31/2013	
	▶ CON - 1 Villa Esperanza Services - Landscape Maintenance Services	11/19/2010	11/19/2013	

The above records are submitted for destruction in accordance with procedures outlined in the Las Virgenes Municipal Water District Records Management Manual, revised 2008.

APPROVALS

DEPARTMENT HEAD:

Josie Szymanski
COB

DATE:

5/19/20

GENERAL MANAGER:

David W. O'Brien

DATE: 05/20/20

70

REQUEST FOR AUTHORITY TO DESTROY OBSOLETE RECORDS

== Records Eligible for Destruction in 2019 ==

ONSITE

RRS: General Manager

RRS ITEM	RECORD SERIES NAME (TOTAL RETENTION PERIOD - in years unless otherwise stated)	From Date	To Date	Comments
7 CONTRACT FILES (CM+4)				
	▶ CON - 1 Villa Esperanza Services - Landscape Services	11/12/2013	11/13/2014	
	▶ CON - 1 W. A. Litten Land Preparation - Sprayfield Operations & Maintenance Services	2/6/2012	2/6/2013	
	▶ CON - 1 W. A. Litten Land Preparation - Sprayfield Operations & Maintenance Services	2/6/2013	2/6/2014	
	▶ CON - 1 Western Municipal Water District (Sprinkler Nozzles Program)	11/1/2012	5/31/2013	
	▶ CON - 1 Xerox - Lease Agreement Copier at Tapia	2/12/2009	2/17/2014	
	▶ CON - 1 Yuval Shousterman and Michael Engel, DBA DVD America - District's 50th Anniversary Video	7/8/2008	9/30/2008	
18 SUBJECT & CORRESPONDENCE (2AR)				
	▶ ADM-1-1 General Manager Correspondence	1/1/2015	12/31/2015	

The above records are submitted for destruction in accordance with procedures outlined in the Las Virgenes Municipal Water District Records Management Manual, revised 2008.

APPROVALS

DEPARTMENT HEAD: *Josée Lynn*
 COB

DATE: *5/19/20*

GENERAL MANAGER: *David W. Bellum*

DATE: 05/20/20

REQUEST FOR AUTHORITY TO DESTROY OBSOLETE RECORDS

== Boxes Eligible for Destruction in 2019 ==

OFFSITE

RRS: Accounting - Payroll

RRS ITEM	RECORD SERIES NAME (TOTAL RETENTION PERIOD - in years unless otherwise stated)	From Date	To Date	Date Eligible	Comments
71 PAYROLL LIABILITIES (5)					
	▶ PAYROLL LIABILITIES 2013 (BOX 1 OF 2)	1/1/2013	12/31/2013	12/31/2018	_____
	▶ PAYROLL LIABILITIES 2013 (BOX 2 OF 2)	1/1/2013	12/31/2013	12/31/2018	_____

Number of Offsite Boxes Eligible for Destruction: 2

The above records are submitted for destruction in accordance with procedures outlined in the Las Virgenes Municipal Water District Records Management Manual, revised 2008.

APPROVALS

DEPARTMENT HEAD: 

DATE: 5/19/20 GENERAL MANAGER: 

DATE: 05/20/20

REQUEST FOR AUTHORITY TO DESTROY OBSOLETE RECORDS

== Records Eligible for Destruction in 2019 ==

ONSITE

RRS: Accounting - Payroll

RRS ITEM	RECORD SERIES NAME (TOTAL RETENTION PERIOD - in years unless otherwise stated)	From Date	To Date	Comments
259 PAYROLL REGISTERS (3)				
	▶ Payroll Check Registers 2015	1/1/2015	12/31/2015	
73 PAYROLL REPORTS (2)				
	▶ Payroll Reports 01/2016 - 06/2016	1/1/2016	6/30/2016	
	▶ Payroll Reports 07/2016 - 12/2016	7/1/2016	12/31/2016	
77 W-2 FORMS (5)				
	▶ W2 Forms 2013 W2's and Year-End Reports	1/1/2013	12/31/2013	

The above records are submitted for destruction in accordance with procedures outlined in the Las Virgenes Municipal Water District Records Management Manual, revised 2008.

APPROVALS


DEPARTMENT HEAD:



DATE:

5/19/20

GENERAL MANAGER:



DATE:

05/20/20

REQUEST FOR AUTHORITY TO DESTROY OBSOLETE RECORDS

== Boxes Eligible for Destruction in 2019 ==

OFFSITE


RRS: Purchasing

RRS ITEM	RECORD SERIES NAME (TOTAL RETENTION PERIOD - in years unless otherwise stated)	From Date	To Date	Date Eligible	Comments
123 PURCHASE ORDER FILES (5)					
▶	PURCHASE ORDER FILES - FY 2009/10 (OJ), FY 2010/11 (OJ AND OX), FY 2011/12 (OJ AND OX), FY 2012/13 (OJ)	7/1/2009	6/30/2013	12/31/2018	_____
▶	PURCHASE ORDER FILES - FY 2012/13 (OP)	7/1/2012	6/30/2013	12/31/2018	_____

Number of Offsite Boxes Eligible for Destruction: 2

The above records are submitted for destruction in accordance with procedures outlined in the Las Virgenes Municipal Water District Records Management Manual, revised 2008.

APPROVALS

DEPARTMENT HEAD: 

DATE: 5/19/20 GENERAL MANAGER:



DATE: 05/20/20



July 7, 2020 LVMWD Regular Board Meeting

TO: Board of Directors

FROM: Engineering and External Affairs

Subject : Tract No. 53138 (Deerlake Ranch): Approval of Change in Scope No. 3

SUMMARY:

On October 1, 2019, the District accepted a proposal from Envicom Corporation (Envicom), in the amount of \$28,562, for environmental services including drafting and filing the environmental documents required pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) for a proposed one-million-gallon (MG) for the Deerlake Ranch Development. Due to changes in the proposed hauling route by the developer and anticipated air quality, noise, vibration and traffic impacts, the project will need to be reanalyzed by Envicom for its CEQA documentation. Staff recommends authorization to approve Change in Scope No. 3 for additional environmental analyses for the project. This authorization is recommended for the Director of Engineering and External Affairs because the General Manager has disclosed an actual or potential conflict of interest on the project.

RECOMMENDATION(S):

Authorize the Director of Engineering and External Affairs to execute Change in Scope No. 3 to Envicom Corporation, in the amount of \$14,368, increasing the contract amount from \$32,077 to \$46,445, to perform additional environmental review for Tract No. 53138 (Deerlake Ranch).

FISCAL IMPACT:

No

ITEM BUDGETED:

Yes

FINANCIAL IMPACT:

There is no financial impact associated with this action because the work is funded entirely by

a deposit from the developer. The District has received the developer's deposit of \$16,523.20, which will cover the cost of the scope change plus a 15 percent administrative cost by the District.

DISCUSSION:

On September 11, 2017, the Board approved Revision No. 5 to the Water System Design Report (WSDR) for Tract No. 53138, Deerlake Ranch, located northeast of the Topanga Canyon Boulevard interchange with the 118 Freeway. The WSDR identified the need for 832 gallons per minute (gpm) of additional pumping capacity at the Twin Lakes Pump Station and approximately 600,000 gallons of additional storage in the Twin Lake Sub-system. As a result, a one-million-gallon (MG) tank is proposed to replace the existing 400,000-gallon tank at the Twin Lakes Tank site. The new 1-MG tank will provide the additional storage needed in the sub-system as recommended in the WSDR.

The developer is responsible for the design of the project and shares responsibility for the environmental documentation required for the proposed pumping improvements and storage, while the District is the lead agency for CEQA. As the lead agency, the District is responsible for drafting and filing of the environmental documents, while the developer will be financially responsible for the work. On October 1, 2019, the District accepted a proposal from Envicom, in the amount of \$28,562, to draft and file CEQA documents for the proposed 1-MG Twin Lakes Tank.

Change in Scope No. 1, for additional support for the tribal consultation required by Assembly Bill No. 52, was administratively approved in the amount of \$1,100, or 3.8% of the contract amount. Change in Scope No. 2, in the amount of \$2,415, was approved by the Board on May 5, 2020 and was for the addition of a botanical Spring survey. Change of Scope No. 3 is required to perform analyses of air quality, noise, vibration and traffic impacts due to a new truck hauling route and to provide findings for inclusion in the draft environmental documents. The change in scope will bring the cumulative amount of all contract and scope changes to above 10% of the original contract amount, which requires Board approval. The developer has authorized Change in Scope No. 3 and provided a deposit, in the amount of \$16,523.20, for the work. This amount includes a 15% administrative fee charged by the District. Staff recommends authorization to approve Change in Scope No. 3 to perform the necessary analyses and incorporate the associated changes to the CEQA documentation.

All work performed by the District on Tract No. 53138 Deerlake Ranch, including the preparation of this recommendation, is being overseen by the Director of Engineering and External Affairs because the General Manager has disclosed an actual or potential conflict of interest on the project. As a result, the authorization recommended to the Board is for the Director of Engineering and External Affairs rather than the General Manager. Additionally, the General Manager has confirmed that he has not participated in drafting, planning, negotiating or recommending the action to be considered by the Board.

GOALS:

Ensure Effective Utilization of the Public's Assets and Money

Prepared by: Mercedes Acevedo, Assistant Engineer

ATTACHMENTS:

Proposal for Additional Air Quality, GHG and Energy Analyses and MND Revisions
Proposal for Construction Traffic Impact Analyses



May 21, 2020

Las Virgenes Municipal Water District
4232 Las Virgenes Road
Calabasas, CA 91302

Attn: Ms. Mercedes Acevedo

Subj: Proposal to Revise Air Quality, GHG, and Energy Impacts for the Twin Lakes Water Tank Replacement Project MND (*Envicom Project #49-058-101*)

Dear Ms. Acevedo:

Pursuant to your request, we have prepared the following proposal to prepare additional evaluations and augment the Administrative Draft Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration (“IS/MND”) for the Twin Lakes Water Storage Tank and Pump Station Upgrades (“Project”) in unincorporated Los Angeles County to address the developer’s revised construction/grading hauling plans for air quality, greenhouse gas (GHG), and energy impacts. The scope of this effort includes conducting technical analysis and emissions modeling, energy use calculations, and revisions of the Administrative Draft IS/MND.

PROJECT UNDERSTANDING

The Project would remove an existing 400,000-gallon water storage tank and construct a 1,000,000-gallon water tank on the same site. The project would include grading to reduce the elevation of the pad on which the existing tank is constructed on by approximately six feet, and expand the area of the graded pad to accommodate the larger diameter footprint of the new tank. An estimated 3,000 cubic yards of soil material would be hauled from the tank site during construction/grading activities over a duration of approximately four (4) days. The specified haul route for disposal of this material will be revised to extend from the site to an as yet undetermined landfill destination, rather than the previously proposed haul route destination to the nearby Deerlake Ranch development site. Due to the presumably longer haul route to be implemented, previously conducted analysis of air quality and GHG emissions, and energy use calculations associated with the soil hauling activities underestimate the overall emissions associated with these activities.

We understand that the Las Virgenes Municipal Water District (LVMWD) is requesting this additional/revised evaluation for inclusion into the Administrative Draft IS/MND for the Twin Lakes water tank and pump station upgrades. The following scope of work would be conducted upon issuance of the necessary approvals from LVMWD.



SCOPE OF WORK

Task 1 – Revisions of Administrative Draft IS/MND

Cost: \$1,865.00

Envicom Corporation (Envicom) will revise and augment the Administrative Draft IS/MND for the Twin Lakes Water Storage Tank and Pump Station Upgrades previously reviewed by District staff to address temporary effects of soil export during site grading along a longer haul route than anticipated in a previous analysis of these activities. This task will include incorporation of the revised emissions analysis findings and energy use calculations within the relevant sections of the IS/MND (Air Quality, Greenhouse Gas, and Energy), as well as revisions of the project description as necessary for consistency with the revised haul route plans and new analyses. New emissions modeling outputs and calculations will be incorporated in the appendices for the IS/MND.

Task 2 – Project Management/Meetings/Team Coordination

Cost: \$1,025.00

Envicom will coordinate with the District and/or the development team to confirm relevant data regarding the duration of project construction activities, revised haul route destination, etc., to be evaluated in the technical studies described below.

Direct Costs Cost \$300.00

Direct costs to be incurred in our scope of work include but would not be limited to materials and supplies, equipment usage, mileage, copying, delivery, mailing, and communications charges.

Technical Studies

Air Quality/GHG Emissions Modeling

Cost: \$1,300.00

Envicom will use CalEEMod software to model emissions of criteria pollutants and GHGs, using the same parameters as previous modeling conducted by Envicom, adjusting the haul route distance based on the anticipated destination of soil material export to be determined by the developer. If other minor adjustments in the modeling input parameters, such as duration of construction activities, are deemed appropriate by the District to account for the difference in haul route destinations, such adjustments may be incorporated in the model as well. The model will calculate construction and operations emissions based on these inputs. Envicom will then calculate energy/fuel use during construction based on the quantified emissions. The product of this task will be the modeling output sheets and fuel use calculation sheet, to be added to the IS/MND as an appendix.

PRODUCTS

1. Emissions modeling output sheets and fuel use calculation sheet.
2. Revisions to the Administrative Draft IS/MND to incorporate findings of these additional analyses.

ASSUMPTIONS

The scope of work and estimated costs are based upon the following set of assumptions:

- Truck routes/disposal destination, truck sizes, and duration of construction hauling activities will be confirmed by the District or the developer prior to modeling.
- The technical studies and revisions to the IS/MND will be prepared for one (1) version of the revised haul route/disposal destination.
- One (1) round of revisions to the IS/MND will be made based on a consolidated set of comments from the project team.

COST

The scope of work included in this proposal will be prepared for an amount not to exceed \$4,490.00. This cost includes labor and direct expenses billed on a time and materials basis, per our 2020 Envicom Corporation Professional Fee Schedule. To indicate your authorization to proceed, please sign in the area provided below and return to Envicom. Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to give me a call.

Sincerely,



Travis Cullen
President

Authorization to Proceed

Date

Attachment: 2020 Envicom Corporation Professional Fee Schedule

COST TABLE
LVMWD TWIN LAKES TANK AND PUMP STATION MND AQ/GHG CO

Task	Staff/Subconsultants	Hours	Rate	Cost
Labor Costs				
Task 1: Revisions of Administrative Draft IS/MND				
<i>Project Description</i>	Project Manager	1	\$115.00	\$115.00
<i>Air Quality</i>	Project Manager	5	\$115.00	\$575.00
<i>Greenhouse Gas</i>	Project Manager	3	\$115.00	\$345.00
<i>Energy</i>	Project Manager	2	\$115.00	\$230.00
Admin/Word Processing	Admin/Word Processing	3	\$70.00	\$210.00
Internal Review/Quality Assurance	Director of Env. Services	2	\$195.00	\$390.00
			Total Admin Draft IS/MND	\$1,865.00
Task 2: Project Management/Meetings/Team Coordination				
Project Management/Administration	Project Manager	6	\$115.00	\$690.00
	Director of Env. Services	1	\$195.00	\$195.00
	Admin/Word Processing	2	\$70.00	\$140.00
			Total Project Management/Meetings/Team Coordination	\$1,025.00
LABOR SUBTOTAL				\$2,890.00
Materials/Direct Costs				
General Materials/Reproductions/Mileage/Mailing, Communications				300.00
MATERIALS/DIRECT COSTS SUBTOTAL				\$300.00
Revised IS/MND TOTAL				\$3,190.00
Technical Studies/Analysis				
<i>Air Quality Emission Modeling</i>	Envicom Corporation			\$950.00
<i>Construction Fuel Use Calculations</i>	Envicom Corporation			\$350.00
			TECHNICAL STUDIES TOTAL	\$1,300.00
MND + Technical Studies Total				\$4,490.00



PROFESSIONAL FEE SCHEDULE
January 1, 2020

Envicom Professional Fee Schedule applies to the following services:

- **Environmental Analysis (CEQA/NEPA)**
- **Biological Resource Studies**
- **Cultural Resource Studies**
- **Permitting and Entitlement**
- **Cartographic Services/Graphic Design**
- **Land Planning**
- **Compliance Monitoring and Reporting**
- **Habitat Restoration Plans**
- **Tree Reports**
- **GIS/GPS Mapping**

PERSONNEL

Principal	\$215.00
Director	\$140.00-200.00
Senior Project Manager/Associate	\$130.00-\$170.00
Senior Biologist	\$125.00-150.00
Project Manager	\$110.00-\$125.00
Associate Project Manager	\$100.00-\$110.00
Environmental Analyst/Planner	\$85.00-\$110.00
Staff Biologist	\$85.00-\$115.00
Restoration Ecologist/Arborist	\$105.00
GIS/Mapping	\$100.00-\$125.00
Cultural Resource Field Technician/Monitor	\$65.00-\$85.00
Project Assistant/Production Specialist	\$65.00-\$70.00
Intern	\$55.00

Expert Witness testimony: One and one half times above listed rates (including depositions).

PROJECT-RELATED EXPENSES

A **communication fee** of three percent (3%) of total labor billings will be charged for in-house costs for phone, fax, e-mail, postage, personal computer use, interim working copy reproductions and records maintenance/retention. **Travel expenses** (hotels, meals, rental vehicles, etc.) are charged at cost plus ten percent (10%). Per Diem charge for subsistence may be negotiated in lieu of actual direct expenses for hotels/meals. **Printing/Reproduction** rates for black and white copies will be charged at \$0.15 per page and in-house color copies at \$1.00 per 8.5x11 and \$1.50 per 11x17 copy. Oversized copies and plots will be as quoted. **Personal vehicle** use will be at the current IRS rate per mile. **Out of pocket direct expenses** identifiable to an assignment will be charged at cost plus ten percent (10%). **Subcontractors and sub-consultants** services billed at cost plus 10 percent (10%).

EQUIPMENT RATES

Envicom Corporation charges for consumable field materials and specialized equipment.

General Field Consumables (Stakes, Flagging, Plant and Tree Tags)	Cost + 10%
GPS	\$75.00/day
4 x 4 Trucks	\$25.00/hour





May 13, 2020

Las Virgenes Municipal Water District
4232 Las Virgenes Road
Calabasas, CA 91302

Attn: Ms. Mercedes Acevedo

Subj: Proposal for Construction Traffic and Offsite Noise Evaluation for the Twin Lakes Water Tank Replacement Project (*Envicom Project #49-058-101*)

Dear Ms. Acevedo:

Pursuant to your request, we have prepared the following proposal to prepare additional evaluations and augment the Administrative Draft Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration (“IS/MND”) for the Twin Lakes Water Storage Tank and Pump Station Upgrades (“Project”) in unincorporated Los Angeles County to address temporary construction traffic effects, and associated noise and vibration effects of construction traffic along area roadways. The scope of this effort includes the preparation of technical studies, including a Construction Traffic Analysis, and a Construction Traffic Noise and Vibration Study

PROJECT UNDERSTANDING

The Project would remove an existing 400,000-gallon water storage tank and construct a 1,000,000-gallon water tank on the same site. The project would include grading to reduce the elevation of the pad on which the existing tank is constructed on by approximately six feet, and expand the area of the graded pad to accommodate the larger diameter footprint of the new tank. An estimated 3,000 cubic yards of soil material would be hauled from the tank site to the Deerlake residential development site over a four-day duration. The specified haul route will extend south along Iverson Road to Santa Susana Pass Road, then east to Topanga Canyon Road, and north to Poema Place. Due to the relatively small widths of roads along the haul route, truck sizes would be limited to capacities of approximately ten (10) cubic yards each. We understand that the Las Virgenes Municipal Water District (LVMWD) is requesting this evaluation for inclusion into the Administrative Draft IS/MND for the Twin Lakes water tank and pump station upgrades. The following scope of work would be conducted upon issuance of the necessary approvals from LVMWD.

SCOPE OF WORK

Task 1 – Revisions of Administrative Draft IS/MND ***Cost: \$1,848.00***

Envicom Corporation (Envicom) will revise and augment the Administrative Draft IS/MND for the Twin Lakes Water Storage Tank and Pump Station Upgrades previously reviewed by District staff to address temporary effects of construction traffic and associated noise and vibration levels to be generated on area roadways, by incorporating findings of technical studies, including a construction traffic analysis and a construction traffic noise/vibration study described below. This will include



updates to the MND analysis sections for Noise and Transportation impacts, as well as updating the Project Description, as needed. The new studies will be added as appendices to the IS/MND.

Task 2 – Project Management/Meetings/Team Coordination ***Cost: \$680.00***

Envicom will coordinate with the District and/or the development team to confirm relevant data regarding the duration of project construction activities, number and size of trucks anticipated, haul route, etc., to be evaluated in the technical studies described below.

Direct Costs ***Cost \$650.00***

Direct costs to be incurred in our scope of work include but would not be limited to materials and supplies, equipment usage, mileage, copying, delivery, mailing, and communications charges.

Technical Studies

Construction Traffic Analysis ***Cost: \$2,750.00***

Envicom will work with Associated Traffic Engineers (ATE) to evaluate construction traffic effects on roadway facilities level of service as well as safety, particularly on roadways within residential neighborhoods along the haul route. The analysis will focus on construction traffic, including worker trips and equipment/material deliveries during the construction phase. A separate analysis will be provided for the soil export phase with 3,000 cubic yards of soil excavated and hauled to an off-site location. Trip generation estimates will be forecast for the construction components and potential impacts to adjacent street network will be evaluated using adopted impact criteria. The study will also review the configuration of the roadway system that would accommodate the construction traffic to determine the potential impacts of the additional truck traffic and will provide recommendations for traffic management plan measures to minimize impacts. The product of this task will be a letter report that discusses the methods and findings of the construction traffic analysis. The product of this task will be a stand-alone letter report.

Construction Traffic Noise and Vibration Study ***Cost: \$3,950.00***

Envicom will analyze the project's construction traffic noise and vibration effects generated off-site on area roadways from heavy truck traffic use for hauling of materials, including export of soil. This evaluation will be based on the truck trip generation estimates and designated haul route to be determined by the Construction Traffic Analysis described above. The product of this task will be a letter report that will:

- Describe the existing noise and vibration conditions of the affected roadways using existing data, supplemented by calculations and/or modeled data as applicable.
- Define noise-specific terminology to inform the general public and make the subsequent discussion accessible and understandable to the non-professional.
- Identify relevant County, City, General plan, or Community Plan noise regulations or standards, and establish significance thresholds for exposure to temporary construction traffic noise or vibration levels.
- Determine the project's construction traffic noise and vibration levels at sensitive receptors based on approximate distances from haul route roadways.

- Identify regulatory compliance measures and project design features that would reduce potential construction traffic noise and vibration effects, and if needed, identify appropriate mitigation measures.

PRODUCTS

1. Traffic Study and/or Construction Traffic Management Plan.
2. Off-site construction traffic noise and vibration impact analysis.
3. Revisions to the Administrative Draft IS/MND to incorporate findings of these additional analyses.

ASSUMPTIONS

The scope of work and estimated costs are based upon the following set of assumptions:

- As the specified haul route passes through unincorporated Los Angeles County as well as City of Los Angeles jurisdictions, impacts may be assessed based on standards adopted by either the City or County, or both as appropriate.
- Truck routes, truck sizes, and duration of construction hauling activities will be confirmed by the District or the developer.
- The technical studies and revisions to the IS/MND will be prepared for one (1) version of the proposed construction traffic estimates and hauling route.
- One (1) round of revisions to the technical studies and revisions to the IS/MND will be made based on a consolidated set of comments from the project team.

COST

The scope of work included in this proposal will be prepared for an amount not to exceed \$9,878.00. This cost includes labor and direct expenses billed on a time and materials basis, per our 2020 Envicom Corporation Professional Fee Schedule. To indicate your authorization to proceed, please sign in the area provided below and return to Envicom. Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to give me a call.

Sincerely,



Travis Cullen
President

Authorization to Proceed

Date

Attachment: 2020 Envicom Corporation Professional Fee Schedule

COST TABLE
LVMWD TWIN LAKES TANK AND PUMP STATION MND CO

Task	Staff/Subconsultants	Hours	Rate	Cost
Labor Costs				
Task 1: Revisions of Administrative Draft IS/MND				
<i>Project Description</i>	Project Manager	1	\$115.00	\$115.00
<i>Noise</i>	Project Manager	5	\$115.00	\$575.00
<i>Transportation/Traffic</i>	Project Manager	4	\$115.00	\$460.00
Admin/Word Processing	Admin/Word Processing	3	\$70.00	\$210.00
Graphics/GIS	Graphics/GIS staff	1	\$98.00	\$98.00
Internal Review/Quality Assurance	Director of Env. Services	2	\$195.00	\$390.00
	Total Admin Draft IS/MND			\$1,848.00
Task 2: Project Management/Meetings/Team Coordination				
Project Management/Administration	Project Manager	3	\$115.00	\$345.00
	Director of Env. Services	1	\$195.00	\$195.00
	Admin/Word Processing	2	\$70.00	\$140.00
	Total Project Management/Meetings/Team Coordination			\$680.00
	LABOR SUBTOTAL			\$2,528.00
Materials/Direct Costs				
General Materials/Reproductions/Mileage/Mailing, Communications				650.00
	MATERIALS/DIRECT COSTS SUBTOTAL			\$650.00
			Revised IS/MND TOTAL	\$3,178.00
Technical Studies/Analysis				
<i>Construction Traffic Analysis</i>	Associated Transportation Engineers			\$2,750.00
<i>Construction Traffic Noise/Vibration Analysis</i>	Envicom Corporation			\$3,950.00
	TECHNICAL STUDIES TOTAL			\$6,700.00



PROFESSIONAL FEE SCHEDULE
January 1, 2020

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- **Environmental Analysis (CEQA/NEPA)**
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EQUIPMENT RATES

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General Field Consumables (Stakes, Flagging, Plant and Tree Tags)	Cost + 10%
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4 x 4 Trucks	\$25.00/hour





July 7, 2020 LVMWD Regular Board Meeting

TO: Board of Directors

FROM: Finance & Administration

Subject : Response to Coronavirus (COVID-19) Pandemic: Janitorial Contract Increase

SUMMARY:

On December 12, 2017, following a competitive process, the Board awarded a one-year contract, in the amount of \$141,910.00, to US Metro Group, Inc., including four renewal options using a set 3% inflation factor, for Districtwide janitorial services. In January 2020, the second renewal option was executed in the annual amount of \$145,778.25. Due to the current COVID-19 pandemic, additional cleaning/sanitizing services were required for the District's office space, and the General Manager executed a change order, in the amount of \$14,080.00, increasing the annual amount to \$159,858.25. Additional funds are needed to continue the enhanced cleaning/sanitizing services consistent with CDC guidelines and the District's Return to Onsite Work Program. A change order, in the amount of \$20,480.00, is required to continue the enhanced cleaning/sanitizing services through the current contract period and future renewals.

RECOMMENDATION(S):

Authorize the General Manager to execute a change order for US Metro Group, Inc., increasing the annual amount by \$20,480, from \$159,858.25 to \$180,338.25 to include enhanced cleaning/sanitizing of office spaces in response to COVID-19 as part of the annual janitorial contract and include the additional amount in subsequent renewal options.

FISCAL IMPACT:

Yes

ITEM BUDGETED:

Yes

FINANCIAL IMPACT:

Sufficient funds are available for the work in the adopted Fiscal Year 2020-21 Budget and will be included in proposed future year budgets.

DISCUSSION:

On December 12, 2017, the Board awarded a one-year contract to US Metro Group, Inc., in the amount of \$141,910.00, including four renewal options using a set 3% inflation factor for Districtwide janitorial services. In January 2020, the second renewal was executed for an annual amount of \$145,778.25.

Due to the current COVID-19 pandemic, additional services cleaning/sanitizing services were required beginning in June. The General Manager executed a change order ,in the amount of \$14,080.00, increasing the annual contract amount to \$159,858.25. The scope of work provided for two day porters to spend four hours per day to perform mid-day enhanced cleaning/sanitizing of high-touch surfaces.

The District's Return to Onsite Work Program and CDC guidelines require enhanced cleaning/sanitizing of office spaces that were not part of the original scope of work for the janitorial contract. Staff negotiated with US Metro Group and obtained a proposal based on a reduced hourly rate for the required enhanced services. The change order was executed by the General Manager and provided for 11 weeks of enhanced cleaning/sanitizing services. An additional change order, in the amount of \$20,480.00, is required for 16 weeks of enhanced services through the term of the current contract period. Due to changing state, county and CDC guidelines regarding the pandemic, it is not known how long the enhanced services will be required. In the event the enhanced services are required after December 31, 2020, the increased amount will be included in subsequent renewal options for the contract.

GOALS:

Assure a Quality, Continually Improving Workforce

The enhanced cleaning/sanitizing services will protect the health and safety of employees.

Prepared by: Gretchen Bullock, Purchasing Supervisor



July 7, 2020 LVMWD Regular Board Meeting

TO: Board of Directors

FROM: Finance & Administration

Subject : Annual Purchase Orders to Hach Company and Aquatic Bioassay & Consulting Laboratories, Inc.

SUMMARY:

Annual purchase orders provide staff with flexibility when responding to operations and maintenance related matters of a routine and frequent nature.

RECOMMENDATION(S):

Authorize the General Manager to issue annual purchase orders to Hach Company, in the amount of \$130,000, and Aquatic Bioassay & Consulting Laboratories, Inc., in the amount of \$100,000, for the period of July 1, 2020 through June 30, 2021.

FISCAL IMPACT:

Yes

ITEM BUDGETED:

Yes

FINANCIAL IMPACT:

The total cost of the purchase orders is \$230,000, which is based on historical activity and projected business needs. Sufficient funds are available in the adopted Fiscal Year 2020-21 Budget for the services.

DISCUSSION:

Maintenance, laboratory, construction and fleet functions require staff to be able to immediately select vendors that can respond to a variety of situations, including unexpected and emergency work throughout the year. Staff regularly seeks and screens for the most qualified

and cost-effective vendors to provide the necessary services using the following criteria to evaluate potential vendors:

- Pricing
- Response time
- Capabilities and staffing
- Quality of services and products provided

The District's updated Purchasing Policy calls for a competitive process at least once every five years for all annual purchase orders and contracts. Staff is accomplishing the objective over a five-year period that began in Fiscal Year 2016-17. Each year, 20% of the purchase orders from the original list are reviewed through a competitive process. After five years, all of the annual purchase orders, previously approved by the Board annually, will have been reviewed through a competitive process, and will continue to be reviewed at least once every five years. The list of purchase orders requiring Board approval for Fiscal Year 2020-21 totals \$230,000.

There are currently five additional purchase orders totaling \$68,000 that are individually under \$35,000 and do not require Board approval. These purchase orders are part of the original list to be reviewed through a competitive process and will be reviewed during Fiscal Year 2020-21. All other purchase orders from the original Fiscal Year 2016-17 listing have been through a review process.

Below is a listing of the proposed vendors, purchase order amounts and a brief description of the service or material to be provided for the annual purchase orders requiring Board approval.

<u>Supplier Name</u>	<u>Service/Material</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Hach Company	Lab instrumentation and control	\$130,000
Aquatic Bioassay & Consulting	Toxicity testing, monitoring and annual report	\$100,000

GOALS:

Ensure Effective Utilization of the Public's Assets and Money

Reviewing annual purchase orders every five years ensures the District is receiving competitive pricing.

Prepared by: Gretchen Bullock, Purchasing Supervisor



To: Las Virgenes-Triunfo JPA
From: Syrus Devers, Best Best & Krieger
Date: June 24, 2020
Re: Monthly Report

Legislative Report

The number of bills on the Bill Matrix is shrinking because significant legislative deadlines have passed. Fiscal bills (most bills are fiscal) had to pass the Senate Appropriations Committees by June 19th, while the Assembly fiscal bill deadline was on June 5th. Senate bills must move over to the Assembly by June 26th, but the Assembly deadline was June 19th. (Those deadlines are usually the same but they have been different in the past.) Some legislative deadlines were delayed due the lockdown, but deadlines in the Constitution cannot be changed. The Budget Bill had to pass by midnight June 15th or the legislator's pay would have been suspended.

The Summer Recess will also be different for the two houses. The Assembly will break from June 19th until July 13th, but a floor session has been noticed for the 26th for Budget Trailer Bills, and the Senate will recess from July 2nd until the 13th. Once they return from recess all remaining deadlines are the same in both houses.

The good news is that none of the bills that the water industry did not like made it through. The bad news is that we also lost a few good ones. Sen. Portantino, despite being Chair of the Appropriations Committee, could not get SB 996, which would have provided a science-based process for dealing with constituents of emerging concern, or "CFC's," out of the Environmental Quality Committee, nor could he move SB 1056, which would have required the SWRCB to approve a methodology for testing for PFAS and accredit laboratories. It has a tough year all around to move a bill.

The battle over SB 1099 (Dodd) was at its peak when this report was being prepared. The vote on the Senate Floor is set for Thursday (the day after this report), which may be the last day to move a bill out of the Senate. (The Senate may not have to meet on Friday.) The proponents are reasonably confident that the bill will pass the Senate, but the vote count will impact what happens next. A bill needs 21 votes to pass, so anything north of 25 will be scored as a significant win. The opponents have launched an all-out opposition campaign involving a sizable team of lobbyists. The current bill includes language about replacing backup generators to offset increased emissions, but that only works if the replacement

schedule is “economically feasible.” As yet, that term is undefined in the bill and there was now time to work on it before the Senate Floor vote. The challenge is to reassure the coalition that the proponents will not send a bill to the Governor without that definition.

Speaking of the budget, the Legislature passed SB 74 (Mitchell) on time to meet the constitutional deadline of June 15th, but this is a budget like no other. The budget that was introduced in January did get reviewed in the budget subcommittees, but that work was rendered moot by the economic impact of the shutdown over COVID-19. The budget surplus was projected to flip to a deficit, and the tax deadline was pushed to July 15th. That meant that the May Revise was actually a new budget, and one based on a complete lack of information as to the extent of the likely deficit. Despite all of this, the Constitution cannot be changed, even in an emergency, and a Budget Bill was still due on June 15th, and the new fiscal year starts July 1st. Without a signed budget, the state cannot spend money. What is going to happen next is that the budget will be revised in trailer bills in August after the Department of Finance has the actual budget numbers. There was a bright spot in the midst of the bad news. Last year special districts were upset that they were left out of emergency programs to address the costs of wildfires. SB 74 includes \$50 million to mitigate the impacts of Public Safety Power Shutoffs and this time special district are eligible to compete for the funds.

Administrative Report

Comments on Groundwater Sustainability Plans (GSPs) were due earlier in June and the gloves came off. Neighboring water districts, some of whom normally get along quite well, fired criticisms at each other’s plans where the assumptions under lying one GSP conflicted with the assumptions of the available water in a nearby GSP that is hydrologically connected. The Central Valley, home to some of the state’s largest agricultural water districts, was a hotbed of traded barbs. This is of interest to Southern California water interests for two reasons: first, the availability of groundwater for agricultural users has significant impacts on demands for Central Valley Project water, which in turn impacts the operation of the State Water Project, as seen in all the current litigation; and second because it affects the water table underneath the California Aqueduct where over pumping of groundwater is causing subsidence. MWD leveled some criticisms at certain Central Valley GSPs that presumed continued levels of groundwater pumping were safe despite evidence to the contrary.

Las Virgenes-Triunfo JPA

Bill Matrix

Prepared by Syrus Devers, June 24, 2020

A. Priority Support/Oppose

Measure	Author	Topic	Status	Location	Brief Summary	Position	Priority	Notes 1
AB 1672	Bloom D	Solid waste: nonwoven disposable products.	6/23/2020-Referred to Com. on EQ.	6/23/2020-S. E.Q.	The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste. This bill would require, commencing January 1, 2021, except as provided, certain nonwoven disposal products to be labeled clearly and conspicuously to communicate that they should not be flushed, as specified. The bill would prohibit a covered entity, as defined, from making a representation about the flushable attributes, benefits, performance, or efficacy of those nonwoven disposal products, as provided.	Support	A. Priority Support/Oppose	
AB 2178	Levine D	Emergency services.	6/23/2020-Referred to Com. on G.O.	6/23/2020-S. G.O.	Current law defines the terms “state of emergency” and “local emergency” to mean a duly proclaimed existence of conditions of disaster or of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property within the state caused by, among other things, fire, storm, or riot. This bill would additionally include a deenergization, defined as a planned public safety power shutoff, as specified, within those conditions constituting a state of emergency and a local emergency.	Possible Support	A. Priority Support/Oppose	Related to backup generator issue
AB 2296	Quirk D	State Water Resources Control Board: local primacy delegation: funding stabilization program.	6/11/2020-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment .	6/11/2020-S. RLS.	Would authorize the State Water Resources Control Board to delegate partial responsibility for the California Safe Drinking Water Act’s administration and enforcement by means of a local primacy delegation agreement. The bill would authorize the state board, for counties that have not been delegated primary responsibility as of January 1, 2021, to offer an opportunity for the county to apply for partial or primary responsibility if the state board determines that it needs assistance in performing administrative and enforcement activities, as specified. The bill would authorize the state board to approve the application for delegation if the state board determines that the local health officer is able to	Possible Support	A. Priority Support/Oppose	Similar to support bill last session. Waiting to see what happens in the Senate.

					sufficiently perform the administrative and enforcement activities and would specify that a local primacy agency has all of the authority over designated public water systems as is granted to the state board by the act.			
AB 2560	Quirk D	Water quality: notification and response levels: procedures.	6/23/2020-Referred to Com. on EQ.	6/23/2020-S. E.Q.	The California Safe Drinking Water Act requires the State Water Resources Control Board to adopt drinking water standards for contaminants in drinking water based upon specified criteria and requires any person who owns a public water system to ensure that the system, among other things, complies with those drinking water standards. The act requires a public water system to provide prescribed notices within 30 days after it is first informed of a confirmed detection of a contaminant found in drinking water delivered by the public water system for human consumption that is in excess of a maximum contaminant level, a notification level, or a response level established by the state board. This bill would require the state board to comply with specified public notice and comment procedures when establishing or revising notification or response levels.	Possible Support	A. Priority Support/ Oppose	
SB 45	Allen D	Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking Water, Drought Preparation, and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2020.	1/30/2020-In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.	1/29/2020-A. DESK	Would enact the Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking Water, Drought Preparation, and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2020, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$5,510,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance projects for a wildfire prevention, safe drinking water, drought preparation, and flood protection program.	Out for Analysis	A. Priority Support/ Oppose	
SB 857	Bates R	Solid waste: integrated waste management plans: composting component.	1/22/2020-Referred to Com. on RLS.	1/14/2020-S. RLS.	Current law, the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, establishes an integrated waste management program. The act requires each city to submit to the county in which the city is located a source reduction and recycling element containing specified components, including a composting component. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to language concerning implementation of the composting component.	Out for Analysis	A. Priority Support/ Oppose	
SB 1099	Dodd D	Emergency backup generators: critical facilities: order for abatement:	6/9/2020-Read second time. Ordered to third reading.	6/9/2020-S. THIRD READING	Would require, either commencing January 1, 2022, or 12 months after the adoption of a specified rule on emergency backup generators, the air pollution control officer to develop stipulations, as specified, and conditions, as specified, for an order for	Support	A. Priority Support/ Oppose	

		stipulations.			abatement that allows the operator of a critical facility, as defined, to use a permitted emergency backup generator, as defined, in exceedance of that permit's runtime and testing and maintenance limits if specified conditions are met. The bill would require the stipulations to be in effect for not more than 5 years or the length of time agreed upon for the replacement of the emergency backup generator in the conditions.			
SB 1386	Moorlach R	Local government: assessments, fees, and charges: water.	6/18/2020- Referred to Com. on L. GOV.	6/18/2020- A. L. GOV.	The Proposition 218 Omnibus Implementation Act prescribes specific procedures and parameters for local jurisdictions to comply with these requirements and, among other things, authorizes an agency providing water, wastewater, sewer, or refuse collection services to adopt a schedule of fees or charges authorizing automatic adjustments that pass through increases in wholesale charges for water, sewage treatment, or wastewater treatment or adjustments for inflation under certain circumstances. Current law defines, among other terms, the term "water" for these purposes to mean any system of public improvements intended to provide for the production, storage, supply, treatment, or distribution of water from any source. This bill would specify that "water" for purposes of the Proposition 218 Omnibus Implementation Act also includes the public fixtures, appliances, and appurtenances connected to an above-described system of public improvements intended to provide for the production, storage, supply, treatment, or distribution of water from any source.	Possible Support	A. Priority Support/ Oppose	Moving on consent w/o hearing

B. Watch

Measure	Author	Topic	Status	Location	Brief Summary	Position	Priority	Notes 1
AB 291	Chu D	Local Emergency Preparedness and Hazard Mitigation Fund.	6/23/2020- Referred to Com. on G.O.	6/23/2020- S. G.O.	Would establish a Local Emergency Preparedness and Hazard Mitigation Fund to, upon appropriation by the Legislature, support staffing, planning, and other emergency mitigation priorities to help local governments meet emergency management, preparedness, readiness, and resilience goals. The bill would require the Office of Emergency Services to establish the Local Emergency Preparedness and Hazard Mitigation Fund Committee under the Standardized Emergency Management System Advisory Board.	Out for Analysis	B. Watch	
AB 3256	Garcia, Eduardo D	Economic Recovery, Wildfire	6/8/2020- Re-referred to Com.	6/3/2020- A. RLS.	Would enact the Economic Recovery, Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking Water, Drought Preparation, and Flood	Out for Analysis	B. Watch	

		Prevention, Safe Drinking Water, Drought Preparation, and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2020.	on RLS.		Protection Bond Act of 2020, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$6,980,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance projects for an economic recovery, wildfire prevention, safe drinking water, drought preparation, and flood protection program.			
SB 378	Wiener D	Electrical corporations: deenergization events: procedures: allocation of costs: reports.	6/18/2020- Referred to Com. on U. & E.	6/18/2020- A. U. & E.	Would require each electrical corporation to annually submit a report to the Wildfire Safety Division and, after June 30, 2021, to the Office of Energy Infrastructure Safety, that includes the age, useful life, and condition of the electrical corporation's equipment, inspection dates, and maintenance records for its equipment, investments to maintain and improve the operation of its transmission and distribution facilities, and an assessment of the current and future fire and safety risk posed by the equipment.	Watch	B. Watch	
SB 862	Dodd D	Planned power outage: public safety.	6/18/2020- From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (June 18). Read second time. Ordered to third reading.	6/18/2020- S. THIRD READING	Current law defines the terms "state of emergency" and "local emergency" to mean a duly proclaimed existence of conditions of disaster or of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property within the state caused by, among other things, fire, storm, or riot. This bill would additionally include a deenergization event, as defined, within a sudden and severe energy shortage constituting a state of emergency and a local emergency.	Out for Analysis	B. Watch	
SB 952	Nielsen R	Sales and use taxes: exemption: backup electrical generators: deenergization events.	6/18/2020- From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (June 18). Read second time. Ordered to third reading.	6/18/2020- S. THIRD READING	Current state sales and use tax laws impose a tax on retailers measured by the gross receipts from the sale of tangible personal property sold at retail in this state or on the storage, use, or other consumption in this state of tangible personal property purchased from a retailer for storage, use, or other consumption in this state. This bill, on and after January 1, 2021, and before January 1, 2026, would provide an exemption from those taxes with respect to the sale of, or the storage, use, or consumption of, a backup electrical resource, generator as defined, if that backup electrical generator is purchased for use exclusively in powering a critical facility, as defined, by a city, county, city and county, special district, or other political subdivision during deenergization events, as defined, and the purchaser provides to the seller a written statement with regard to these facts.	Watch	B. Watch	
SB 1011	Dahle R	Water quality:	3/25/2020- From	2/14/2020- S. RLS.	Would provide that implementation of a management agency agreement entered	Out for Analysis	B. Watch	

		waste discharge requirements : management agency agreements.	committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.		into between the State Water Resources Control Board and the United States Forest Service or the state board and the United States Bureau of Land Management constitutes compliance by the United States Forest Service or the United States Bureau of Land Management, as applicable, with specified waste discharge requirements for nonpoint source discharges. The bill would prohibit a provision of such a management agency agreement from being construed in any way as limiting the authority of the state board or a regional board in carrying out its legal responsibilities for the management or regulation of water quality.			
SB 1044	Allen D	Firefighting equipment and foam: PFAS chemicals.	6/22/2020- Read second time. Ordered to third reading.	6/22/2020- S. THIRD READING	Would, commencing January 1, 2022, require any person, as defined, including a manufacturer, as defined, that sells firefighter personal protective equipment to any person to provide a written notice to the purchaser at the time of sale if the firefighter personal protective equipment contains perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), and would provide that a violation of this requirement is punishable by a specified civil penalty. The bill would require the seller and the purchaser to retain the notice on file for at least 3 years and to furnish the notice and associated sales documentation to the State Fire Marshal within 60 days upon request, as provided. The bill would authorize the State Fire Marshal to request from a manufacturer, and the bill would require the manufacturer to provide, a certificate of compliance that certifies that the manufacturer is in compliance with these provisions	Out for Analysis	B. Watch	

Total Measures: 15

Total Tracking Forms: 27



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To: Las Virgenes-Triunfo JPA Board of Directors
From: John Freshman and Ana Schwab
Date: June 19, 2020
RE: Federal Report

Congressional Update

Congress is beginning to work on major pieces of legislation and reauthorization as they observe how federal relief for COVID-19 will affect the nation's economy. House Majority Leader Steny Hoyer (D-MD), released the House's calendar for the next several months. The House will focus its efforts on the National Defense Act Authorization (NDAA), surface transportation and infrastructure, the Water Resources Development Act legislation, and the 12 appropriations bills. Hearings and markups on these issues are expected to take place during late June and July. The House is scheduled to have August dedicated as a district work period leading up to the elections.

On June 3, the House Transportation and Infrastructure Chairman Peter DeFazio (D-OR) released a nearly \$500 billion surface transportation bill, "Investing in a New Vision for the Environment and Surface Transportation." The committee has been adding amendments during markups. The bill will be considered on the floor on June 30. House Energy and Commerce Environment and Climate Change Subcommittee Chairman Paul Tonko (D-NY) said members are continuing to improve the CLEAN Future Act, which aims to have net-zero greenhouse gas pollution by 2050.

The House Democrats released their major \$1.5 trillion infrastructure package. The legislation, called the "Moving Forward Act," would invest billions of dollars in road and bridges, transit, clean energy, wastewater, and drinking water. The package would include over \$25 billion in the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund and other drinking water programs. It would also invest an additional \$40 billion in new wastewater infrastructure. Floor debate will occur between June 30 and July 2.

The House spending bills for issues including water, energy, nuclear security and the Army Corps of Engineers are nearly complete. Legislation is on track to be ready for markup during the week of July 6. The top-line spending numbers, called 302(b) allocations, will be released during the first weeks of July.

The Senate is focusing its efforts on the policing bill, NDAA, FY2021 appropriations bills, and the confirmation of judicial and administrative vacancies. The Senate passed the "Great American Outdoors Act," which provides \$2.5 billion in funding for programs and projects administered by: the National Park Service, Forest Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Land Management, and Bureau of Indian Education. The "Great Americans Outdoor Act" would establish mandatory funding for the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) and provide \$900 million annually. Additionally, it would create a five-year trust fund to



address maintenance project backlog of nearly \$20 billion. The bill will be debated in the House in the upcoming weeks.

The Senate Armed Services Committee began its markup of the NDAA on June 10. These markups are closed to the public. Senate Majority Leader Mitch McConnell (R-KY) is prioritizing putting the GOP-backed policing bill instead of the NDAA on the floor next week. The policing bill will cause a delay for the passage of the NDAA and appropriations bills. The Senate is also expected to begin discussing another round of relief measures due to COVID-19.

Federal Response to COVID-19

On June 5, President Trump signed into law a bipartisan proposal to improve the Paycheck Protection Program (PPP). The bill is separate from the HEROES Act package. The “Paycheck Protection Flexibility Act”, H.R.7010, introduced by Representatives Dean Phillips (D-MN) and Chip Roy (R-TX), allows businesses receiving forgivable loans to be able to use the funds on payrolls for more than the eight weeks under the original program. It would relax the requirement that 75% of loans be used for payroll expenses. It establishes a minimum maturity of five years for a paycheck protection loan with a remaining balance after forgiveness.

Water Resources Development Act

The Senate released its version of the 2020 Water Resources Development Act, S, 3591, officially titled “America’s Water Infrastructure Act of 2020.” The bill would provide nearly \$17 billion in funding for the construction of 26 projects, which include, navigation, flood-control, storm damage, and other water infrastructure projects. It was passed unanimously by the Senate Environment and Public Works committee. The House will work on its version of the bill, which will likely include increased funding for water programs.

The bill would reauthorize the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (SRF) for the next three years. It would authorize \$2 billion in fiscal 2022, \$2.5 billion in fiscal 2023, and \$3 billion in fiscal 2024. It would also authorize the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (WIFIA) for the next three years, with \$50 million in funding per year.

PFAS

New Jersey became the first state to establish the strictest maximum contaminant levels for perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS). It published maximum contaminant levels of 14 parts per trillion for perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and 13 ppt for perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS). These are two of the most studied and pervasive types of PFAS. In the past few months, state legislators in North Carolina, Colorado, Minnesota, New York, and Delaware proposed legislation that would set maximum contaminant levels for PFAS, allocated funds for PFAS cleanup, or ban the distribution of PFAS in products.



Clean Water Act Certification Rule

Below is the text of the legal alert that BB&K published on the EPA's final "Clean Water Act Section 401 Certification Rule":

The Environmental Protection Agency released its final "Clean Water Act Section 401 Certification Rule" this week, which limits the factors state and tribal agencies can consider — and conditions they can impose — when evaluating projects' applications for water quality certifications under section 401. The rule also makes federal permitting agencies responsible for setting the "reasonable periods" of up to 1 year, during which time the state or tribal agencies will have to make or waive section 401 certification decisions. It further specifies what information an applicant must submit to start those timelines. The final rule is scheduled to take effect 60 days after the date of publication in the Federal Register.

Clean Water Act section 401 gives states and authorized tribes responsibility to review any discharge into a Water of the United States within their borders that may result from a federally licensed or permitted project. Federal permits generally subject to section 401 certifications include U.S. Army Corps of Engineers permits for projects with discharges of dredge or fill material into: Waters of the U.S. under section 404 of the CWA, bridge permits issued by the U.S. Coast Guard and hydropower and pipeline licenses issued by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. A federal agency cannot issue such a license or permit without a 401 certification or waiver from the state or tribe in which the discharge originates. The state or tribal certification is based on a determination of whether the potential discharge complies with applicable provisions of the CWA and state or tribal water quality requirements. The certifying agencies can also add conditions, such as effluent limitations or monitoring requirements, to assure an applicant will comply with "any other appropriate" state law requirements.

Since section 401 was enacted in 1972, the scope of these certifications and conditions have been the subject of litigation and debate. Supreme Court decisions in 1994 and 2006 led some states and the EPA to take a broad view of what impacts can be considered in the section 401 certification process and the types of conditions state and tribal agencies can impose.

The timeline for section 401 certification decisions has also been a significant issue, with litigation and conflicting court decisions over when the statutory timeline is triggered and whether it can be tolled or reset by agency requests for additional information. State certifying agencies generally set their own timelines for decisions, with the only constraint being the statutory limit of 1 year, which some states have avoided in practice by pressuring applicants to agree to resubmit applications and restart timelines.

The new rule responds to two recent section 401 certification denials that were partially based on air or climate impacts. In 2017, the State of Washington denied a 401 certification for a bulk coal export terminal based on the project's impacts to the Columbia River, its projected increase in



ship traffic, likely air quality impacts from increases in diesel emissions and its impact on tribal access to protected fishing sites. In June 2019 and May 2020, the State of New York twice

denied section 401 certifications for an expansion of the Transco natural gas pipeline system based on impacts to Raritan Bay and its determination that the project would “be inconsistent or interfere with” New York’s greenhouse gas emissions limits unless the applicant identified alternatives or mitigation measures.

On April 10, 2019, President Donald Trump directed the EPA to review and modify its rules for implementing section 401 certifications in Executive Order 13868, “Promoting Energy Infrastructure and Economic Growth.” The EPA issued a proposed rule in August. Although the Executive Order was focused on energy projects, the rulemaking applies to 401 certifications for all projects and activities. The final rule is generally consistent with the proposed rule, with some minor clarifications for requirements for individual versus general permit certification requests, and two new statements that are required in a certification request that starts the timeline for a decision or waiver.

The final rule sets the following limitations on the scope and timing of section 401 certifications and conditions:

- What triggers 401 certification and what is the scope? The rule limits the requirement for a 401 certification to licensed or permitted activities that may result in a discharge from a point source into a Water of the U.S. It states that the scope of section 401 certification is also limited to assuring that a discharge complies with federal or state water quality requirements for point source discharges into Waters of the U.S. This change not only removes air quality and climate considerations from the 401 certification process, but also clarifies that it excludes nonpoint water pollution and discharges to state waters or groundwater. It also focuses the determination on the impacts of the “discharge,” not on the broader activities of a project applicant.
- When does a certification request start the “reasonable period” of up to 1 year for a 401 certification decision, and what can restart it? The rule clarifies that an application for a section 401 certification does not have to be “complete” or “substantially complete” to start the timeline for a decision or waiver. Rather, for an individual permit, the applicant must only:
 - Identify the project proponent, point of contact, proposed project and applicable federal license or permit;
 - Identify the location and nature of any potential discharge that may result from the proposed project and the location of receiving waters;
 - Describe any methods and means proposed to monitor the discharge and the equipment or measures planned to treat, control or manage the discharge;
 - List all other federal, state, tribal and local authorizations required for the project, including approvals or denials already received;



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- Show that a pre-filing meeting request was submitted at least 30 days prior to submitting the 401 certification request and
- Certify all information is correct to the best of the project proponent's knowledge, and request that the agency act on the certification within a reasonable period of time.

In a major change in the relationship between state and federal roles, the new rule then requires the federal permitting agency to set the “reasonable period” by which the state certifying agency must make or waive a section 401 certification decision. The federal agency then has discretion to extend the deadline, but not beyond the 1-year statutory limitation. The Rule’s preamble states that “there is no tolling provision to stop the clock at any time.”

- What conditions may be imposed on section 401 certifications? The final rule requires that any certification conditions must include a statement explaining why the condition is necessary to assure the discharge complies with requirements for point source discharges into a Water of the U.S.

The final rule is intended to narrow the scope of 401 certifications and conditions, and expedite permitting timelines. Its impact will be affected by the outcome of likely legal challenges, and by how aggressive federal agencies are in setting and maintaining decision or waiver timelines.

**LAS VIRGENES TRIUNFO - HIGH PRIORITY LEGISLATION IN THE 116TH CONGRESS
THROUGH JUNE 18, 2020**

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<u>H.R. 34</u> <u>Energy and Water Research Integration Act of 2019</u>	<p>To ensure consideration of water intensity in the Department of Energy’s energy research, development, and demonstration programs to help guarantee efficient, reliable, and sustainable delivery of energy and clean water resources.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Eddie Bernice Johnson (D-TX) – January 3, 2019</p> <p>Passed/agreed to in the House – July 23, 2019.</p> <p>Introduced in the Senate</p>	
<u>S. 47</u> <u>Natural Resources Management Act</u>	<p>This bill sets forth provisions regarding various programs, projects, activities, and studies for the management and conservation of natural resources on federal lands.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specifically, the bill addresses, among other matters • land conveyances, exchanges, acquisitions, withdrawals, and transfers; • national parks, monuments, memorials, wilderness areas, wild and scenic rivers, historic and heritage sites, and other conservation and recreation areas; • wildlife conservation; • helium extraction; • small miner waivers of claim maintenance fees; • wildland fire operations; • the release of certain federal reversionary land interests; • boundary adjustments; • the Denali National Park and Preserve natural gas pipeline; • fees for medical services in units of the National Park System; • funding for the Land and Water Conservation Fund; • recreational activities on federal or nonfederal lands; • a national volcano early warning and monitoring system; • federal reclamation projects; and • search-and recovery-missions. <p>In addition, the bill reauthorizes the National Cooperative Geologic Mapping Program.</p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Lisa Murkowski (R-AK) – January 8, 2019</p> <p>Became Public Law No: 116-9 – March 12, 2019</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
S. 40 Bureau of Reclamation Transparency Act	To require the Secretary of the Interior to submit to Congress a report on the efforts of the Bureau of Reclamation to manage its infrastructure assets.	Introduced by Sen. John Barrasso (R-WY) – January 8, 2019	
H.R. 357 Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta National Heritage Area Act	To establish the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta National Heritage Area. The boundaries of the Heritage Area shall be in the counties of Contra Costa, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Solano, and Yolo in the State of California, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta National Heritage Area Proposed Boundary”, numbered T27/105,030, and dated October 2012.	Introduced by Rep. John Garamendi (D-CA) – January 9, 2019 Signed into law on March 12, 2019 as part of S. 47 – Natural Resources Management Act	
H.R. 535 PFAS Action Act of 2019	To require the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to designate per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances as hazardous substances under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980.	Introduced by Rep. Debbie Dingell (D-MI) – January 14, 2019 Received in the Senate – January 13, 2020	
H.R. 579 Water Rights Protection Act of 2019	To prohibit the conditioning of any permit, lease, or other use agreement on the transfer of any water right to the United States by the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Rep. Scott Tipton (R-CO) – January 15, 2019	
H.R. 664 Recreational Lands Self-Defense Act of 2019	To protect the right of individuals to bear arms at water resources development projects administered by the Secretary of the Army, and for other purposes	Introduced by Rep. Bob Gibbs (D-OH) – January 17, 2019	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<u>H.R. 667</u> <u>Regulatory Certainty for Navigable Waters Act</u>	To repeal the Waters of the United States rule and amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act	Introduced by Rep. Jamie Herrera Beutler (R-WA) – January 17, 2019	
<u>H.R. 658</u> <u>National Infrastructure Development Bank Act of 2019</u>	To facilitate efficient investments and financing of infrastructure projects and new job creation through the establishment of a National Infrastructure Development Bank, and for other purposes. Highlighting environmental infrastructure projects which include drinking water, waste water treatment facility, and stormwater management system.	Introduced by Rep. Rosa DeLauro (D-CT) – January 17, 2019	
<u>H.R. 807</u> <u>Water and Agriculture Tax Reform Act of 2019</u>	To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to facilitate water leasing and water transfers to promote conservation and efficiency.	Introduced by Rep. Ken Buck (R-CO) – January 28, 2019	
<u>H.R. 843</u> <u>Reform EPA Act</u>	To amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to clarify when the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency has the authority to prohibit the specification of a defined area, or deny or restrict the use of a defined area for specification, as a disposal site under section 404 of such Act, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Rep. Bob Gibbs (R-OH) – January 29, 2019	
<u>H.R. 855</u> <u>STRONG Act</u>	To minimize the economic and social costs resulting from losses of life, property, well-being, business activity, and economic growth associated with extreme weather events by ensuring that the United States is more resilient to the impacts of extreme weather events in the short- and long-term, and for other purposes. Key sectors shall include water management, including supply and treatment; infrastructure, including natural and built forms of water and wastewater services;	Introduced by Rep. Scott Peters (D-CA) – January 29, 2019	
<u>S. 308</u> <u>Santa Ana River Wash Plan Land Exchange Act</u>	A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain Federal lands in San Bernardino County, California, to the San Bernardino Valley Water Conservation District, and to accept in return certain non-Federal lands, and for other purposes	Introduced by Sen. Dianne Feinstein (D-CA) – January 31, 2019	
<u>S. 361</u> <u>Water and Agriculture Tax Reform Act of 2019</u>	A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to facilitate water leasing and water transfers to promote conservation and efficiency.	Introduced by Sen. Cory Gardner (R-CO) – February 6, 2019	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<u>H.R. 1067</u> <u>Santa Ana River Wash Plan Land Exchange Act</u>	To direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain Federal lands in San Bernardino County, California, to the San Bernardino Valley Water Conservation District, and to accept in return certain non-Federal lands, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Rep. Pete Aguilar (D-CA) – February 7, 2019	
<u>S. 376</u> <u>Defense of Environment and Property Act of 2019</u>	A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to clarify the definition of navigable waters, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Sen. Rand Paul (R-KY) – February 7, 2019	
<u>H.R. 1137</u> <u>To amend the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 to repeal the authority relating to reprogramming during national emergencies.</u>	To amend the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 to repeal the authority relating to reprogramming during national emergencies.	Introduced by Rep. John Garamendi (D-CA) – February 11, 2019	
<u>H.R. 1162</u> <u>Water Recycling Investment and Improvement Act</u>	To extend the authorization of the Bureau of reclamation’s Title XVI competitive grants program, and increases the authorized funding levels from \$50 million to \$500 million. Further the legislation expands the geographic scope of the program by removing a requirement that projects be located in sustained drought or disaster areas, makes the program truly competitive by removing a requirement that Congress sign off on each selected project, and modernizes the individual program funding cap from \$20 million to \$30 million.	Introduced by Rep. Grace Napolitano (D-CA) – Introduced February 13, 2019 Ordered to be Reported (Amended) – March 11, 2020	<i>Support</i>
<u>H.R. 1334</u> <u>Outdoor Recreation Legacy Partnership Grant Program Acts</u>	To provide grants for projects to acquire land and water for parks and other outdoor recreation purposes and to develop new or renovate existing outdoor recreation facilities.	Introduced by Rep. Nanette Barragan (D-CA) – February 25, 2019	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<u>H.R. 1331</u> <u>Local Water Protection Act</u>	To amend Section 319(j) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1329 (j)) is amended by striking “subsections (h) and (i) not to exceed” and all that follows through “fiscal year 1991” and inserting “subsections (h) and (i) \$200,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2024”.	Introduced by Rep. Annie Craig (D-MN) – February 26, 2019 Passed/agreed to in House - April 8, 2019. Introduced in the Senate.	
<u>H.R. 1429</u> <u>Drinking Water Infrastructure for Job Creation Act</u>	Making supplemental appropriations, of \$7,500,000,000, for fiscal year 2019 for the Drinking Water State Revolving Funds, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Rep. Maxine Waters (D-CA) – February 28,2019	
<u>S. 611</u> <u>Water Affordability, Transparency, Equity, and Reliability Act of 2019</u>	To establish a trust fund, of \$34,850,000,000, to provide for adequate funding for water and sewer infrastructure, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Sen. Bernie Sanders (I-VT) – February 28, 2019	
<u>H.R. 1417</u> <u>Water Affordability, Transparency, Equity, and Reliability Act of 2019</u>	To establish a trust fund, of \$34,850,000,000, to provide for adequate funding for water and sewer infrastructure, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Rep. Brenda Lawrence (D-MI) – March 1, 2019	
<u>H.R. 1497</u> <u>Water Quality Protection and Job Creation Act of 2019</u>	To amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to reauthorize certain water pollution control programs, and for other purposes. The legislation would authorize \$120,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2024.”	Introduced by Rep. Pete DeFazio (D-OR) – March 6, 2019 Ordered to be Reported (Amended) by Voice Vote – October 29, 2019	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
H.R. 1621 Water Supply Permitting Coordination Act	To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to coordinate Federal and State permitting processes related to the construction of new surface water storage projects on lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture and to designate the Bureau of Reclamation as the lead agency for permit processing, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Rep. Tom McClintock (R-CA) – March 7, 2019	
H.R. 1764 To amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act with respect to permitting terms, and for other purposes.	To extend the NPDES permit period from 5 years to 10 years.	Introduced by Rep. John Garamendi (D-CA) – March 14, 2019	<i>Support (with condition of needing Napolitano’s support on the bill as well)</i>
H.R. 2030 Colorado River Drought Contingency Plan Authorization Act	This bill requires the Department of the Interior to carry out the Colorado River Drought Contingency Plan which was submitted to Congress on March 19, 2019, by Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming. Interior must execute the plan without delay and operate applicable Colorado River System reservoirs accordingly.	Introduced by Rep. Raul Grijalva (D-AZ) – April 2, 2019 Became Public Law No: 116-14 - April 16, 2019	
S. 1057 Colorado River Drought Contingency Plan Authorization Act	This bill requires the Department of the Interior to carry out the Colorado River Drought Contingency Plan which was submitted to Congress on March 19, 2019, by Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming. Interior must execute the plan without delay and operate applicable Colorado River System reservoirs accordingly	Introduced by Sen. Martha McSally (R-AZ) – April 8, 2019 Passed the Senate on April 9, 2019. Introduced in the House	
S. 1087 Water Quality Certification Improvement Act of 2019	To amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to make changes with respect to water quality certification, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Sen. John Barrasso (R-WY) – April 9, 2019	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
H.R. 2215 San Gabriel Mountains Foothills and Rivers Protections Act	<p>The legislation would designate over 30,000 acres of protected wilderness and 45.5 miles of protected rivers and expand the San Gabriel Mountains National Monument, establish a National Recreation Area along the foothills and the San Gabriel Corridor. The bill would expand the borders of the monument to include the western Angeles National Forest</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Judy Chu (D-CA) – April 10, 2019</p> <p>Placed on the Union Calendar – February 4, 2020</p>	
S. 1109 San Gabriel Mountains Foothills and Rivers Protection Act	<p>To establish as a unit of the National Park System the San Gabriel National Recreation Area in the State of California, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Kamala Harris (D-CA) – April 10, 2019</p>	
H.R. 2205 Water Quality Certification Improvement Act of 2019	<p>To amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to make changes with respect to water quality certification, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. David McKinley (R-WV) – April 11, 2019</p>	
H.R. 2287 Federal Regulatory Certainty for Water Act	<p>This bill nullifies the Clean Water Rule that was issued on May 27, 2015, by the Environmental Protection Agency and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The rule describes the scope of the Clean Water Act.</p> <p>Under this bill, the Clean Water Act applies to waters of the United States that are (1) navigable-in-fact; or (2) permanent or continuously flowing bodies of water that form geographical features commonly known as streams, oceans, rivers, and lakes that are connected to waters that are navigable-in-fact.</p> <p>Under this bill, the Act does not apply to (1) waters that do not physically abut those waters of the United States through an actual and continuous surface water connection; (2) man-made or natural structures or channels through which water flows intermittently or ephemerally; or (3) wetlands (including playa lakes, prairie potholes, wet meadows, wet prairies, and vernal pools) that lack that continuous surface water connection.</p> <p>The aggregation of wetlands or waters may not be used to determine whether the wetlands or waters are navigable waters.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Mac Thornberry (R-TX) – April 11, 2019</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<u>H.R. 2313</u> <u>Water Conservation Rebate Tax Parity Act</u>	<p>To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to expand the exclusion for certain conservation subsidies to include subsidies for water conservation or efficiency measures and storm water management measures.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Jared Huffman (D-CA) – April 12, 2019</p>	
<u>H. Res. 324</u> <u>Recognizing the importance of the United States-Israel economic relationship and encouraging new areas of cooperation</u>	<p>(1) affirms that the United States-Israel economic partnership has achieved great tangible and intangible benefits to both countries and is a foundational component of the strong alliance;</p> <p>(2) recognizes that science and technology innovation present promising new frontiers for United States-Israel economic cooperation, particularly in light of widespread drought, cybersecurity attacks, and other major challenges impacting the United States;</p> <p>(3) encourages the President to regularize and expand existing forums of economic dialogue with Israel and foster both public and private sector participation; and</p> <p>(4) expresses support for the President to explore new agreements with Israel, including in the fields of energy, water, agriculture, medicine, neurotechnology, and cybersecurity.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Ted Lieu (D-CA) – April 18, 2019</p>	
<u>H.R. 2377</u> <u>Protect Drinking Water from PFAS Act of 2019</u>	<p>To amend the Safe Drinking Water Act to require the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to publish a maximum contaminant level goal and promulgate a national primary drinking water regulation for total per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Brendan Boyle (D-PA) – April 29, 2019</p> <p>Forwarded by Subcommittee to Full Committee on Energy and Commerce by Voice Vote – September 26, 2019</p>	
<u>S. 1251</u> <u>Safe Drinking Water Assistance Act of 2019</u>	<p>A bill to improve and coordinate interagency Federal actions and provide assistance to States for responding to public health challenges posed by emerging contaminants, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Jeanne Shaheen (D-NH) – April 30, 2019</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
S. 1245 All-of-the-Above Federal Building Energy Conservation Act of 2019	A bill to improve energy performance in Federal buildings, including water usage.	Introduced by Sen. John Hoeven (R-ND) – April 30, 2019 Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar - September 25, 2019	
H.R. 2462 Flood Mapping Modernization and Homeowner Empowerment Pilot Program Act of 2019	To establish a pilot program to enhance the mapping of urban flooding and associated property damage and the availability of such mapped data to homeowners, businesses, and localities to help understand and mitigate the risk of such flooding, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Rep. Mike Quigley (D-IL) – May 2, 2019	
S. 1276 Flood Mapping Modernization and Homeowner Empowerment Pilot Program Act of 2019	To establish a pilot program to enhance the mapping of urban flooding and associated property damage and the availability of such mapped data to homeowners, businesses, and localities to help understand and mitigate the risk of such flooding, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Sen. Dick Durbin (D-IL) – May 2, 2019	
H.R. 2458 Water Infrastructure Sustainability and Efficiency Act	To amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to require a certain percentage of funds appropriated for revolving fund capitalization grants be used for green projects, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Rep. Debbie Mucarsel-Powell (D-FL) – May 2, 2019	
H.R. 2473 Securing Access for the central Valley and Enhancing (SAVE) Water Resources Act	To promote water supply reliability and improved water management for rural communities, the State of California, and the Nation, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Rep. Josh Harder (D-CA) – May 2, 2019 Order to be Reported (Amended) – March 11, 2020	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
H.R. 2470 Clean Water Infrastructure Resilience and Sustainability Act	To direct the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to establish a program to make grants to eligible entities to increase the resilience of publicly owned treatment works to natural disasters.	Introduced by Rep. Salud Carbajal (D-CA) – May 3, 2019	
S. 1372 PFAS Accountability Act of 2019	To encourage Federal agencies to expeditiously enter into or amend cooperative agreements with States for removal and remedial actions to address PFAS contamination in drinking, surface, and ground water and land surface and subsurface strata, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Sen. Debbie Stabenow (D-MI) – May 8, 2019	
H.R. 2570 PFAS User Fee Act of 2019	To ensure that polluters pay ongoing water treatment costs associated with contamination from perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances, and for other purposes.	Introduced Rep. Harley Rouda (D-CA) – May 9, 2019 Forwarded by Subcommittee to Full Committee on Energy and Commerce by voice vote – September 26, 2019.	<i>Watching</i>
H.R. 2665 Smart Energy and Water Efficiency Act of 2019	To direct the Secretary of Energy to establish a smart energy and water efficiency program, and for other purposes.	Introduced Rep. Jerry McNerney (D-CA) – May 13, 2019 Ordered to be Reported (Amended) by Voice Vote – July 17, 2019	
H.R. 2705 Water Infrastructure Trust Fund Act of 2019	To establish a Water Infrastructure Trust Fund through the Treasury Department - 50% of the fund shall be available to the EPA for capitalization grants under §601 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and 50% of the fund shall be available to the EPA for capitalization grants under §1452 under the Safe Drinking Water Act.	Introduced by Rep. Earl Blumenauer (D-OR) – May 14, 2019	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
S. 1473 Protect Drinking Water from PFAS Act of 2019	To amend the Safe Drinking Water Act to require the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to set maximum contaminant levels for certain chemicals, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Sen. Kirsten Gillibrand (D-NY) – May 15, 2019	
H.R. 2800 PFAS Monitoring Act of 2019	To amend the Safe Drinking Water Act to require continued and expanded monitoring of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances in drinking water, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Rep. Elissa Slotkin (D-MI) – May 16, 2019	
S. 1507 PFAS Release Disclosure Act	To include certain perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances in the toxics release inventory, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Sen. Shelley Moore Capito (R-WV) – May 16, 2019 Passed the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works and placed on the Senate Calendar for a full vote – June 19, 2019	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
H.R. 2776 Stop Sewage Overflow Act	<p>To make certain municipalities eligible for grants under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act. Grant cost shares would be applicable as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not less than 55 percent for municipalities the affected residents of which pay, on average, 2.0 percent or less of their household income for sewer service. • Not less than 60 percent for municipalities the affected residents of which pay, on average, more than 2.0 percent, but not more than 2.5 percent, of their household income for sewer service. • Not less than 65 percent for municipalities the affected residents of which pay, on average, more than 2.5 percent, but not more than 3.0 percent, of their household income for sewer service. • Not less than 70 percent for municipalities the affected residents of which pay, on average, more than 3.0 percent, but not more than 3.5 percent, of their household income for sewer service. • Not less than 75 percent for municipalities the affected residents of which pay, on average, more than 3.5 percent of their household income for sewer service. • 	<p>Introduced by Rep. Lori Traham (D-MA) – May 16, 2019</p>	
H.R. 2871 Aquifer Recharge Flexibility Act	<p>To provide flexibility to allow greater aquifer recharge. Eligible land, with respect to a Reclamation project, means land that is authorized to receive water under State law and shares a groundwater source with land located in the service area of the Reclamation project.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Russ Fulcher (R-ID) – May 21, 2019</p>	
S. 1604 Local Water Protection Act	<p>To amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to reauthorize certain programs relating to nonpoint source management – specifically authorization appropriations of \$7,500,000 per year for FY2020 through FY2024.</p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Amy Klobuchar (D-MN) - May 22, 2019</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<p><u>S. 1689</u> A bill to permit States to transfer certain funds from the clean water revolving fund of a State to the drinking water revolving fund of the State in certain circumstances, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>To permit States to transfer certain funds from the clean water revolving fund of a State to the drinking water revolving fund of the State in certain circumstances, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Cory Booker (D-NJ) – May 23, 2019</p> <p>Became Public Law No: 116-63 – October 4, 2019</p>	<p><i>Watching</i></p>
<p><u>S. Res. 213</u> A resolution designating the week of May 19 through May 25, 2019 as “National Public Works Week.”</p>	<p>This resolution designates the week of May 19-May 25, 2019, as National Public Works Week.</p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Jim Inhofe (R-OK) – May 23, 2019</p> <p>Passed the Senate – May 23, 2019</p>	
<p><u>S. 1811</u> A bill to make technical corrections to the America’s Water Infrastructure Act of 2018</p>	<p>To make technical corrections to the America’s Water Infrastructure Act of 2018. Corrections include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extending the Non-Federal Implementation Pilot Program from five to ten years; and • Amending the local government reservoir permit review to remove the limitation of those only owned and operated by the Secretary. 	<p>Introduced by Sen. John Barrasso (R-WY)</p> <p>Passed the Senate – July 10, 2019</p>	
<p><u>S. 1857</u> Federal Energy and Water Management Performance Act of 2019</p>	<p>To amend the National Energy Conservation Policy Act to improve Federal energy and water performance requirements for Federal buildings and establish a Federal Energy Management Program. The program is to exist from 2020-2030. One area addressed is to improve water use efficiency and management, including stormwater management, at facilities of the agency by reducing agency potable water consumption intensity (as measure in galls per gross square food) by 54% by FY2030, relative to the water consumption of the agency in FY2007 and through reductions of 2% each fiscal year.</p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Lisa Murkowski (R-AK) – June 13, 2019</p> <p>Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar – September 25, 2019</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
H.R. 3254 PIPE Act	<p>To require the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to establish a discretionary grant program for drinking water and wastewater infrastructure projects, and for other purposes. Priority of the grant program would be to help bring public water systems into compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act or for publicly owned treatment works into compliance with the Federal Water Pollution Control Act. The federal cost share of projects under this program will not exceed 100%. The grants program is to be authorized for \$500,000,000 a year for fiscal years 2020 through 2029.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Antonio Delgado (D-NY) – June 14, 2019</p>	
S. 1932 Drought Resiliency and Water Supply Infrastructure Act	<p>To support water infrastructure in Reclamation states and for other purposes. The bill includes a 5-year, \$100 million reauthorization of the Bureau of Reclamation’s Title XVI Water Reclamation and Reuse competitive grant program, originally authorized in the 2016 Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation (WIIN) Act (Title XVI-WIIN). In addition to the key Title XVI-WIIN Competitive Grant Program, the legislation includes \$60 million for desalination, additional funding for surface and groundwater storage, and a new low-interest loan program for the financing of a range of water infrastructure projects.</p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Cory Gardner (RCO) – June 20, 2019</p> <p>Subcommittee on Water and Power hearing – July 18, 2019</p>	
H.R. 3423 National Green Bank Act of 2019	<p>To amend title 31, United States Code, to provide for the issuance of Green Bonds and to establish the United States Green Bank, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Jim Himes (D-CT) – June 21, 2019</p>	
H.R. 3521 Wastewater Infrastructure Workforce Investment Act	<p>To amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act with respect to wastewater infrastructure workforce development, and for other purposes. Amends the language from manpower to workforce. Gives the states the ability to reserve up to 1% of the sums allotted to the state under this section for the fiscal year to carry out workforce development, training, and retraining.</p>	<p>Introduced Rep. Greg Stanton (D-AZ) – June 26, 2019</p>	
H.R. 3510 Water Resources Research Amendments Act	<p>To amend the Water Resources Research Act of 1984 to reauthorize grants for and require applied water supply research regarding the water resources research and technology institutes established under that Act.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Josh Harder (D-CA) – June 26, 2019</p> <p>Subcommittee on Water, Oceans, and Wildlife hearing – July 25, 2019</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
S. 2044 Water Supply Infrastructure Rehabilitation and Utilization Act	To amend the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 to establish an Aging Infrastructure Account, to amend the Reclamation Safety of Dams Act of 1978 to provide additional funds under that Act, to establish a review of flood control rule curves pilot project within the Bureau of Reclamation, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Sen. Martha McSally (R-AZ) – June 27, 2019 Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar – October 29, 2019	
S. 2013 A bill to protect the right of individuals to bear arms at water resources development projects	To protect the right of individuals to bear arms at water resources development projects.	Introduced by Sen. Mike Crapo (R-ID) – June 27, 2019	<i>Watching</i>
H.R. 3616 Clean Water Standards for PFAS Act of 2019	To require the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to designate per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances as toxic pollutants under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Rep. Chris Pappas (D-NH) – July 2, 2019	
S. 2056 Build America, Buy America Act	To ensure that certain Federal infrastructure programs require the use of materials produced in the United States, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Sen. Sherrod Brown (D-OH) – July 8, 2019	
H.R. 3723 Desalination Development Act	To promote desalination project development and drought resilience, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Rep. Mike Levin (D-CA) – July 11, 2019 Ordered to be Reported (Amended) – March 11, 2020	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
H.R. 3779 Resilience Revolving Loan Fund Act of 2019	<p>To amend the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to allow the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency to provide capitalization grants to eligible entities to establish revolving funds to provide assistance to reduce disaster risks, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Angie Craig (D-MN) – July 16, 2019</p> <p>Ordered to be Reported (Amended) by Voice Vote – September 19, 2019</p>	
H.R. 3844 Farmer Fairness Act	<p>To amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to require all persons exercising substantial operational control over a concentrated animal feeding operation to jointly obtain a permit for certain discharges, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Ro Khanna (D-CA) – July 18, 2019</p>	
S. 2187 National Flood Insurance Program Reauthorization and Reform Act of 2019	<p>To reauthorize the National Flood Insurance Program, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Robert Menendez (D-NJ) – July 18, 2019</p>	
S. 2164 Water Resources Research Amendments Act	<p>To amend the Water Resources Research Act of 1984 to reauthorize grants for and require applied water supply research regarding the water resources research and technology institutes established under that Act.</p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Ben Cardin (D-MD) – July 18, 2019</p>	
S. 2239 A bill to codify an Executive order preparing the United States for the impacts of climate change, and for other purposes	<p>To codify an Executive order preparing the United States for the impacts of climate change, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Amy Klobuchar (D-MN) – July 23, 2019</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<u>H.R. 3944</u> <u>To amend the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 to modify the procedure for communicating certain emergency risks, and for other purposes.</u>	To amend the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 to modify the procedure for communicating certain emergency risks, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Rep. Kevin Hern (R-OK) – July 24, 2019	
<u>H.R. 3949</u> <u>Safe Drinking Water in Playgrounds and Parks Act</u>	To amend the Safe Drinking Water Act to provide for drinking water fountain replacement in playgrounds and parks, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Rep. Grace Meng (D-NY) – July 24, 2019	
<u>H.R. 4050</u> <u>ZERO WASTE Act</u>	To direct the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to award grants for projects that are consistent with zero-waste practices, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Rep. Ilhan Omar (D-MN) – July 25, 2019	
<u>H.R. 4033</u> <u>Water Justice Act</u>	To provide supplemental appropriations for safe and secure water, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Rep. Daniel Kildee (D-MI) – July 25, 2019	
<u>H.R. 4006</u> <u>CLEANER Act of 2019</u>	To require regulation of wastes associated with the exploration, development, or production of crude oil, natural gas, or geothermal energy under the Solid Waste Disposal Act, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Rep. Matt Cartwright (D-PA) – July 26, 2019	
<u>H.R. 4007</u> <u>Focused Reduction of Effluence and Stormwater runoff through HydroEnvironmental Regulation Act of 2019</u>	To amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study with respect to stormwater runoff from oil and gas operations, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Rep. Matt Cartwright (D-PA) – July 26, 2019	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
S. 2325 Super Pollutants Act	To establish a task force to review policies and measures to promote, and to develop best practices for, reduction of short-lived climate pollutants, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Sen. Murphy (D-CT) – July 30, 2019 Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar – November 7, 2019	
S. 2356 Define WOTUS Act of 2019	To provide a definition of navigable waters, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Mike Braun (R-IN) – July 31, 2019	
S. 2353 Protecting Firefighters from Adverse Substances Act of 2019	To direct the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency to develop guidance for firefighters and other emergency response personnel on best practices to protect them from exposure to PFAS and to limit and prevent the release of PFAS into the environment, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Sen. Gary Peters (D-MI) – July 31, 2019 Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar – February 3, 2020	
S. 2410 Flood Reduction, Wildlife Habitat, and Water Quality Improvement Act of 2019	To amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to modify the requirements for permits for dredged or fill material, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Sen. Cindy Hyde-Smith (R-MS) – July 31, 2019	
S. 2404 Build Local, Hire Local Act	To establish an expansive infrastructure program to create local jobs and raise the quality of life in every community, to launch middle class career pathways in infrastructure, and to invest in high-quality American jobs, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Sen. Kirsten Gillibrand (D-NY) – July 31, 2019	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<u>H.R. 4143</u> <u>Super Pollutants Act of 2019</u>	To establish a task force to review policies and measures to promote, and to develop best practices for, reduction of short-lived climate pollutants, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Rep. Scott Peters (D-CA) – August 2, 2019	
<u>H.R. 4149</u> <u>REGION Act</u>	To prohibit the closure, consolidation, or elimination of offices of the Environmental Protection Agency.	Introduced by Rep. Debbie Dingell (D-MI) – August 2, 2019	
<u>H.R. 4205</u> <u>FLARE Act</u>	To require the Secretary of Agriculture to reimburse sponsors for certain costs of emergency water protection measures, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Rep. John Curtis (R-UT) – August 23, 2019	
<u>H.R. 4266</u> <u>Clean Water Through Green Infrastructure Act</u>	To establish centers of excellence for innovative stormwater control infrastructure, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Rep. Denny Heck (D-WA) – September 10, 2019	
<u>S. 2456</u> <u>Clean Water Through Green Infrastructure Act</u>	To establish centers of excellence for innovative stormwater control infrastructure, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Sen. Tom Udall (R-NM) – September 10, 2019	
<u>S. 2466</u> <u>Water Justice Act</u>	To provide supplemental appropriations for safe and secure water, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Sen. Kamala Harris (D-CA) – September 11, 2019	
<u>S. 2470</u> <u>Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2020</u>	Making appropriations for energy and water development and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Sen. Lamar Alexander (R-TN) – September 12, 2019 Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar – September 12, 2019	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<u>H.R. 4321</u> <u>GET THE LEAD OUT Act of 2019</u>	To eliminate lead-based pipe and tap hazards in housing, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Rep. Tim Ryan (D-OH) – September 12, 2019	
<u>H.R. 4341</u> <u>Critically Endangered Animals Conservation Act of 2019</u>	To assist in the conservation of critically endangered species in foreign countries, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Rep. Jarred Huffman (D-CA) – September 12, 2019 Subcommittee on Water, Oceans, and Wildlife hearing - September 24, 2019	
<u>H.R. 4347</u> <u>PREPARE Act of 2019</u>	To enhance the Federal Government’s planning and preparation for extreme weather and the Federal Government’s dissemination of best practices to respond to extreme weather, thereby increasing resilience, improving regional coordination, and mitigating the financial risk to the Federal Government from such extreme weather, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Rep. Matt Cartwright (D-PA) – September 17, 2019 Ordered to be Reported by voice vote – September 19, 2019	
<u>S. 2491</u> <u>Protect America's Wildlife and Fish in Need of Conservation Act of 2019</u>	To terminate certain rules issued by the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Commerce relating to endangered and threatened species, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Sen. Tom Udall (D-NM) – September 17, 2019	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<u>S. 2522</u> <u>Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2020</u>	Making appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Rep. John Hoeven (R-ND) – September 19, 2019 Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar – September 19, 2019	
<u>H.R. 4348</u> <u>PAW and FIN Conservation Act of 2019</u>	To terminate certain rules issued by the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Commerce relating to endangered and threatened species, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Rep. Raul Grijalva (D-AZ) – September 24, 2019 Ordered to be Reported – January 29, 2020	
<u>S.Res. 324</u> <u>A resolution designating September 29, 2019, as "National Urban Wildlife Refuge Day"</u>	Designating September 29, 2019, as “National Urban Wildlife Refuge Day”.	Introduced by Sen. Cory Gardner (R-CO) – September 24, 2019 Resolution agreed to in Senate without amendment and with a preamble by Unanimous Consent – October 16, 2019	
<u>H.R. 4483</u> <u>Localizing Authority of Management Plans Act of 2019</u>	To amend the Endangered Species Act of 1973 to increase State and local involvement in management plans.	Introduced by Rep. Don Young (R-AK) – September 24, 2019	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
S. 2580 Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2020	Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior, environment, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Sen. Lisa Murkowski (R-AK) – September 26, 2019 Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar – September 26, 2019	
H.R. 4512 Outdoors for All Act	To provide grants for projects to acquire land and water for parks and other outdoor recreation purposes and to develop new or renovate existing outdoor recreation facilities.	Introduced by Rep. Nanette Diaz Barragan (D-CA) – September 26, 2019 Subcommittee on Natural Parks, Forests, and Public Lands hearing – February 27, 2020	
H.R. 4416 Lead-Free Future Act of 2019	To authorize the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to award grants to eligible entities to evaluate and reduce lead-based paint hazards, lead in drinking water hazards, and lead in soil hazards in pre-1978 residential real properties.	Introduced by Rep. Jared Golden (D-ME) – October 2, 2019	
H.R. 4659 Water Supply Infrastructure Rehabilitation and Utilization Act	To amend the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 to establish an Aging Infrastructure Account, to amend the Reclamation Safety of Dams Act of 1978 to provide additional funds under that Act, to establish a review of flood control rule curves pilot project within the Bureau of Reclamation, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Rep. Newhouse (R-WA) – October 11, 2019	
S. 2596 Voluntary Water Partnership for Distressed Communities Act of 2019	To amend the Safe Drinking Water Act to authorize certain community water systems to enter into partnerships to improve the water systems, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Sen. Tammy Duckworth (D-IL) – October 15, 2019	

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LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<u>H.Res. 628</u> <u>Expressing support for the designation of the week beginning on October 13, 2019, as National Wildlife Refuge Week</u>	Expressing support for the designation of the week beginning on October 13, 2019, as National Wildlife Refuge Week.	Introduced by Rep. Mike Thompson (D-CA) – October 15, 2019	
<u>S.Res. 362</u> <u>A resolution designating the week beginning on October 13, 2019, as "National Wildlife Refuge Week"</u>	Designating the week beginning on October 13, 2019, as “National Wildlife Refuge Week”.	Introduced by Sen. Chris Coons (D-DE) – October 17, 2019 Resolution agreed to in Senate without amendment and with a preamble by Unanimous Consent – October 24, 2019	
<u>S. 2636</u> <u>Clean Water Infrastructure Resilience and Sustainability Act</u>	To amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to establish a program to make grants to eligible entities to increase the resilience of publicly owned treatment works to natural hazards, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Sen. Benjamin Cardin (D-MD) – October 17, 2019	
<u>H.R. 4723</u> <u>Fish Act of 2019</u>	To require the identification of salmon conservation areas, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Rep. Jared Huffman (D-CA) – October 17, 2019 Subcommittee on Water, Oceans, and Wildlife hearing – January 14, 2020	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<u>H.R. 4732</u> <u>To establish a Global Climate Change Resilience Strategy, to authorize the admission of climate-displaced persons, and for other purposes</u>	To establish a Global Climate Change Resilience Strategy, to authorize the admission of climate-displaced persons, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Rep. Nydia Velasquez (D-NY) – October 17, 2019	
<u>S.Res. 372</u> <u>A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that the Federal Government should establish a national goal of conserving at least 30 percent of the land and ocean of the United States by 2030</u>	Expressing the sense of the Senate that the Federal Government should establish a national goal of conserving at least 30 percent of the land and ocean of the United States by 2030.	Introduced by Sen. Tom Udall (D-NM) – October 22, 2019	
<u>H.R. 4780</u> <u>National Infrastructure Investment Corporation Act of 2019</u>	To establish a Government corporation to provide loans and loan guarantees for infrastructure projects, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Rep. Salud Carbajal (D-CA) – October 22, 2019	
<u>S. 2674</u> <u>Assuring Quality Water Infrastructure Act</u>	To amend the Safe Drinking Water Act to establish a grant program for improving infrastructure asset management by small public water systems, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Sen. Shelley Capito (R-WV) – October 23, 2019	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
S. 2687 Low-Income Water Customer Assistance Programs Act of 2019	To amend the Safe Drinking Water Act and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to establish pilot programs to assist low-income households in maintaining access to sanitation services and drinking water, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Sen. Benjamin Cardin (D-MD) – October 23, 2019	
H.R. 4832 Low-Income Water Customer Assistance Programs Act of 2019	To amend the Safe Drinking Water Act and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to establish pilot programs to assist low-income households in maintaining access to sanitation services and drinking water, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Rep. Marcia Judge (D-OH) – October 23, 2019	
H.R. 4891 Western Water Security Act of 2019	To provide for the conduct of certain water security measures in the Western United States, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Rep. Xochitl Torres Small (D-NM) – October 28, 2019 Ordered to be Reported (Amended) – March 11, 2020	
S. 2767 A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to establish a pilot competitive grant program for improving the sharing of water quality data, and for other purposes	To amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to establish a pilot competitive grant program for improving the sharing of water quality data, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Sen. Doug Jones (D-AL) – October 31, 2019	
S. 2783 Responsibly Enhancing America's Landscapes Act	To amend title 54, United States Code, to establish, fund, and provide for the use of amounts in a National Park Service Legacy Restoration Fund to address the maintenance backlog of the National Park Service, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Sen. Michael Enzi (R-WY) – November 5, 2019	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
S. 2799 Nexus of Energy and Water for Sustainability Act of 2019	To require the Secretary of Energy and the Secretary of the Interior to establish a joint Nexus of Energy and Water Sustainability Office, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Sen. Lisa Murkowski (R-AK) –November 6, 2019 Sen. Murkowski from Committee on Energy and Natural Resources filed written report – January 7, 2020	
S. 2792 Penny Plan to Enhance Infrastructure Act of 2019	To amend the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 to establish a discretionary spending limit for infrastructure spending.	Introduced by Sen. Rand Paul (R-KY) – November 6, 2019	
S. 2862 Drought Relief through Innovative Projects Act of 2019	To direct the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a grant program to remove nonnative plant species that contribute to drought conditions, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Sen. Krysten Sinema (D-AZ)-November 14, 2019	
H.R. 5095 Endangered Species Accountability Reform Act	To require the Secretary of the Interior to delist certain endangered species and threatened species.	Introduced by Rep.Rep. Blaine Luetkemeyer (R-MO) – November 14, 2019	
H.R. 5120 SAFER Pipelines Act of 2019	To amend title 49, United States Code, to provide enhanced safety and environmental protection in pipeline transportation, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Rep. Peter DeFazio (D-OR) – November 20, 2019 Ordered to be Reported (Amended) – November 20, 2019	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<u>H.R. 5176</u> <u>Climate Resiliency Service Corps Act of 2019</u>	To amend the National and Community Service Act of 1990 to establish a climate resiliency service corps to help communities withstand and respond to changes in the Earth’s climate with respect to natural disasters, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Rep. Judy Chu (D-CA) – November 19, 2019	
<u>H.R. 5193</u> <u>Buy America for Drinking Water Extension Act of 2019</u>	To amend the Safe Drinking Water Act to extend and expand the provision requiring the use of iron and steel products that are produced in the United States in projects funded through a State drinking water treatment revolving loan fund.	Introduced by Rep. Cheri Bustos (D-IL) – November 20, 2019	
<u>H.R. 5217</u> <u>WOW Act</u>	To provide for western water security, reliability, modernization, and abundance, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Rep. Tom McClintock (R-CA) – November 21, 2019	
<u>H.R. 5288</u> <u>Upper Mississippi River Flood Control Act</u>	To amend the Water Resources Development Act of 1999 to direct the Secretary of the Army to develop a plan to address water resource problems in the Upper Mississippi River Basin, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Rep. Blaine Luetkemeyer (R-MO) – December 3, 2019	
<u>S. 2978</u> <u>Energy and Water Research Integration Act of 2019</u>	To ensure consideration of water intensity in the Department of Energy’s energy research, development, and demonstration programs to help guarantee efficient, reliable, and sustainable delivery of energy and clean water resources.	Introduced by Sen. Catherine Cortez Masto (D-NV) – December 4, 2019	
<u>S. 2980</u> <u>Clean Water Standards for PFAS Act of 2019</u>	To require the promulgation of certain standards for perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Sen. Kirsten Gillibrand (D-NY) – December 4, 2019	
<u>H.R. 5302</u> <u>Western Water Recycling and Drought Relief Act</u>	To amend the Reclamation Wastewater and Groundwater Study and Facilities Act to authorize certain recycled water projects, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Rep. Jerry McNerney (D-CA) – December 4, 2019	
<u>H.R. 5303</u> <u>California Central Coast Conservation Act</u>	To establish a moratorium on oil and gas leasing on public land on the Central Coast of California.	Introduced by Rep. Jimmy Panetta (D-CA) – December 4, 2019	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
H.R. 5316 Move Water Now Act	To provide for the restoration of the original carrying capacity of canals impacted by land subsidence, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Rep. TJ Cox (D-CA) – December 5, 2019 Ordered to be Reported – February 12, 2020	
H.R. 5347 Disadvantaged Community Drinking Water Assistance Act	To require the Secretary of the Interior to establish a grant program to close gaps in access to safe drinking water in disadvantaged communities, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Rep. TJ Cox (D-CA) – December 6, 2019 Ordered to be Reported (Amended) – February 12, 2020	
H.R. 5361 Safe Drinking Water Assistance Act of 2019	To improve and coordinate interagency Federal actions and provide assistance to States for responding to public health challenges posed by emerging contaminants, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Rep. Lisa Blunt Rochester (D-DE) – December 9, 2019	
S. 3044 Western Tribal Water Infrastructure Act of 2019	To amend the America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018 to expand the Indian reservation drinking water program, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Sen. Ron Wyden (D-OR) – December 12, 2019	
S. 3046 Wastewater Efficiency and Treatment Act of 2019	To amend the Energy Policy Act of 2005 to establish a program to provide grants and loan guarantees to improve the energy efficiency of publicly owned wastewater treatment facilities, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Sen. Jeff Merkley (D-OR) – December 12, 2019	
S. 3051 America's Conservation Enhancement Act	To improve protections for wildlife, and for other purposes.	Introduced by John Barrasso (R-WY) – December 12, 2019	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<u>H.R. 5430</u> <u>United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement Implementation Act</u>	To implement the Agreement between the United States of America, the United Mexican States, and Canada attached as an Annex to the Protocol Replacing the North American Free Trade Agreement.	Introduced by Rep. Steny Hoyer (D-MD) December 13, 2019 Became Public Law No: 116-113 – January 29, 2020	
<u>S. 3052</u> <u>United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement Implementation Act</u>	To implement the Agreement between the United States of America, the United Mexican States, and Canada attached as an Annex to the Protocol Replacing the North American Free Trade Agreement.	Introduced by Sen. Chuck Grassley (R-IA) – December 16, 2019	
<u>H.R. 5435</u> <u>American Public Lands and Waters Climate Solution Act of 2019</u>	To require the Secretary of the Interior and the Chief of the United States Forest Service to meet certain targets for the reduction of the emission of greenhouse gases, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Rep. Raul Grijalva (D-AZ) – December 16, 2019 Committee on Natural Resources hearing – February 26, 2020	
<u>H.R. 5445</u> <u>Critical Infrastructure Act of 2019</u>	To amend the Endangered Species Act of 1973 to encourage the construction of critical infrastructure, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Rep. Chris Stewart (R-UT) – December 17, 2019	
<u>S. 3082</u> <u>LEVEE Act</u>	To establish a program to establish permanent features for flood control in areas in which temporary features have been constructed, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Sen. Kirsten Gillibrand (D-NY) – December 18, 2019	
<u>H.R.5513</u> <u>Affordable Safe Drinking Water Act of 2019</u>	To amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and the Safe Drinking Water Act to modify the payment periods of loans from State revolving funds under those Acts, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Rep. Joseph Kennedy (D-MA) – December 20, 2019	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<u>H.R. 5504</u> <u>To amend the National Dam Safety Program Act with respect to the definition of eligible high hazard potential dam, and for other purposes</u>	To amend the National Dam Safety Program Act with respect to the definition of eligible high hazard potential dam, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Rep. Julia Brownley (D-CA) – December 19, 2019	
<u>H.R.5539</u> <u>Clean Water Standards for PFAS Act of 2020</u>	To require the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to review and develop effluent standards, pretreatment standards, and water quality criteria for PFAS under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, to provide Federal grants to publicly owned treatment works to implement standards, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Rep. Chris Pappas (D-NH) – January 3, 2020	
<u>H.R. 5540</u> <u>PFAS Transparency Act</u>	To require, pursuant to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, disclosure of the introduction of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances into treatment works, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Rep. Antonio Delgado (D-NY) – January 3, 2020	
<u>S. 3160</u> <u>Affordable Safe Drinking Water Act of 2020</u>	To amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and the Safe Drinking Water Act to modify the payment periods of loans from State revolving funds under those Acts, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Sen. Elizabeth Warren (D-MA) – January 8, 2020	
<u>S. 3171</u> <u>Protect and Restore America's Estuaries Act</u>	To amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to reauthorize the National Estuary Program, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Se. Whitehouse (D-RI) – January 9, 2020	
<u>S. 3176</u> <u>United States-Israel Security Assistance Authorization Act of 2020</u>	To amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and the United States-Israel Strategic Partnership Act of 2014 to make improvements to certain defense and security assistance provisions and to authorize the appropriations of funds to Israel, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Sen. Marco Rubio (R-FL) – January 9, 2020 Placed on Senate Legislation Calendar – June 3, 2020	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<u>H.R. 5579</u> <u>LIST Act of 2020</u>	To amend the Endangered Species Act of 1973 to provide for improved precision in the listing, delisting, and downlisting of endangered species and potentially endangered species.	Introduced by Rep. Greg Gianforte (R-MT) – January 10, 2020	
<u>H.R. 5580</u> <u>Bring ESA Into the 21st Century Act</u>	To codify certain rules issued by the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Commerce relating to endangered species and threatened species, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Rep. Paul Gosar (R-AZ) – January 10, 2020	
<u>H.R. 5588</u> <u>WHOLE Act of 2020</u>	To amend the Endangered Species Act of 1973 to provide for consideration of the totality of conservation measures in determining the impact of proposed Federal agency action.	Introduced by Rep. Dan Newhouse (R-WA) – January 13, 2020	
<u>H.R. 5585</u> <u>Listing Reform Act</u>	To amend the Endangered Species Act of 1973 to require review of the economic cost of adding a species to the list of endangered species or threatened species, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Rep. Pete Olson (R-TX) – January 13, 2020	
<u>H.R. 5591</u> <u>Critical Habitat Improvement Act</u>	To amend the Endangered Species Act of 1973 to add requirements to the designation of areas as critical habitats, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Rep. Mike Johnson (R-LA) – January 13, 2020	
<u>H.R. 5594</u> <u>EMPOWERS Act of 2020</u>	To provide for greater county and State consultation with regard to petitions under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Rep. Jason Smith (R-MO) – January 13, 2020	
<u>H.R. 5595</u> <u>Israel Anti-Boycott Act</u>	To impose additional prohibitions relating to foreign boycotts under Export Control Reform Act of 2018, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Rep. Lee Zeldin (R-NY) – January 13, 2020	
<u>H.R. 5601</u> <u>Property Rights Protection Act of 2020</u>	To protect private property rights, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Rep. Ralph Norman (R-SC) – January 14, 2020	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<u>H.Res. 797</u> <u>Encouraging the Environmental Protection Agency to maintain and strengthen requirements under the Clean Water Act and reverse ongoing administrative actions to weaken this landmark law and protections for United States waters</u>	<p>Encouraging the Environmental Protection Agency to maintain and strengthen requirements under the Clean Water Act and reverse ongoing administrative actions to weaken this landmark law and protections for United States waters.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Debbie Dingell (D-MI) – January 14, 2020</p>	
<u>H.R. 5598</u> <u>Boundary Waters Wilderness Protection and Pollution Prevention Act</u>	<p>To provide for the protection of the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness and interconnected Federal lands and waters, including Voyageurs National Park, within the Rainy River Watershed in the State of Minnesota, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Betty McCollum (D-MN) – January 14, 2020</p> <p>Subcommittee on Energy and Mineral Resources hearing – February 5, 2020</p>	
<u>H.R. 5606</u> <u>Desert National Wildlife Refuge and Nevada Test and Training Range Withdrawal and Management Act</u>	<p>To extend the withdrawal and reservation of certain public land in the State of Nevada for the continued use of the Nevada test and training range, to designate certain land in the Desert National Wildlife Refuge as wilderness, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Steven Horsford (D-NV) – January 15, 2020</p>	
<u>H.R. 5615</u> <u>TREES Act</u>	<p>To establish a grant program to assist retail power providers with the establishment and operation of energy conservation programs using targeted residential tree-planting programs, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Doris Matsui (D-CA)–January 15, 2020</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<u>S. 3208</u> <u>Regulatory</u> <u>Accountability Act</u>	To improve agency rulemaking, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Sen. Rob Portman (R-OH) – January 16, 2020	
<u>H.R. 5638</u> <u>American</u> <u>Sovereignty and</u> <u>Species Protection</u> <u>Act</u>	To amend the Endangered Species Act to prevent a species that is not native to the United States from being listed as an endangered species or a threatened species, to prohibit certain types of financial assistance, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Rep. Andy Biggs (R-AZ) - January 16, 2020	
<u>S. 3211</u> <u>Clean Water</u> <u>Allotment</u> <u>Modernization Act</u>	To amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to modify certain allotments under that Act, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Sen. Marco Rubio (R-FL) – January 16, 2020	
<u>H.R. 5628</u> <u>Clean Water</u> <u>Allotment</u> <u>Modernization Act</u>	To amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to modify certain allotments under that Act, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Rep. Michael Waltz (R-FL) – January 17, 2020	
<u>H.R. 5636</u> <u>Transparency in</u> <u>Energy Production</u> <u>Act of 2020</u>	To provide for the accurate reporting of fossil fuel extraction and emissions by entities with leases on public land, and for other purposes.	<p>Introduced by Rep. Alan Lowenthal (D-CA) – January 16, 2020</p> <p>Subcommittee on Energy and Mineral Resources hearing – January 28, 2020</p>	
<u>H.R.5650</u> <u>Federal Energy and</u> <u>Water Management</u> <u>Performance Act of</u> <u>2020</u>	To amend the National Energy Conservation Policy Act to improve Federal energy and water performance requirements for Federal buildings and establish a Federal Energy Management Program.	Introduced by Rep. Peter Welch (D-VT) – January 16, 2020	
<u>H.R.5653</u> <u>Green Federal Fleet</u> <u>Act</u>	To prohibit Federal agencies from purchasing or leasing new vehicles that are not zero-emission vehicles, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Rep. Julia Brownley (D-CA) – January 17, 2020	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
S. 3221 Farm System Reform Act of 2019	<p>To place a moratorium on large concentrated animal feeding operations, to strengthen the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921, to require country of origin labeling on beef, pork, and dairy products, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Cory Booker (D-NJ) – January 21, 2020</p>	
H. Res. 835 Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the Federal Government should establish a national goal of conserving at least 30 percent of the land and ocean of the United States by 2030	<p>Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the Federal Government should establish a national goal of conserving at least 30 percent of the land and ocean of the United States by 2030.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Debra Haaland (D-NM) – February 6, 2020</p>	
H.R. 5832 SHORE Act	<p>To direct the Secretary of the Army and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget to issue regulations and submit a report to Congress on cost-benefit ratios, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. John Katko (R-NY) – February 10, 2020</p>	
S. 3274 Decentralized Wastewater Grant Act of 2020	<p>To amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to establish a decentralized wastewater grant program, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Cory Booker (D-NJ) – February 11, 2020</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<u>H.Con.Res. 89</u> <u>Encouraging the Trump Administration to maintain protections under the National Environmental Policy Act and reverse ongoing administrative actions to weaken this landmark law and its protections for American communities</u>	<p>Encouraging the Trump Administration to maintain protections under the National Environmental Policy Act and reverse ongoing administrative actions to weaken this landmark law and its protections for American communities.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Debbie Dingell (D-MI) – February 11, 2020</p>	
<u>S.3288</u> <u>PUBLIC Lands Act</u>	<p>To provide for the protection of and investment in certain Federal land in the State of California, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Kamala Harris (D-CA) – February 12, 2020</p>	
<u>H.R. 5856</u> <u>Decentralized Wastewater Grant Act of 2020</u>	<p>To amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to establish a decentralized wastewater grant program, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Terri Sewell (D-AL) – February 11, 2020</p>	
<u>H.R. 5868</u> <u>RELIEF ACT</u>	<p>To amend the Act of August 18, 1941 (commonly known as the Flood Control Act of 1941), to allow a non-Federal sponsor to carry out certain work, to provide for reimbursement of costs to complete such work, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Jeff Fortenberry (R-NE) – February 13, 2020</p>	
<u>H.R. 5902</u> <u>Plastics Act of 2020</u>	<p>To establish a microplastics pilot program, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Brian Mast (R-FL) – February 14, 2020</p>	
<u>H.R.5986</u> <u>Environmental Justice For All Act</u>	<p>To restore, reaffirm, and reconcile environmental justice and civil rights, provide for the establishment of the Interagency Working Group on Environmental Justice Compliance and Enforcement, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Raul Grijalva (D-AZ) – February 27, 2020</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<u>H.R.6000</u> <u>To reauthorize a pilot program to evaluate the effectiveness of certain water-related feasibility studies carried out by non-Federal interests.</u>	<p>To reauthorize a pilot program to evaluate the effectiveness of certain water-related feasibility studies carried out by non-Federal interests.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Mike Johnson (R-LA) – February 27, 2020</p>	
<u>H.R.6112</u> <u>Oil and Water Don't Mix Act of 2020</u>	<p>To require operators of oil and gas production facilities to take certain measures to protect drinking water, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Jared Huffman (D-CA) – March 5, 2020</p>	
<u>H.R.6113</u> <u>ARPA-H2O Act of 2020</u>	<p>To establish an Advanced Research Projects Agency–Water, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. John Katko (R-NY) – March 5, 2020</p>	
<u>S.3418</u> <u>STORM Act</u>	<p>To amend the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to allow the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency to provide capitalization grants to States to establish revolving funds to provide hazard mitigation assistance to reduce risks from disasters and natural hazards, and other related environmental harm.</p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Gary Peters (D-MI) – March 9, 2020</p> <p>Ordered to be Reported favorably – March 11, 2020</p>	
<u>H.R.6185</u> <u>Save Our Springs Act of 2020</u>	<p>To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to impose an excise tax on the extraction of certain water for bottling, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Debbie Wasserman Schultz (D-FL) – March 10, 2020</p>	
<u>S. 3422</u> <u>Great American Outdoors Act</u>	<p>To amend title 54, United States Code, to establish, fund, and provide for the use of amounts in a National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund to address the maintenance backlog of the National Park Service, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, the Bureau of Land Management, the Forest Service, and the Bureau of Indian Education, and to provide permanent, dedicated funding for the Land and Water Conservation Fund, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Cory Gardner (R-CO) – March 10, 2020</p> <p>Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar – March 11, 2020</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<p><u>S.Res.537</u> <u>A resolution encouraging the Trump Administration to maintain protections under the National Environmental Policy Act and reverse ongoing administrative actions to weaken this landmark law and its protections for American communities</u></p>	<p>Encouraging the Trump Administration to maintain protections under the National Environmental Policy Act and reverse ongoing administrative actions to weaken this landmark law and its protections for American communities.</p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Thomas Carter (D-DE) – March 10, 2020</p>	
<p><u>H.R.6169</u> <u>To require the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works to digitize and make publicly available geographic information system mapping data relating to public access to Federal land and waters for outdoor recreation, and for other purposes</u></p>	<p>To require the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works to digitize and make publicly available geographic information system mapping data relating to public access to Federal land and waters for outdoor recreation, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Russ Fulcher (D-ID) – March 10, 2020</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<u>S.3480</u> <u>PFAS Testing and Treatment Act of 2020</u>	To amend the Safe Drinking Water Act and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to authorize additional assistance to address pollution from perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances and other emerging contaminants, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Sen. Jeanne Shaheen (D-NH) – March 12, 2020	
<u>H.R.6422</u> <u>National Infrastructure Bank Act of 2020</u>	To facilitate efficient investments and financing of infrastructure projects and new job creation through the establishment of a National Infrastructure Bank, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Danny Davis (D-IL) – March 31, 2020	
<u>H.R.6552</u> <u>Emergency Water is a Human Right Act</u>	To prohibit water shutoffs during the COVID–19 emergency period, provide drinking and waste water assistance to households, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Rep. Rashida Tlaib (D-MI) – April 17, 2020	
<u>H.R.6617</u> <u>Western Water Storage Infrastructure Act</u>	To support surface and groundwater storage and supporting projects in Reclamation States, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Rep. TJ Cox (D-CA) – April 29, 2020	
<u>H.R.6631</u> <u>Essential Worker Protection Act of 2020</u>	To direct the Secretary of Labor to establish an interagency task force on worker protection from COVID–19, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Rep. Haley Stevens (D-MI) – April 28, 2020	
<u>S.3591</u> <u>America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2020</u>	To provide for improvements to the rivers and harbors of the United States, to provide for the conservation and development of water and related resources, to provide for water pollution control activities, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Sen. John Barrasso (R-WY) – May 4, 2020 Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar – May 11, 2020	
<u>S.3621</u> <u>Made in America Water Infrastructure Act of 2020</u>	A bill to amend the Safe Drinking Water Act to remove limitations on the required use of American iron and steel products in projects carried out using State revolving loan funds, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Sen. Tammy Baldwin (D-WI) – May 6, 2020	
<u>H.R.6745</u> <u>Clean Water for All Act</u>	To prohibit implementation of a rule defining “waters of the United States” under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Rep. Peter DeFazio (D-OR) – May 11, 2020	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
H.R.6898 IMAGINE Act	To encourage the research and use of innovative materials and associated techniques in the construction and preservation of the domestic transportation and water infrastructure system, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Rep. David Cicilline (D-RI) – May 18, 2020	
H.R.6922 BASE Protection Act	To require the Corps of Engineers to expedite review of applications for certain flood control projects near military installations, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Rep. Don Bacon (R-NE) – May 20, 2020	
H.R.7092 To amend title 54, United States Code, to establish, fund, and provide for the use of amounts in a National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund to address the maintenance backlog of the National Park Service, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, the Bureau of Land Management, the Forest Service, and the Bureau of Indian Education, and to provide permanent, dedicated funding for the Land and Water Conservation Fund, and for other purposes.	<i>Text is not yet available.</i>	Introduced by Rep. Joe Cunningham (D-SC) – June 4, 2020	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<u>H.R.7095</u> <u>INVEST in America Act</u>	To authorize funds for Federal-aid highways, highway safety programs, and transit programs, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Rep. Peter DeFazio (D-OR) – June 4, 2020	
<u>H.R.2</u> <u>INVEST in America Act</u>	To authorize funds for Federal-aid highways, highway safety programs, and transit programs, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Rep. Peter DeFazio (D-OR) – June 11, 2020	
H.R.7231 To establish the Infrastructure Bank for America as a corporation to serve as a lender for and investor in infrastructure projects, and for other purposes.	<i>Text is not yet available.</i>	Introduced by Rep. Daniel Webster (R-FL) – June 15, 2020	
S.3976 A bill to amend the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act to extend the authorization of appropriations for the Lead Exposure Registry, and for other purposes.	<i>Text is not yet available.</i>	Introduced by Sen. Debbie Stabenow (D-MI) – June 17, 2020	

COVID-19 RELIEF LEGISLATION

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<u>H.R.6074</u> <u>Coronavirus Preparedness and Response Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2020</u>	Making emergency supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Rep. Nita Lowey (D-NY) – March 4, 2020 Became Public Law No: 116-123 – March 6, 2020	
<u>S.3415</u> <u>Paid Sick Days for Public Health Emergencies and Personal and Family Care Act</u>	To allow Americans to earn paid sick time so that they can address their own health needs and the health needs of their families.	Introduced by Sen. Patty Murray (D-WA) – March 5, 2020	
<u>H.R.6201</u> <u>Families First Coronavirus Response Act</u>	Making emergency supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Rep. Nita Lowey (D-NY) – March 11, 2020 Became Public Law No: 116-127 – March 18, 2020	
<u>H.R.6198</u> <u>Emergency Paid Leave Act of 2020</u>	To provide emergency paid leave benefits to certain individuals affected by COVID-19, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Rep. Stephanie Murphy (D-FL) – Introduced March 11, 2020	
<u>H.R.6150</u> <u>Paid Sick Days for Public Health Emergencies and Personal and Family Care Act</u>	To allow Americans to earn paid sick time so that they can address their own health needs and the health needs of their families.	Introduced by Rep. Rosa DeLauro (D-CT) – March 9, 2020	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<u>H.R.6220</u> <u>Emergency Family and Medical Leave Expansion Act</u>	To amend the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 to provide for leave with respect to a public health emergency, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Rep. Robert Scott (D-VA) - March 12, 2020	
<u>S.3476</u> <u>Coronavirus Worker Relief Act</u>	To provide for unemployment benefits to workers affected by the 2019 Novel Coronavirus.	Introduced by Sen. Gary Peters (D-MI) - March 12, 2020	
<u>S.3548</u> <u>CARES Act</u>	To provide emergency assistance and health care response for individuals, families, and businesses affected by the 2020 coronavirus pandemic.	Introduced by Sen. Mitch McConnell (R-KY) – March 19, 2020 Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship hearing held – June 3, 2020	
<u>H.R.6321</u> <u>Financial Protections and Assistance for America's Consumers, States, Businesses, and Vulnerable Populations Act</u>	To provide financial protections and assistance for America’s consumers, States, businesses, and vulnerable populations during the COVID-19 emergency and to recover from the emergency.	Introduced by Rep. Maxine Waters (D-CA) – March 23, 2020	
<u>H.R.6328</u> <u>Emergency Relief for State, Territorial and Local Governments Act of 2020</u>	To authorize Federal reserve banks to purchase COVID–19 related municipal issuances, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Rep. Rashida Tlaib (D-MI) – March 23, 2020	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<u>H.R.6379</u> <u>Take Responsibility for Workers and Families Act</u>	Making emergency supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Rep. Nita Lowery (D-NY) – March 23, 2020	
<u>H.R. 6361</u> <u>Relief for Small Businesses and Nonprofits Act</u>	To provide loan and obligation payment relief for small businesses and nonprofits affected by the COVID–19 emergency, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Rep. Ed Perlmutter (D-CO) – March 23, 2020	
<u>S.3584</u> <u>COVID-19 Workers First Protection Act of 2020</u>	To direct the Secretary of Labor to issue an emergency temporary standard that requires certain employers to develop and implement a comprehensive infectious disease exposure control plan to protect employees in the health care sectors and other employees at elevated risk from exposure to SARS–CoV–2, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Sen. Tammy Baldwin (D-WI) – March 25, 2020	
<u>H.R. 6402</u> <u>COVID-19 Workforce Emergency Response Act</u>	To provide State and local workforce systems flexibility and financial support to respond to the COVID–19 national emergency.	Introduced by Rep. Andy Levin (D-MI) – March 26, 2020	
<u>H.R.748</u> <u>CARES Act</u>	To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the excise tax on high cost employer-sponsored health coverage.	Introduced by Rep. Joe Courtney (D-CT) – March 27, 2020 Became Public Law No: 116-136 – March 27, 2020	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<u>H.R.6410</u> <u>To direct the President to use authority under the Defense Production Act of 1950 to ensure an adequate supply of equipment necessary for limiting the spread of COVID-19.</u>	<p>To direct the President to use authority under the Defense Production Act of 1950 to ensure an adequate supply of equipment necessary for limiting the spread of COVID-19.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. John Larson (D-CT) – March 27, 2020</p>	
<u>H.R.6423</u> <u>To provide for a temporary debt collection moratorium during the COVID-19 emergency period, and for other purposes.</u>	<p>To provide for a temporary debt collection moratorium during the COVID-19 emergency period, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Al Lawson (D-FL) – March 31, 2020</p>	
<u>H.R.6431</u> <u>Made in America Emergency Preparedness Act</u>	<p>To require the creation of a national commission to prepare for future national emergencies, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick (R-PA) – April 3, 2020</p>	
<u>H.R.6472</u> <u>COVID-19 Price Gouging Prevention Act</u>	<p>To prohibit price gouging in connection with the public health emergency resulting from COVID–19, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Janice Schakowsky (D-IL) – April 7, 2020</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<u>H.R.6460</u> <u>To provide funding for needed child and adult care so that essential workers can report to work during the COVID-19 pandemic.</u>	<p>To provide funding for needed child and adult care so that essential workers can report to work during the COVID-19 pandemic.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Danny Davis (D-IL) – April 7, 2020</p>	
<u>H.R.6525</u> <u>Reopen America Act of 2020</u>	<p>To provide the necessary Federal financial and logistical support so States can reopen their economies once periods of isolation have sufficiently reduced coronavirus infection and transmission rates, and with adequate testing and other safeguards to ensure infection rates do not exceed medical resources, and virus transmission rates are maintained below 1 and thereby steadily reduce the number of infected, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Jamie Raskin (D-MD) – April 17, 2020</p>	
<u>H.R. 6552</u> <u>Emergency Water is Human Right Act</u>	<p>To prohibit water shutoffs during the COVID–19 emergency period, provide drinking and waste water assistance to households, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Rashida Tlaib (D-MI) – April 17, 2020</p>	
<u>H.R.6559</u> <u>COVID-19 Every Worker Protection Act of 2020</u>	<p>To require the Occupational Safety and Health Administration to promulgate an emergency temporary standard to protect employees from occupational exposure to SARS–CoV–2, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Robert Scott (D-VA) – April 21, 2020</p>	
<u>H.R. 266</u> <u>Paycheck Protection Program and Health Care Enhancement Act</u>	<p>Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior, environment, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Betty McCollum (D-MN) – April 24, 2020</p> <p>Became Public Law No: 116-139 – April 24, 2020</p>	
<u>H.R. 6631</u> <u>Essential Worker Protection Act of 2020</u>	<p>To direct the Secretary of Labor to establish an interagency task force on worker protection from COVID–19, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Haley Stevens (D-MI) – April 28, 2020</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<u>H.R.6652</u> <u>Flexibility for Localities and Eligibility Expansion Act of 2020</u>	To amend title VI of the Social Security Act to expand the permissible use of funds under the Coronavirus Relief Fund.	Introduced by Rep. Don Bacon (R-NE) – May 1, 2020	
<u>H.R. 6653</u> <u>MASKS ON Act</u>	To require the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to carry out a national public outreach campaign regarding the proper use of personal protective equipment to minimize personal risk of exposure to, and risk of spreading, the virus that causes COVID–19, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Rep. Daniel Lipinski (D-IL) – May 1, 2020	
<u>H.R.6699</u> <u>Opportunities for Heroes Act of 2020</u>	To establish a commission to determine essential employment during the COVID-19 crisis period and provide loan repayment and education credit to workers employed in such essential employment during such crisis, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Rep. Ann Kuster (D-NH) – May 5, 2020	
<u>H.R.6705</u> <u>Coronavirus State and Local Financial Assistance Act</u>	To require the Secretary of the Treasury to establish a State and Local Government Coronavirus Relief Program to make grants to States to make up for lost revenue due to COVID-19 and social distancing steps taken by the State and political subdivisions of the State, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Rep. Cynthia Axne (D-IA) – May 5, 2020	
<u>S.3627</u> <u>Medical Supply Transparency and Delivery Act</u>	A bill to provide for the expedited and transparent procurement and distribution of equipment and supplies needed to combat COVID-19.	Introduced by Sen. Tammy Badlwin (D-WI) – May 6, 2020	
<u>S.3671</u> <u>State & Local Emergency Stabilization Fund Act of 2020</u>	To amend title VI of the Social Security Act to provide additional funding for States, Tribal governments, and local communities due to the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID–19) public health emergency, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Rep. Jack Reed (D-RI) – May 7, 2020	
<u>H.R. 6748</u> <u>Direct Support for Communities Act</u>	To provide funding for cities, counties, and other units of general local government to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus.	Introduced by Rep. Antonio Delgado (D-NY) – May 8, 2020	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<u>H.R.6760</u> <u>Fair Housing Further Enforcement Emergency Act of 2020</u>	To authorize assistance for fair housing enforcement activities to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Rep. Al Green (D-TX) – May 8, 2020	
<u>S.3672</u> <u>Pandemic TANF Assistance Act</u>	To provide States and Indian Tribes with flexibility in administering the temporary assistance for needy families program due to the public health emergency with respect to the Coronavirus Disease (COVID–19), to make emergency grants to States and Indian Tribes to provide financial support for low-income individuals affected by that public health emergency, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Sen. Ron Wyden (D-OR) – May 11, 2020	
<u>S.3682</u> <u>A bill to provide States, Tribal governments, and local governments with spending discretion for part of their Coronavirus Relief Fund payment</u>	To provide States, Tribal governments, and local governments with spending discretion for part of their Coronavirus Relief Fund payment.	Introduced by Sen. Mike Rounds (R-SD) – May 11, 2020	
<u>S.3685</u> <u>Emergency Rental Assistance and Rental Market Stabilization Act of 2020</u>	To provide emergency rental assistance under the Emergency Solutions Grants program of the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development in response to the public health emergency resulting from the coronavirus, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Sen. Sherrod Brown (D-OH) – May 12, 2020	
<u>H.R.6800</u> <u>The Heroes Act</u>	Making emergency supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Rep. Nita Lowey (D-NY) – May 12, 2020 Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar – May 21, 2020	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<u>H.R.6820</u> <u>Emergency Rental Assistance and Rental Market Stabilization Act of 2020</u>	To provide emergency rental assistance under the Emergency Solutions Grants program of the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development in response to the public health emergency resulting from the coronavirus, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Rep. Denny Heck (D-WA) – May 12, 2020	
<u>S.3728</u> <u>Critical Infrastructure Employee Protection Act of 2020</u>	To require the Secretary of Transportation to support the efforts of State and local governments to provide for priority testing of essential critical infrastructure workers with respect to the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19), and for other purposes.	Introduced by Sen. Roger Wicker (R-MS) – May 13, 2020	
<u>S.3767</u> <u>SMART Act</u>	To amend title VI of the Social Security Act to establish a Coronavirus Local Community Stabilization Fund.	Introduced by Sen. Steve Daines (R-MT) – May 19, 2020	
<u>H.R.6918</u> <u>Paycheck Recovery Act of 2020</u>	To direct the Secretary of the Treasury to establish a grant program for employers adversely affected by COVID-19, and for other purposes.	Introduced by Rep. Pramilla Jayapal (D-WA) – May 19, 2020	
H.R.6954 To amend title VI of the Social Security Act to establish a Coronavirus Local Community Stabilization Fund.	<i>Text is not yet available.</i>	Introduced by Rep. Mikie Sherrill (D-NJ) – May 19, 2020	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<p>S.3830 A bill to amend title 31, United States Code, to authorize the issuance of United States Pandemic Bonds to aid in the funding of relief efforts related to coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19)</p>	<p><i>Text is not yet available.</i></p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Dan Sullivan (R-KS) – May 21, 2020</p>	
<p><u>S.3833</u> <u>Paycheck Protection Program Extension Act</u></p>	<p>To extend the loan forgiveness period for the paycheck protection program, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Sen. Marco Rubio (R-FL) – May 21, 2020</p> <p>Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar – June 1, 2020</p>	
<p><u>H.R. 6973</u> <u>PPE Act</u></p>	<p>To amend the paycheck protection program of the Small Business Administration to include costs related to the provision of personal protective equipment as an allowable use of a covered loan, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Abby Filkenauer (D-IA) – May 22, 2020</p>	
<p><u>H.R.6981</u> <u>PPP DEAL Act</u></p>	<p>To extend the covered period for loan forgiveness and the rehiring period under the CARES Act, and for other purposes.</p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Connor Lamb (D-PA) - May 22, 2020</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
<p>H.R.7010 Paycheck Protection Program Flexibility Act of 2020</p>	<p><i>Text is not yet available.</i></p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. Dean Phillips (D-MN) – May 26, 2020</p> <p>Became Public Law No: 116-142 – June 5, 2020</p>	
<p>H.R.7073 To amend the Social Security Act to include special districts in the coronavirus relief fund, to direct the Secretary to include special districts as an eligible issuer under the Municipal Liquidity Facility, and for other purposes.</p>	<p><i>Text is not yet available.</i></p>	<p>Introduced by Rep. John Garamendi (D-CA) – June 1, 2020</p>	<p><i>Support</i></p>
<p>H.R.7090 To amend title VI of the Social Security Act to establish the Coronavirus County Relief Fund, and for other purposes.</p>	<p><i>Text is not yet available.</i></p>	<p>Introduced Rep. Paul Cook (R-CA) – June 4 2020</p>	

LEGISLATION	SUMMARY	STATUS	POSITION
H.R.7094 To amend title VI of the Social Security Act to expand the permissible use of funds under the Coronavirus Relief Fund.	<i>Text is not yet available.</i>	Introduced by Rep. Warren Davidson (R-OH) – June 4, 2020	



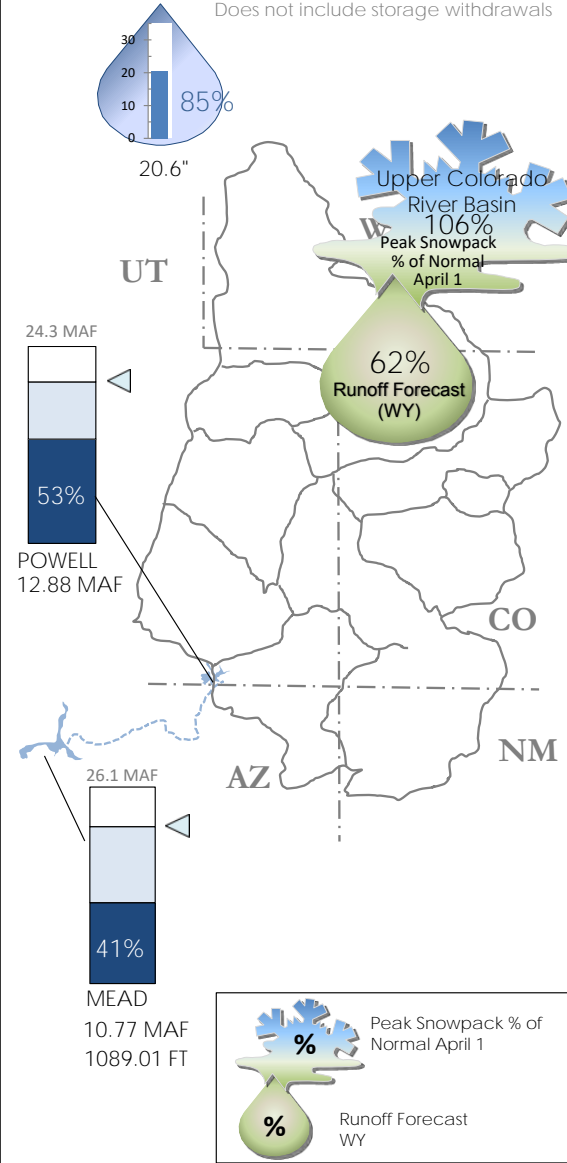
Water Supply Conditions Report

As of: 06/16/2020

2020 Colorado River

1,063,000 AF
85% of full CRA

Does not include storage withdrawals



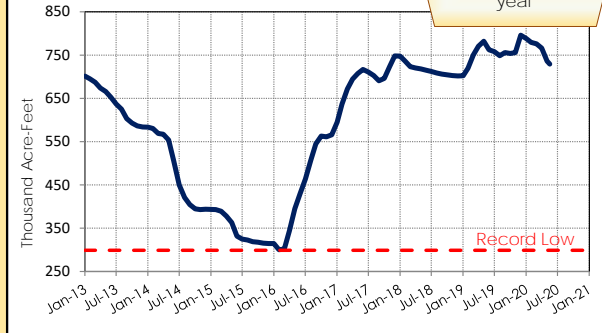
Turn page for more CRA Data

Flip Over for SWP Data

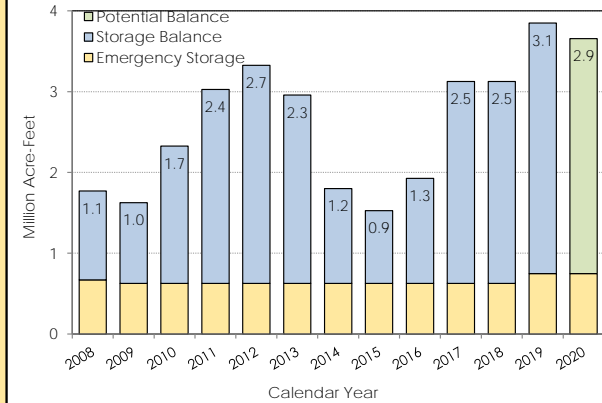
Highlights

- Sacramento River Runoff forecast is 52% of normal
- Statewide snowpack peaked at 64% of normal
- Lake Powell inflow forecast is 62% of normal
- Snowpack in the Upper Colorado River Basin peaked at 106% of normal

Diamond Valley Lake Storage



MWD Storage Reserve Levels

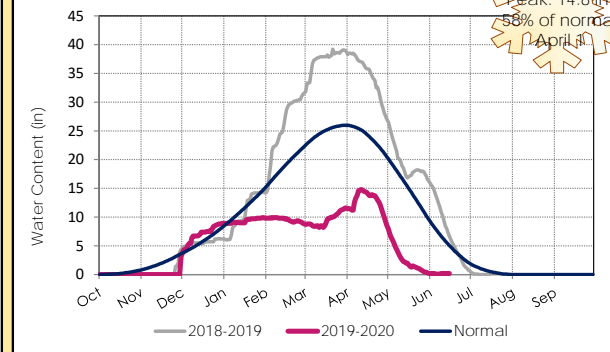


This report is produced by the Water Resource Management Group and contains information from various federal, state, and local agencies. The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California cannot guarantee the accuracy or completeness of this information. Readers should refer to the relevant state, federal, and local agencies for additional or for the most up to date water supply information. Reservoirs, lakes, aqueducts, maps, watersheds, and all other visual representations on this report are not drawn to scale.

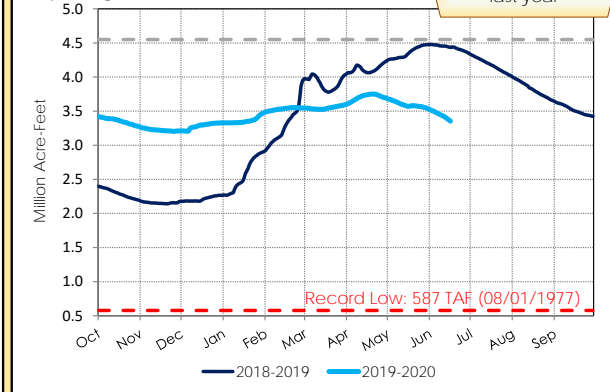
<http://www.mwdh2o.com/WSCR>

This report is best printed double sided on legal size paper (8.5" x 14") and folded in quarters. Questions? Email mferreira@mwdh2o.com

Southern Sierra Snowpack



Lake Shasta Reservoir Storage



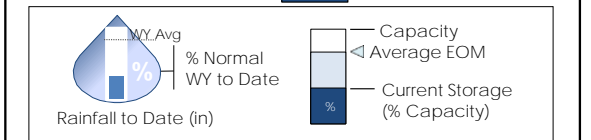
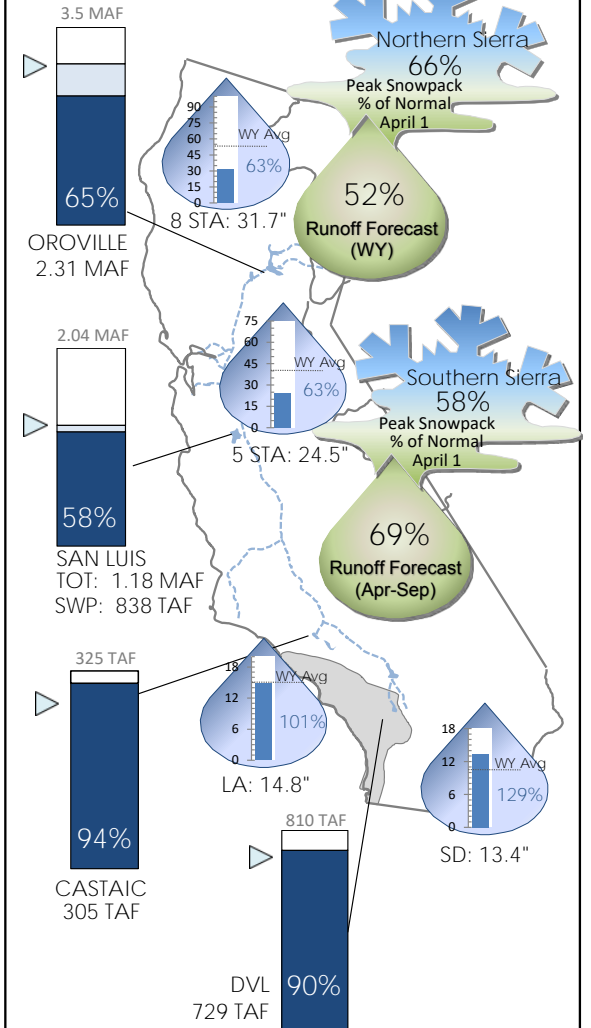
Water Supply Conditions Report

ITEM 5B

As of: 06/16/2020

2020 SWP Allocation

382,300 AF
20% of Table A



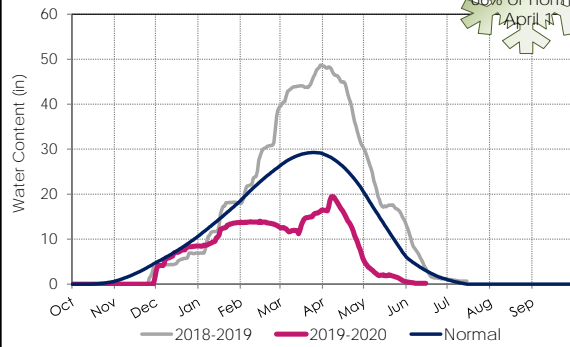
Flip Over for CRA Data

Turn page for more SWP Data

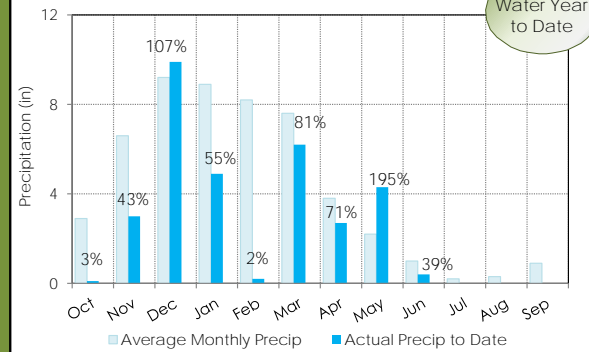
As of: 06/16/2020

State Water Project Resources

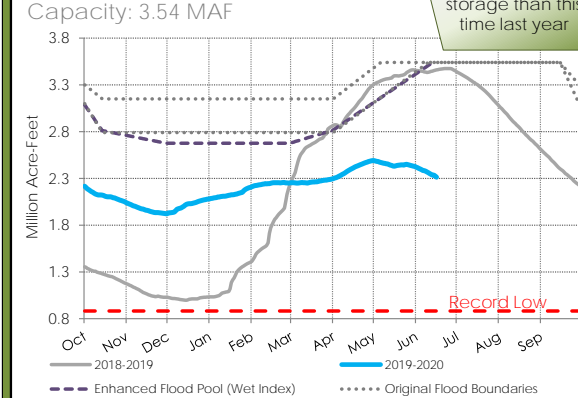
Northern Sierra Snowpack



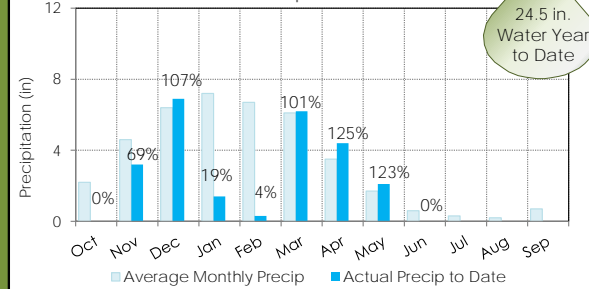
8 Station Index Precip



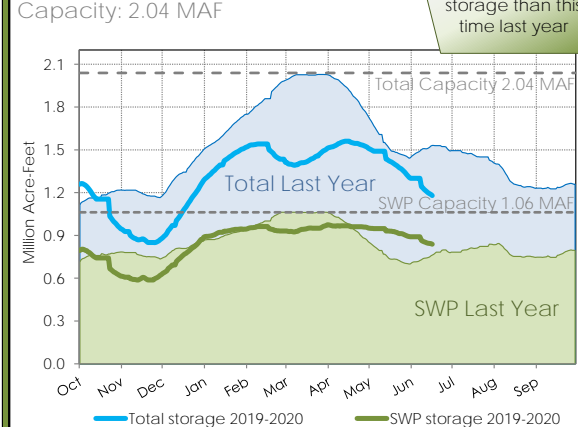
Oroville Reservoir Storage



5 Station Index Precip



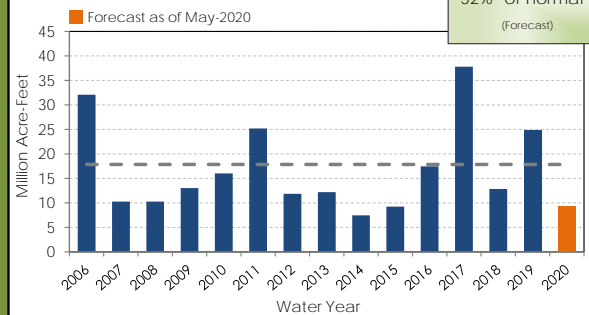
San Luis Reservoir Storage



Other SWP Contract Supplies for 2020 (AF)

Carryover	330,766
Transfer Supplies	6,000 (est.)

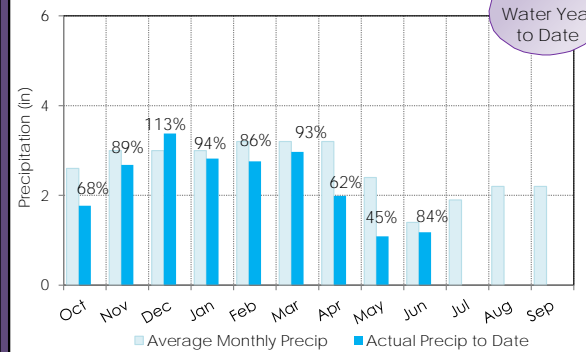
Sacramento River Runoff



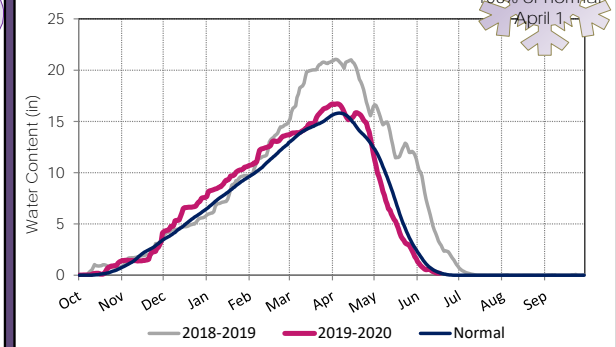
Colorado River Resources

As of: 06/16/2020

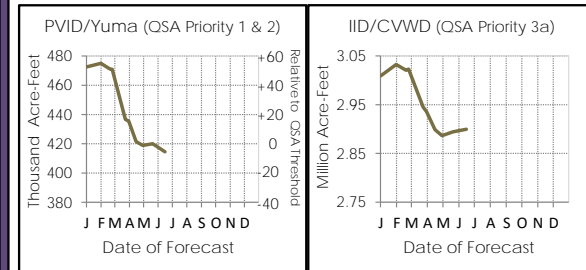
Upper Colorado Basin Precip



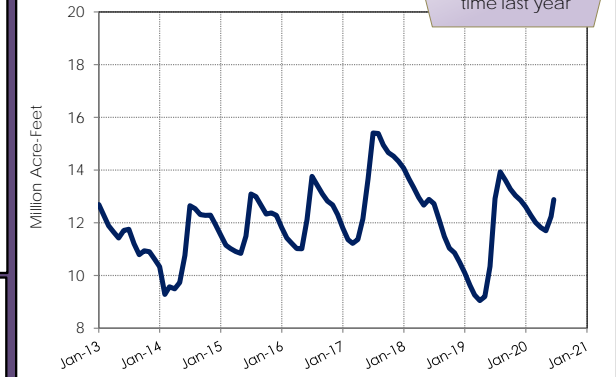
Upper Colorado Basin Snowpack



2019 Colorado River Ag Use



Lake Powell Storage

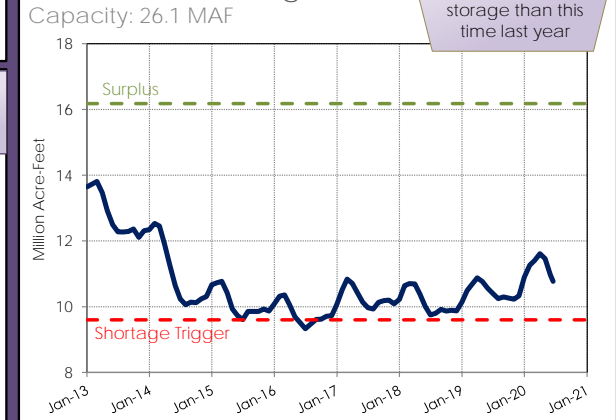


Lake Mead Shortage/Surplus Outlook

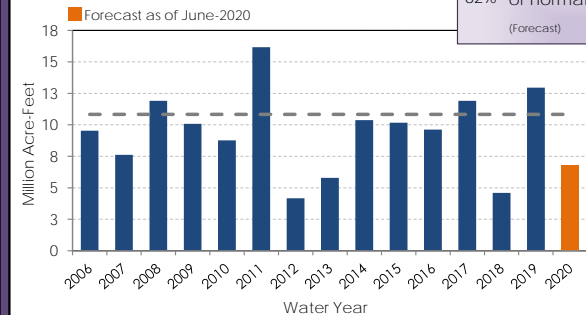
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Shortage	0%	0%	9%	31%	37%
Surplus	0%	0%	<1%	6%	10%

Likelihood based on results from the April 2020 MTOM/CRSS model run. Includes DCP Contributions.

Lake Mead Storage



Powell Unregulated Inflow





July 7, 2020 LVMWD Regular Board Meeting

TO: Board of Directors

FROM: General Manager

Subject : Response to Coronavirus (COVID-19) Pandemic: Continuation of Emergency

SUMMARY:

On March 24, 2020, the Board adopted Resolution No. 2572, declaring a state of emergency for the District's service area due to the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic and authorizing actions to support the response and recovery effort. On April 21, 2020, the Board adopted Resolution No. 2574, amending and reenacting the declaration of a local state of emergency and authorizing interest-free flexible payments plans for up to 24 months. On May 19, 2020, the Board adopted Resolution No. 2576, amending and reenacting the declaration of a local state of emergency and authorizing a waiver of service initiation fees for commercial customers who temporarily closed their accounts due to hardships associated with COVID-19. Subsequently, on June 16, 2020, the Board adopted Resolution No. 2578, amending and reenacting the declaration of a local state of emergency and authorizing a partial credit to commercial hotel customers for fixed sewer charges for the months of April and May 2020 with a maximum 50 percent reduction of the charges.

Section 2-6.402 of the Las Virgenes Municipal Water District Code requires that once the Board has declared an emergency, it must determine by a 4/5's vote at each subsequent regular Board meeting whether to continue or terminate the authorization for emergency. Staff recommends that the emergency declaration be continued.

RECOMMENDATION(S):

Approve the continuation of an emergency declaration for response to the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic.

FISCAL IMPACT:

No

ITEM BUDGETED:

No

DISCUSSION:

Resolution Nos. 2572, 2574, 2576 and 2578 authorized and directed the General Manager to temporarily grant relief to District customers, as follows:

- Avoid shutting off water service for non-payment;
- Discontinue the issuance of door tags and associated fees for non-payment;
- Waive late charges for past due water and wastewater bills;
- Authorize interest-free flexible payment plans for up to 24 months;
- Authorize waiving service initiation fees for commercial customers who temporarily closed their accounts due to hardship associated with COVID-19; and
- Authorize a partial credit to commercial hotel customers for fixed sewer charges for the months of April and May 2020 with a maximum 50 percent reduction of the charges.

At the Board meeting, staff will provide a comprehensive update on the District's response to the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, including the following items:

- Response actions taken to-date;
- Effectiveness of the above-described actions;
- Feedback received from customers; and
- Billing and financial metrics.

GOALS:

Provide Safe and Quality Water with Reliable Services

Prepared by: David W. Pedersen, General Manager



July 7, 2020 LVMWD Regular Board Meeting

TO: Board of Directors

FROM: General Manager

Subject : CASA Annual Business Meeting: Board of Directors Election and Dues Resolution

SUMMARY:

The California Association of Sanitation Agencies (CASA) will hold its official “annual meeting” virtually on August 13, 2020, as part of the luncheon program during the Virtual Annual Conference. The agenda for the meeting includes election of four directors and approval of a dues resolution for Fiscal Year 2021, which carries forward the dues from the current year with no increases. Based on CASA bylaws, members are asked to approve a slate of four directors recommended by a Nominating Committee. Attached is a memo from CASA President William Long, which includes background information on the recommended slate of directors.

RECOMMENDATION(S):

Designate and authorize a Board Member to cast the District's vote in favor of the four-member slate of directors and approval of the dues resolution for Fiscal Year 2021 for the California Association of Sanitation Agencies.

FISCAL IMPACT:

No

ITEM BUDGETED:

Yes

FINANCIAL IMPACT:

There is no financial impact associated with this action.

GOALS:

Lead in Sanitation and Recycled Water Services Focusing on Maximum Reuse

Prepared by: David W. Pedersen, General Manager

ATTACHMENTS:

Memo from CASA President William Long; Designation of Agency Representative; Official Ballot



June 29, 2020

TO: Member Agencies Bill
FROM: Long, President
SUBJECT: **ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING—AUGUST 13, 2020 & ACTION ON BOARD ELECTION AND DUES BY ELECTRONIC BALLOT**

This year, in order to prioritize the health and safety of our attendees, speakers, and staff, and to ensure that our clean water community avoids the risk of exposure to SARS-CoV-2, CASA has converted its traditional in-person Annual Conference to a virtual event. Our annual business meeting has traditionally been part of our in-person meeting each year, where the membership elects new directors to the CASA Board and approves the annual member dues resolution.

Due to this shift to a virtual format, the CASA Board has decided to have the members vote on these actions exclusively by written (electronic) ballot, separate and apart from the business meeting. CASA will hold its official “annual meeting” virtually on August 13, 2020 as part of the luncheon program during the Virtual Annual Conference. At the meeting we will report the results of the electronic balloting.

Included with this memorandum are several documents that are essential to conducting important association business, including a designation of agency representative form and an official ballot form for the proposed dues as well as the election of the Board of Directors nominees. Below is a short summary of those matters before you for approval.

Election of Directors for FY 2020-21

Utilizing a written (electronic) ballot, the membership will be asked to approve a slate of four nominees for the open seats on the Board of Directors. The Directors will serve three year terms. The slate was recommended by the Nominating Committee and approved by the Board of Directors. The nominees are:

- Roger Bailey, Central Contra Costa San. District (Manager – North)
- Jasmin Hall, Inland Empire Utilities Agency (Director – South)
- David Cardenas, Selma-Kings-Fowler Sanitation District (Director – North)
- Craig Murray, Carpinteria Sanitary District (Manager – South)

Brief biographies of the nominees are attached. The Board consists of 13 Directors, 12 elected by the members and one Associate Director appointed by the President. If elected, the four Directors will join eight incumbents. In addition to the elected Directors, the President will appoint a new Associates Director, Chris Davenport of Covello Group, to a one-year term. The Board of Directors will then elect a President, Vice President and Secretary-Treasurer for one-year terms.

As noted above, the election will take place by electronic ballot. Agency representatives may cast their votes up until 5:00 p.m. on Friday, July 31, 2020.

Approval of the Dues Resolution

Utilizing a written (electronic) ballot, the membership will be asked to approve the annual dues resolution. This year, the resolution reflects changes to the dues structure and tiers. These structural changes to the agency member dues tiers structure were approved by the Board

of Directors earlier this year. More information and a frequently asked questions document regarding these changes is available [here](#). This information was also distributed to all members through the CASA Connects newsletter and direct outreach in May of this year. A copy of the official dues resolution is included in the official ballot that accompanies this memorandum.

In brief, the new proposed structure is designed to serve the membership in a more strategic and thoughtful way. In an effort to soften the financial transition for agencies with smaller operating budgets moving between lower tiers, and to attract and retain members in these tier ranges, CASA developed this new structure which expands the number and levels of dues tiers. These structural changes are designed to be revenue neutral for CASA as an organization and establish a new baseline for the future.

If the proposed changes are adopted by the membership, the 2021 invoices sent out in late 2020 will reflect the new dues tiers. There are no proposed changes to the Associates dues for 2021. In addition, typically CASA makes its annual budget available to annual meeting attendees in hard copy format. This year, members may request a copy of the FY 2021 Budget, approved by the Board on June 9, 2020, and the year-end FY 2020 Treasurer's Report by emailing Cheryl MacKelvie at cmackelvie@casaweb.org.

President's Report

This year has seen big changes and "firsts" for CASA. Within months of selecting Adam Link to follow Bobbi Larson as our Executive Director, our entire staff was challenged to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic and also keep on top of all their ongoing responsibilities – while working from home! I am extremely pleased with how seamlessly and effectively everyone has been able to communicate and collaborate with each other and CASA's key stakeholders and members. We are indeed fortunate to have such a talented and flexible staff during these difficult times. Bobbi Larson deserves great thanks for her years building the organization and planning a smooth transition.

The pandemic has created new challenges for our industry, and at every turn CASA has quickly responded with timely information, including the development of a dedicated webpage with links to reliable resources on a variety of COVID-19 issues. I look forward to staff continuing this level of attention and responsiveness during these difficult times.

Another "first" will be our virtual conference in August. CASA staff has shown imagination and creativity in designing an interesting and informative program. Every effort is being made to encourage active communications and exchanges between attendees as face-to-face at past conferences. I look forward to the experience and believe it will be rewarding.

CASA also continued its major nonflushable wipes campaign, involving both legislation and related communications and awareness efforts. We also continue to address a variety of important issues at state regulatory agencies, including new policies at the State Water Board, Ocean Protection Council, and CalRecycle among others. We continue to make significant progress on our federal priorities, including enhanced federal funding for clean water projects and extension of NPDES permit terms.

It has been my pleasure to serve as your President during these unique times, and I have confidence that the organization will continue its commitment to providing valuable resources and essential advocacy on behalf of the clean water community. I look forward to "seeing" you all at CASA's first ever virtual conference event in August, and hopefully rejoining you all again in person in 2021.

Nominees for the CASA Board of Directors FY 2020-2021

Roger Bailey, Central Contra Costa Sanitary District



Roger became the General Manager at the Central Contra Costa Sanitary District on August 19, 2013. CentralSan is a progressive sanitary district providing wastewater collection and treatment services to approximately 471,000 people in the central Contra Costa area.

Before his employment at CentralSan, Roger served as the head of the City of San Diego Public Utilities Department. Prior to joining the City of San Diego, he served as Deputy City Manager and Utilities Director for the City of Glendale, Arizona; Utilities Director for the City of Royal Palm Beach, Florida; Assistant Utilities Director for the City of Valdosta, Georgia; and Senior Engineer with the City of Tallahassee Water Utilities Department. Under his leadership, San Diego and Glendale's Utilities Department has won platinum awards for Utility Excellence from the Association of Metropolitan Water Agencies. Since coming to CentralSan, the facility has won the NACWA Platinum Award for three consecutive years.

Roger is a registered professional engineer in Arizona and Florida. His education includes M.S. and B.S. degrees in Civil Engineering from Florida A&M University. He also holds a B.S. degree in Physics and Mathematics from the University of Winnipeg, Canada.

David T. Cárdenas, Selma-Kingsburg-Fowler County Sanitation District



David T. Cardenas is the Mayor of the City of Fowler, California, serving in the Mayor's role for the past 13 years, and as a member of the Fowler City Council for the past 21 years. For the past 9 years he has served as Vice-Chairman of the Fresno County Council of Governments Policy Board, is a boardmember for the FCTA, the Consolidated Mosquito Abatement District, Fresno County Rural Transit Agency and is the Chairman of the S. K. F. Sanitation District Board. Throughout the years, Mr. Cardenas has served on several committees and boards for various public agencies and organizations, including the South San Joaquin Valley Division of the League of California Cities, and the Five Cities Economic Development Authority. For decades, he has volunteered in civic activities for the betterment of his community, including the Fowler Lions Club and Fowler Knights of Columbus, of which he is a founding member.

Jasmin Hall, Inland Empire Utilities Agency



Jasmin Hall serves as Vice-President of the Inland Empire Utilities Agency Board of Directors where she represents Division 4, the City of Fontana and portions of the Cities of Rialto and Bloomington. Ms. Hall was appointed to the Board of Directors in October 2013, elected in November 2014, and re-elected in November 2018. Ms. Hall is also the Agency's representative to California Association of Sanitation Agencies (CASA), was appointed to the CASA Board of Directors in February 2017, and currently serves as Secretary/Treasurer. Ms. Hall also serves as President on the Chino Basin Regional Financing Authority.

Ms. Hall has extensive experience in community leadership as she has served as the Fontana Planning Commission Secretary and as Chairwoman for the Fontana Parks and Recreation Commission. Ms. Hall initiated the process that earned Inland Empire Utilities Agency the Special District Leadership Foundation's District Transparency Certificate of Excellence. Ms. Hall received a Recognition in Special District Governance certificate, which is designed to honor special district Board members and trustees that demonstrate their commitment to continuing education and special district governance. The recognition covers the essentials of good governance, as well as service-specific education.

Ms. Hall holds an M.B.A. degree with a specialization in Human Resource Management from National University, San Diego, a B.S. degree in Business Management from University of Phoenix, San Diego, and a Project Management Certification from University of Irvine.

Craig Murray, Carpinteria Sanitary District



Craig is General Manager of the Carpinteria Sanitary District, where he has been since 2004. He is a registered Civil Engineer in California and active in numerous professional organizations. Prior to his appointment as the District General Manager he worked as a consulting engineer serving municipal water and wastewater clients. Craig was a member of the CASA Utility Leadership Committee until 2017, is part of SCAP and CSRMA leadership, and is very active in CASA and a regular conference attendee.

Craig holds a bachelor's degree from UC Santa Barbara and a master's degree in Civil and Environmental Engineering from Cal Poly San Luis Obispo.



CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION of SANITATION AGENCIES

1225 8th Street, Suite 595 • Sacramento, CA 95814 • TEL: (916) 446-0388 • www.casaweb.org

DATE: June 29, 2020
TO: Member Agencies
FROM: Adam Link, Executive Director
SUBJECT: Designation of Agency Representative and Consent to Electronic Transmission

Dear Members:

We are requesting your assistance with a couple of administrative matters. CASA's bylaws require that each member agency designate an official voting representative and two alternates who are authorized to exercise the agency's voting rights. We are updating our records in advance of our annual election and ask that you complete a designation form.

Secondly, as a nonprofit mutual benefit corporation, CASA must obtain our members' consent to transmit official communications electronically rather than regular mail. By signing and returning the enclosed authorization, you agree that CASA may send these communications such as ballots and other official business matters to you via email.

We request that you return both original documents by Friday, July 31, 2020 to cmackelvie@casaweb.org.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at (916) 446-0388 or alink@casaweb.org. Thank you for your assistance.

2020 DESIGNATION OF AGENCY REPRESENTATIVES

The bylaws of the California Association of Sanitation Agencies (CASA) provide that each voting member of the Association shall designate in writing the individual who shall exercise the voting rights and other privileges on behalf of the member agency, and two alternates to that individual as well. (Article II, Section 1.)

Please designate your agency's representative and two alternates and return this form to Cheryl MacKelvie at cmackelvie@casaweb.org. You may revise or update this designation at a future date.

Insert name of Agency

Insert name of Agency Representative

Telephone number

Email address

Insert name of Alternate #1

Telephone number

Email address

Insert name of Alternate #2

Telephone number

Email address

Submitted by:

Date:

E-Signature

Print name

CONSENT TO ELECTRONIC TRANSMISSION

As a member of the CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION OF SANITATION AGENCIES (CASA) your written consent is required in order to receive official communications from, and/or to send official communications to, CASA by electronic transmission (i.e. email).

This consent form will allow CASA to send you meeting notices, ballots, conduct meetings, and handle other official business that requires member or board approval, by electronic transmission. It also allows you to send the same types of information to CASA via electronic transmission.

Before signing this consent form, please review and be aware of the following:

1. You are not required to sign this form. You may request that meeting notices, ballots, and other matters of official business be sent to you via regular mail.
2. You have the right to withdraw your written consent at any time after signing this form by providing CASA with written notice that you are withdrawing your consent relative to electronic transmission.
3. This consent to electronic transmission is broad, and may include transmission of meeting notices, ballots, and other important information regarding CASA. It also allows CASA to conduct meetings via electronic transmission, although that will not be a frequent occurrence. This consent form represents consent under both California Corporations Code 20 and 21 (transmission from and to CASA). This consent form also meets the requirements for consent under the federal Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act (15 U.S.C. Sec. 7001(c)(1)).
4. Consenting to electronic transmission via email requires that you have access to a computer, have a current email account, and have provided your current email address to CASA.

The undersigned CASA member representative has read and understands the foregoing, and hereby provides this written consent to receive and send information, including but not necessarily limited to meeting notices, ballots, and other information regarding CASA, via electronic transmission (i.e. email), until such time as this consent is revoked in writing. This consent also allows CASA to conduct meetings via electronic transmission.

Insert Agency Name: _____

E-Signature of Member Agency Representative: _____

Date: _____

Insert name and title: _____

*Email address for official CASA notices:

PLEASE EMAIL THIS FORM TO CMACKELVIE@CASAWEB.ORG.

*Please indicate if you do not have access to (or do not want) this type of transmission



OFFICIAL BALLOT

The voting members of the California Association of Sanitation Agencies (CASA) are requested to cast their votes on the following important actions:

Board of Directors FY 20-2021

The Nominating Committee and the Board of Directors recommend election of the following slate of Directors to the four available Board seats:

- Roger Bailey, Central Contra Costa San. District (Manager – North)
- Jasmin Hall, Inland Empire Utilities Agency (Director – South)
- David Cardenas, S-K-F County Sanitation District (Director – North)
- Craig Murray, Carpinteria Sanitary District (Manager – South)

Please check one:

- Approve the slate of Directors
- Do not approve the slate of Directors

Dues Resolution Calendar Year 2021 (See below Proposed Resolution No. 20-210)

Please check one:

- Approve the Dues Resolution
- Do not approve the Dues Resolution

Please mark this Official Ballot for approval or disapproval and then insert the voting agency name and your name and sign your name and date below where indicated.

In order to be counted, this original completed, signed and dated Official Ballot **must be returned to CASA by 5:00 p.m. on Friday, July 31, 2020.** Materially incomplete or illegible ballots will not be counted.

Date: _____

 Insert name of CASA Member Agency

 E-Signature of CASA Member Agency representative

 Insert name of representative

Electronic Submission is preferred. Please send ballot to Cheryl MacKelvie at cmackelvie@casaweb.org.

PROPOSED RESOLUTION NO. 20-210
 California Association of Sanitation Agencies



CASA Annual Membership Dues

Annual membership dues shall be determined as follows:

1. **Active Member.** Dues are based on the member **agency's** annual operations and maintenance budget. The dues schedule for calendar year 2021 shall be:

Agency Operations & Maintenance Budget 2021 Dues

1.	Up to \$500,000	\$900
2.	Between \$500,001 - \$1,000,000	\$1,700
3.	Between \$1,000,001 - \$1,500,000	\$2,500
4.	Between \$1,500,001 - \$2,000,000	\$3,250
5.	Between \$2,000,001 - 2,500,000	\$4,000
6.	Between \$2,500,001 - 3,000,000	\$5,000
7.	Between \$3,000,001 - 3,500,000	\$6,000
8.	Between \$3,500,001 - \$4,000,000	\$7,000
9.	Between \$4,000,001 - 4,500,000	\$8,000
10.	between \$4,500,001 - \$5,000,000	\$9,000
11.	Between \$5,000,001 - \$10,000,000	\$13,600
12.	Between \$10,000,001 - \$20,000,000	\$17,100
13.	\$20,000,001 - \$100,000,000	\$20,500
14.	Over \$100,000,000	\$28,100

2. **Associate Member.** Dues for associate members shall be:

	Associate Number of Employees	2021 Dues
1.	Employer with 1-5 employees	\$460
2.	Employer with 6-15 employees	\$930
3.	Employer with 16-29 employees	\$ 1,388
4.	Employer with 30-74 employees	\$ 1,850
5.	Employer with 75-120 employees	\$ 2,323
6.	Employer with over 121 employees	\$ 2,785

3. **Honorary Member.** There shall be no dues for honorary members.

Adopted by the California Association of Sanitation Agencies by electronic ballot and announced at the annual conference held virtually on August 13, 2020.

ATTEST:

Jasmin Hall
 Secretary - Treasurer



July 7, 2020 LVMWD Regular Board Meeting

TO: Board of Directors

FROM: Facilities & Operations

**Subject : Risk and Resilience Assessment and Updated Emergency Response Plan:
Award**

SUMMARY:

On October 23, 2018, the America's Water Infrastructure Act (AWIA) was signed into law. Section 2013 of AWIA amended the Safe Drinking Water Act to require that community water systems serving more than 3,300 people complete a risk and resilience assessment and update their emergency response plans to incorporate the findings. To comply with the new AWIA requirements, the District is required to complete the assessment and submit a certification to the USEPA by December 31, 2020. Staff has or is currently completing many of the required actions including a site and security study, dam inundation study, cyber-security assessment and Emergency Response Plan update. The District received three proposals from qualified firms to complete the AWIA risk and resilience assessment that will incorporate the results of the various studies. A selection committee of staff reviewed the proposals and recommends Tetra Tech to complete the required AWIA assessment and Emergency Response Plan, in the amount of \$53,920.

RECOMMENDATION(S):

Accept the proposal from Tetra Tech, Inc., and authorize the General Manager to execute a professional services agreement, in the amount of \$53,920, to complete a risk and resilience assessment and update the District's Emergency Response Plan.

FISCAL IMPACT:

Yes

ITEM BUDGETED:

Yes

FINANCIAL IMPACT:

Sufficient funds are available in the adopted Fiscal Year 2020-2021 Budget.

DISCUSSION:

The America's Water Infrastructure Act (AWIA) was signed into law on October 23, 2018. Section 2013 of AWIA amended the Safe Drinking Water Act to require that community water systems serving more than 3,300 people complete a risk and resilience assessment and update their emergency response plans. To comply with the AWIA requirements, the District is required to complete and certify the assessment by December 31, 2020. In addition, an update of the Emergency Response Plan is also needed within six months after the certification of the AWIA assessment. The District is also required to review and recertify the AWIA report every five years. Attached for reference is a USEPA Fact Sheet for the new AWIA requirements.

The District has completed many of the components required for the AWIA assessment, and staff is currently working on two additional aspects that will be completed in late summer of 2020 to support the completion of the AWIA report. The items completed or in progress consist of a site and security study, dam inundation study, cyber-security assessment and Emergency Action Plan update.

The District received three proposal to complete the AWIA risk and resilience assessment. The proposals received are summarized as follows:

MLC and Associates:	\$69,200
Brown and Caldwell:	\$57,183
Tetra Tech:	\$53,920

A selection committee reviewed the proposals and recommends Tetra Tech to complete the required AWIA work, in the amount of \$53,920. Tetra Tech has a sound history of performing the requested work and a good understanding of the current work the District is performing to comply with the AWIA requirements.

GOALS:

Provide Safe and Quality Water with Reliable Services

The award of this competitive proposal from Tetra Tech would enable the District to fulfill its obligation to comply with Section 2013 of AWIA.

Prepared by: Darrell Johnson, Water Systems Manager

ATTACHMENTS:

AWIA Fact Sheet
Tetra Tech Proposal

RISK AND RESILIENCE ASSESSMENTS AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANS:



NEW REQUIREMENTS FOR DRINKING WATER UTILITIES

Section 2013 of America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018 (AWIA) requires community water systems¹ that serve more than 3,300 people to complete a risk and resilience assessment and develop an emergency response plan.

RISK AND RESILIENCE ASSESSMENT

Your utility must conduct a risk and resilience assessment and submit certification of its completion to the U.S. EPA by the following dates:

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

Your utility must develop or update an emergency response plan and certify completion to the U.S. EPA **no later than six months** after risk and resilience assessment certification. Each utility deadline is unique; however, the dates below are the due dates for utilities who submit a risk and resilience assessment certification by the final due date according to the population served.

Important Dates

- March 31, 2020 if serving $\geq 100,000$ people.
- December 31, 2020 if serving 50,000 to 99,999 people.
- June 30, 2021 if serving 3,301 to 49,999 people.

- September 30, 2020 if serving $\geq 100,000$ people.
- June 30, 2021 if serving 50,000 to 99,999 people.
- December 30, 2021 if serving 3,301 to 49,999 people.

Recertification

Every five years, your utility must review the risk and resilience assessment and submit a recertification to the U.S. EPA that the assessment has been reviewed and, if necessary, revised.

Within six months of submitting the recertification for the risk and resilience assessment, your utility must certify it has reviewed and, if necessary, revised, its emergency response plan.

Visit the U.S. EPA website to find more information on guidance for developing a risk and resilience assessment at <https://www.epa.gov/waterriskassessment/conduct-drinking-water-or-wastewater-utility-risk-assessment>.

Visit the U.S. EPA website for guidance on developing an Emergency Response Plan at <https://www.epa.gov/waterutilityresponse/develop-or-update-drinking-water-or-wastewater-utility-emergency-response-plan>.

TOOLS OR METHODS

AWIA does not require the use of any standards, methods or tools for the risk and resilience assessment or emergency response plan. Your utility is responsible for ensuring that the risk and resilience assessment and emergency response plan address all the criteria in AWIA Section 2013(a) and (b), respectively. The U.S. EPA recommends the use of standards, including AWWA J100-10 Risk and Resilience Management of Water and Wastewater Systems, along with tools from the U.S. EPA and other organizations, to facilitate sound risk and resilience assessments and emergency response plans.

¹ Section 2013 of AWIA applies to community water systems. Community water systems are drinking water utilities that consistently serve at least 25 people or 15 service connections year-round.

Still have questions about the new AWIA requirements?
Contact the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) at dwresilience@epa.gov.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

I need more information about risk and resilience assessments and emergency response plans:

Risk and resilience assessments evaluate the vulnerabilities, threats and consequences from potential hazards.

What does a risk and resilience assessment include?

- Natural hazards and malevolent acts (i.e., all hazards).
- Resilience of water facility infrastructure (including pipes, physical barriers, water sources and collection, treatment, storage and distribution, and electronic, computer and other automated systems).
- Monitoring practices.
- Financial systems (e.g., billing systems).
- Chemical storage and handling.
- Operation and maintenance.

Who should I work with when creating my emergency response plan?

- Utilities must coordinate the risk and resilience assessments, as well as the emergency response plans with local emergency planning committees.

For more information, see www.congress.gov/bill/115th-congress/senate-bill.

I need more information on the certification process:

What do I need to submit to the U.S. EPA?

- Each utility must submit a certification of your risk and resilience assessment and emergency response plan. Each submission must include: utility name, date and a statement that the utility has completed, reviewed or revised the assessment. The U.S. EPA has developed an optional certification template that can be used for email or mail certification. The optional certification form will be available in August 2019.

Who can certify my risk and resilience assessment and emergency response plan?

- Risk and resilience assessments and emergency response plans can be self-certified by the utility.

How do I submit my certification?

- Three options will be provided for submittal: regular mail, email and a user-friendly secure online portal. The online submission portal will provide drinking water systems with a receipt of submittal. The U.S. EPA recommends using this method. The certification system will be available in August 2019.

What does an emergency response plan include?

- Strategies and resources to improve resilience, including physical security and cybersecurity.
- Plans and procedures for responding to a natural hazard or malevolent act that threatens safe drinking water.
- Actions and equipment to lessen the impact of a malevolent act or natural hazard, including alternative water sources, relocating intakes and flood protection barriers.
- Strategies to detect malevolent acts or natural hazards that threaten the system.

When can I submit the initial certification?

- Utilities should wait to submit the initial certification to the U.S. EPA until the U.S. EPA publishes *Baseline Information on Malevolent Acts Relevant to Community Water Systems*, which is required under AWIA by August 2019.

Do I need to submit my certification to my state or local government?

- No. Section 2013 of AWIA does not require utilities to submit the certification to state or local governments.

How long do I need to keep a copy of my risk and resilience assessment and emergency response plan?

- Utilities need to keep a copy of both documents for five years after certification.

What if I do not have a copy of my most recent risk and resilience assessment?

- The U.S. EPA intends to destroy vulnerability assessments (VAs) submitted in response to the Bioterrorism Act of 2002, but if utilities would like to have their VA and certification documents mailed to them, contact WSD-Outreach@epa.gov, and on utility letterhead, include the utility name, PWSID, address and point of contact as an attachment to the email.

RESOURCES & TOOLS

Conducting a Risk and Resilience Assessment

- The U.S. EPA's Risk and Resilience Baseline Threat Document (available August 2019).
- The U.S. EPA's [Vulnerability Self-Assessment](#).

The U.S. EPA Website

- <https://www.epa.gov/waterresilience/americas-water-infrastructure-act-2018-risk-assessments-and-emergency-response-plans>.

Developing an Emergency Response Plan

- [Emergency Response Plan Guidance](#).
- The U.S. EPA's [Emergency Response Webpage](#).
- [Local Emergency Planning Committees](#).

Still have questions about the new AWIA requirements?
Contact the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) at dwresilience@epa.gov.

June 10, 2020

Mr. Darrell Johnson
Water System Manager
Las Virgenes Municipal Water District
4332 Las Virgenes Road
Calabasas, CA 91302

Reference: Proposal for American Water Infrastructure Act (AWIA) Compliance Reporting

Dear Mr. Johnson,

Thank you for the opportunity to propose on supporting the Las Virgenes Municipal Water District (LVMWD) in complying with Title II of the AWIA regulation update. This regulation expands upon the 2002 Bioterrorism Act by requiring community water systems that serve more than 3,300 people to prepare a Risk and Resilience Assessment (RRA) and an Emergency Response Plan (ERP). As a proactive and progressive agency, the LVMWD has several studies and documents that support compliance either completed, or under development.

Tetra Tech is best suited to assist the LVMWD in assessing its cybersecurity and physical risk and resilience for three reasons:

- Our experience, expertise, organization and regional leadership helps water utilities meet requirements of the AWIA. The Tetra Tech team has assisted over 14 utilities such as yours with completing AWIA assessments.
- Tetra Tech will provide LVMWD with an unbiased perspective, a fresh set of eyes without previous Tetra Tech involvement in developing those assets.
- Tetra Tech follows a SAFETY Act approved methodology and tools and a uniquely qualified team certified in AWIA Risk and Resilience and Emergency Response Planning.

APPROACH

Tetra Tech's approach will maximize the assessments that LVMWD has underway or previously completed that provide a majority of the data necessary for compliance with AWIA requirements. Our objective is to provide a gap analysis of the physical and cyber security assessments and ERP and prepare a scope-of work to address LVMWD's need for compliance. Rather than conducting a detailed data gathering and analysis process, we are operating on the assumption that, as described to us, there are projects underway that will produce reports and data sufficient to be used for compliance with AWIA requirements. It is our understanding that LVMWD is completing the following:

- A detailed physical security assessment of all water and wastewater assets as listed in the Multi-Site Security Project currently underway.
- A detailed assessment of the utilities cybersecurity capabilities including penetration testing of the systems which exceeds the AWIA requirements.
- A recently completed Emergency Response Plan.

Based on this completed and ongoing work, based on our expertise the missing piece of the assessments is an evaluation of the natural hazard and dependency threats identified by the USEPA Threats List.

AWIA does not dictate the approach to be used for compliance but describes what should be addressed. Therefore, we are proposing an approach modified from a more “traditional” AWWA J100/RAMCAP RRA/ERP approach in order to maximize LVMWD’s current efforts already underway while fully complying with the AWIA requirements.

We will accomplish this through the following tasks. Incorporating the studies and documents developed by LVMWD, Tetra Tech will implement a proven and efficient approach to identify how LVMWD will meet the RRA and ERP requirements. Our effort will consist of the following two tasks:

Task 1 – Document Review/Gap Analysis: Review and assess LVMWD documents for compliance with AWIA, documents include:

- Multi-Site Security Project (Anticipated completion date of late summer 2020)
- Cybersecurity Study (Anticipated completion date of late summer 2020)
- District Emergency Response Plan (Completed)
- Westlake Reservoir Dam Safety and Inundation Study (Completed)

During the document review, our team will determine AWIA compliance for both the RRA and ERP. For the RRA we will focus on the following:

- Asset characterization (physical, human, cyber)
- Threat characterization (malevolent acts, natural hazards, dependency hazards)
- Consequence, vulnerability, and threat analysis
- Specifically address:
 - Source water
 - O&M practices
 - Chemical use, storage, and handling
 - Monitoring practices
 - Financial infrastructure

Based on our knowledge of the AWIA RRA requirements and review of the contracted contents of the security project the Multi-Site Security Project will provide the necessary review, vulnerabilities identification, and recommendations for improvements to meet most of the USEPA threats. Based on our review of the project’s RFP the unaddressed issues are an assessment of natural hazard and dependency threats.

The cybersecurity project is addressing all OT/IT platforms and practices and includes penetration testing. It is our assumption at this time that if the cybersecurity assessment goes as far as including penetration testing and also provides an identification of vulnerabilities and recommendations for resiliency that work will meet AWIA requirements.

Our review of Emergency Response Plan will focus on the overall structure of the plan as well as:

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| • System overview | • Training |
| • Established roles and responsibilities | • Documentation practices |
| • Internal and external communications | • Mitigation to address hazards |
| • Mutual aid and partnership (NIMS ICS, WARN) | |

The following is an example of the type of review that will be provided following review of the ERP:

Main Heading	Subheading	Present	Adequate (Y/N)	Absent	Recommended Revision/Text to be Included
Introduction	○ System Overview	X	N		Explain
	▪ Personnel	X	N		Explain
	▪ System Components				
	▪ Chemical Handling and Storage Facilities		N	X	Explain
	○ Purpose		Y		
	○ Authorities	X	Y		
	○ Assumptions	X	N		Explain
Concept of Operations	○ Mission	X	Y		
	○ Threats and Hazards	X	X		
	○ Objectives	X	N		Explain
	○ NIMS/ICS Integration			X	Explain
	○ Response Resources	X			
	▪ Resource Management		N		Explain
	▪ Requesting Resources			X	Explain
ICS Organization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Management ○ Public Information Officer ○ Safety Officer ▪ Planning Section ▪ Operations Section ▪ Logistics Section ▪ Finance and Administration 				
Response Agency Responsibilities for Natural, Technical, and Cyber Emergencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Local Agencies ▪ State Agencies ▪ Federal Agencies 				
Response Procedures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Damage Assessment ▪ Facility Evacuation ▪ Physical Security ▪ Power Loss ▪ Emergency Alternate Drinking Water Supplies ▪ Water Quality Sampling and Analysis 				

Main Heading	Subheading	Present	Adequate (Y/N)	Absent	Recommended Revision/Text to be Included
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Restoration of Critical Infrastructure ▪ Family and Utility Personnel Well Being 				
System Recovery Requirements and Alternate Water Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Alternate Source Water Options and Interconnected Utilities ▪ Other Mitigation Actions 				
Detection Strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Unauthorized Entry to Facilities ▪ Water Contamination ▪ Cyber Intrusion ▪ Hazardous Chemical Release ▪ System Failure ▪ Power Outages 				
Communications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Alert and Notification <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Internal (employees) ▪ Public Warning ▪ Response Partners ▪ Critical Customers ○ Communications Assets 				
Plan Maintenance, Training and Exercise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Plan Updates ○ Training & Exercises 				
Annexes/Checklists	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Acronyms ○ System Maps <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Asset location (source, treatment, storage, distribution) ▪ Schematics ○ EPA rip and run checklists for preparedness, response and recovery ○ Emergency Specific Action Plans <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Natural Hazards ▪ Technological Hazards ▪ Cyber Security ○ Functional Annexes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Risk Communications/Public Information and Warning ▪ Notice of Issuance of Boil Water Advisory 				

Main Heading	Subheading	Present	Adequate (Y/N)	Absent	Recommended Revision/Text to be Included
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Damage Assessment Checklist ▪ Cost Tracking and Recovery ▪ Contact Information ▪ System Employees ▪ Local and State partner agencies ▪ Vendors ▪ Critical Customers 				

Task 2 – Gap Analysis Findings Workshop: Tetra Tech will conduct a review workshop with the appropriate LVMWD staff to present our draft finding and recommendations for using the deliverables of the work underway to meet the AWIA requirements.

Task 3 – AWIA Compliance Scope-of-Work Modification: Following the Gap Analysis Findings Workshop Tetra Tech will develop a scope-of-work for modifying/enhancing the reviewed work for compliance with AWIA RRA and ERP requirements.

Task 4 – Natural Hazards/Dependency Threat Assessment: We know at this time that the Multi-Site Security Project is not addressing the natural hazard and dependency threats identified by the USEPA. To address this outstanding issue Tetra Tech will convene a workshop with the appropriate LVMWD staff to evaluate the threat of reasonable natural hazards and operational dependency to the LVMWD water system assets and identify recommended. Because of the limited number of threats that will need to be considered Tetra Tech proposes looking at all water assets rather than screening assets. This approach eliminates the early screening steps of the AWWA J/100 methodology while providing consistency with the comprehensive security assessment.

Task 5 - Develop AWIA Compliance Summary: Tetra Tech will develop a draft compliance document for LVMWD records. The purpose of this document will be to summarize the objective and methodology LVMWD took in meeting the intention of AWIA, how the Multi-Site Security assessment, cybersecurity assessment and the natural hazard/dependency threat assessment have been prepared. The summary will include by reference and inclusion as appendices the two security reports and the findings of the natural hazard/dependency assessment. In this manner LVMWD will have a single document to point to as its compliance document and how it was developed to meet requirements. With this document LVMWD will submit an electronic RRA certification letter stating requirements have been met.

Task 6 – Emergency Response Plan Modifications: If warranted based on the findings of the Gap Analysis and in accordance with the modified scope-of-work developed in Task 3 Tetra Tech will meet with LVMWD staff to review recommended modifications to the ERP.

Tetra Tech will develop any missing sections or enhance existing sections and provide a ERP for LVMWD review. Following review Tetra Tech will meet with LVMWD staff to review comments, if needed, and then prepare a final ERP. With this document LVMWD will submit an electronic ERP certification letter stating

requirements have been met. We have included an allowance of 40-hours for this task, should it be necessary. This may be revised based on the findings of Task 3.

Task 7 – Project Management: Robin Nezhad, PE will provide Tetra Tech project management throughout the project and the point of contact for LVMWD. Robin will direct communication, invoicing, staffing resources and deliverable quality throughout the project.

We anticipate that this work will be performed during the COVID-19 social distancing measures, and therefore any coordination meetings with LVMWD would be virtual. It is also assumed that deliverables will be submitted electronically.

SCHEDULE

Once all LVMWD studies and documents are turned over to Tetra Tech, this work will be completed in approximately 3-months. We understand that the RRA compliance letter is due December 31, 2020, and the ERP Compliance letter is due June 30, 2021.

ASSUMPTIONS

The RRA GAP Analysis will be dependent upon substantial completion of the physical and cybersecurity assessments as they are under development by others. Therefore, the schedule will be dependent on completion of the work under the control of others.

Tetra Tech can begin its work with a Draft Final version of those reports. As the ERP is not dependent on the RRA the two activities can be decoupled, and the District Emergency Response Plan is complete, our review of that can begin immediately.

PROJECT TEAM

Tetra Tech has assembled a project team that possesses the knowledge and experience necessary to successfully complete this project. This project will be managed and executed from Tetra Tech’s Irvine office. Our core team presented below are staff experienced in applying the tools required to assess water system vulnerabilities, they also are involved in developing guidance for utilities from the beginning. Our Project Team is devoted to completing your project within schedule and under budget, and not only meet, but exceed your expectations.



Robin Nezhad, PE | Project Manager

Robin Nezhad, PE, is authorized to negotiate, represent, and contractually bind Tetra Tech. Her approach to directing our team will heavily rely upon teamwork and a partnering relationship with the LVMWD and the Tetra Tech Team. Ms. Nezhad has over 19-years of experience in engineering and project management. Her experience has encompassed modeling, master planning, design, utility performance, and asset management for water agencies. As a seasoned project manager with strong communication skills, she has managed many projects for water infrastructure rehabilitation projects, pump stations, and treatment facilities. She is accustomed to coordinating complex issues with multi-disciplinary teams. She has a solid reputation for being responsive to clients and delivering quality projects on time and budget.

Brian Murphy, PE | Risk & Resilience Lead

During a 27-year career, Brian has provided support to clients in distribution system security, water system planning, water quality, treatment, distribution system and storage optimization. He is experienced on diverse planning projects such as the risk and resilience and emergency response plans. Brian is trained in application of original RAM-W methodology - the basis for the current J-100 guidance and in AWIA compliance. Brian is a member of the AWWA Security and Emergency Preparedness Committee and served as the American Water Works representative to the joint ASCE/AWWA Water Infrastructure Security Enhancements (WISE) Committee and WISE Distribution System Subcommittee.

Robert (Bob) George, CISSP | Cybersecurity Lead

Bob is a network and security professional with over 30 years in design, implementation, management, assessment and support of computer, network and security infrastructure. He serves as the lead technical consultant on IT and SCADA/Industrial Control System (ICS) and cybersecurity projects for water/wastewater and power utility customers nationwide. He specializes in the design and implementation of network security architectures and current cybersecurity guidance. He is the subject matter expert for development of the Controls Systems Cybersecurity Self-Assessment Tool, a precursor to the DHS Cybersecurity Evaluation Tool for SCADA/ICS. Bob is a Certified Information Systems Security Professional (CISSP). He is currently developing AWWA Cybersecurity Guidance Tool.

Sara van der Capellen, MPH, MBCP | Emergency Response Plan Lead

Sara has 20 years of experience developing programs focusing on public health preparedness and response; business continuity; and emergency management. She manages a diverse portfolio of emergency management and community resilience programs that focus on high consequence infectious diseases; continuity and resiliency; health and safety; medical countermeasures; resource management; multi-patient management; and emergency/department operations centers.

For further information about our team, please refer to their attached resumes.

EXPERIENCE

Tetra Tech provides consulting and engineering services for a broad range of federal, state, and local government clients. We offer broad experience and understanding of national best practices on executing risk and resilience assessments, threat and vulnerability assessments, cybersecurity protection, and development of emergency response plans. The newly required AWIA Risk and Resilience Assessment and Emergency Response Plan (RRA/ERP) projects require team members with expertise in water systems, cybersecurity, physical security, and emergency response planning. Our team of Project Manager and subject matter experts who are certified through the AWWA Utility Risk and Resilience Program to meet LVMWDs need to deliver a successful project. Our risk assessment methodology conforms with American Water Works Association (AWWA) J100-10 Risk Analysis Methodology.

Physical security assessments.

Our team members offer unparalleled skills and experience in determining which mission-critical physical assets are vulnerable to attack and identifying improvements to reduce risks to these critical assets, prioritizing under protected assets in terms of their respective facility missions, operating objectives, and physical locations.

Unmatched cybersecurity experience.

Our team of experts offers extensive experience with the AWWA Cybersecurity Guidance and NIST Cybersecurity Framework and applying these to the J100 RAMCAP methodology to ensure consistent, thorough and meaningful results for both cyber and physical asset protection. This ensures that all aspects of critical cyber asset security, including identification, protection, detection, response and recovery, are identified and assessed throughout this process.

Subject matter expertise in developing emergency response plans.

Tetra Tech is the largest emergency management consulting firm and a leading provider of community resilience services for state, local, and private sector clients. Tetra Tech follows the National Plan Development Process (NPDP) when developing plans, which allows for increased input from stakeholders and ensures the development of actionable and easily understood plans. The following map illustrates a sampling of our similar work and projects in the West. Tetra Tech is a leader in supporting local, state, and federal governments in achieving their missions in safety and security. In California, Tetra Tech assists cities and counties through emergency plans, trainings and exercises; hazard resilient and mitigation plans and trainings; and continuity plans, exercises and trainings. Additionally, Tetra Tech supported recovery efforts following several Northern California wildfires in disaster and debris management, soil and water testing and infrastructure.

Tetra Tech has a significant number of on-going or nearly completed AWIA Compliance projects across the United States. Members of this team were a part of many of these projects and will be bringing their hands-on experience to LVMWD through this contract should we be selected.

The following map illustrates a sampling of our work and projects on the West Coast. This is by no means a reflection of all of the projects we have worked on in this market segment.



Vulnerability Assessments ■ Physical Security ■ Cybersecurity ■ Emergency Response Plans ■ Resilience

KEY RELEVANT PROJECTS

Tetra Tech has developed expertise in helping communities assess risks and vulnerabilities, emergency response plans, provide training, and provide the help needed in this area of work. Our team has completed many risk and threat assessments and emergency operations plans for communities.

PROJECT	Vulnerability Assessments	Physical Security	Cybersecurity	Emergency Response Plans	Resiliency
TETRA TECH AWIA EXPERIENCE					
City of Salem, OR	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Bellevue Utilities Department, WA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Cascade Water Alliance, WA	✓	✓			✓
Sammamish Plateau Water, WA (water)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sammamish Plateau Water, WA (wastewater)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
City of Cape Coral, FL	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Klamath Falls, OR	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Collier County, FL	✓	✓	✓		✓
Palm Beach County, FL	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Toho Water Utility, FL	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
City of Kirkland, WA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
City of Pflugerville, TX	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Paulding County, GA	✓	✓	✓		✓
City of Houston, TX			✓		
Skagit County PUD, WA	✓	✓	✓		✓
TETRA TECH AND KEY TEAM MEMBER OTHER RELATED EXPERIENCE					
Water System Vulnerability Assessment and ERP, Northshore Utility District, WA	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Water System Vulnerability Assessment and ERP, Firgrove Mutual Water District, WA	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Seattle Public Utilities, City of Olympia, WA	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Water System Vulnerability Assessment and ERP, Klamath Falls, OR	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Water System Vulnerability Assessment and ERP, Kirkland WA	✓	✓	✓	✓	
SCADA Master Plan, Anchorage, AK			✓		✓
IT Cybersecurity Assessment, Indian River County, FL			✓		✓
Cybersecurity Policy and Standards Development, City of Tucson Water, AZ			✓		
Cybersecurity Improvements, DC Water, Washington, D.C.			✓		✓
IT Master Plan, Tualatin Valley Water Department, OR			✓		
SCADA and Network Cybersecurity Assessment, Clermont, FL			✓		✓
Emergency Preparedness Program and Operation Plan, El Cerrito, CA				✓	
Emergency Operations Plan, Sacramento County, CA				✓	

City of Salem | AWIA RRA/ERP Compliance | Salem, Oregon 2019 – 2020

Tetra Tech, in accordance with AWIA requirements, is conducting utility workshops, analysis, and compliance assessment documentation for the RRA for the water system serving Oregon’s capital city. The cyber-asset review followed the physical RAMCAP assessment tasks involving the City team who had knowledge of computerized systems from both IT and SCADA perspectives. This assessment evaluated the risks to critical systems and the City’s ability to quickly and effectively recover from any disruption of these systems. Tetra Tech is executing the analysis using the RAMCAP methodology and PARRE software tool. Tetra Tech is also developing an ERP.



Bellevue Utilities Department | AWIA RRA/ERP Compliance | Bellevue, Washington 2019 – 2020

Tetra Tech, in accordance with AWIA requirements, is conducting utility workshops, analysis, and compliance assessment documentation for the RRA for the water system serving Washington’s second largest city hub for some of the world’s top internet companies. This includes high-priority physical assets and operational and enterprise cyber networks. Tetra Tech is executing the analysis using the RAMCAP methodology and PARRE software tool. Tetra Tech was asked to take a modified approach to the City’s ERP. The ERP is considered a standard to which other utilities should strive, so Tetra Tech was asked to review the ERP and make recommendations on improving its usability and implementation.



Sammamish Plateau Water | AWIA RRA Compliance | Sammamish, Washington 2019 – Ongoing

Tetra Tech, in accordance with AWIA requirements, is conducting utility workshops, analysis, and compliance assessment documentation for the RRA for our client’s water and wastewater systems. The systems serve what has been identified as the nation’s wealthiest mid-size city, in proximity to several international technology firms. This includes high-priority physical assets and operational and enterprise cyber networks. Tetra Tech is executing the analysis using the RAMCAP methodology and PARRE software tool.



Emergency Management & Continuity Planning Services, Sonoma County, California 2019 – Ongoing

Tetra Tech provided emergency management, continuity of operations planning (COOP), and training to the County of Sonoma. The COOP plans outlines essential functions; key personnel; continuity facilities and alternate worksites; continuity of communications; vital records management; human capital management; test, training, and exercise program; devolution; reconstitution; and continuity resources. Tetra Tech provided a COOP familiarization training for county senior management and staff. The Tetra Tech team was retained to support ongoing COVID-19 activities.



Cascade Water Alliance | AWIA RRA/ERP Compliance | Regional Northwest Washington 2019 – 2020

The Cascade Water Alliance (CWA) is the regional water supply managing entity for communities east of Seattle, Washington including Bellevue, Kirkland, Redmond, Issaquah, Sammamish Plateau, Skyway, and Tukwila. In addition to serving as the managing entity, CWA currently owns and operates a regional supply transmission line. For CWA and their associated communities, Tetra Tech is performing the American Water Infrastructure Act (AWIA) required Risk and Resilience Assessments (RRA) and Emergency Response Plans (ERP). The RRA addresses IT and SCADA cybersecurity, physical security, and dependency/proximity vulnerabilities. The RRA approach includes facilitating the process of identifying system dynamics and interrelationships, prioritizing critical facilities, and defining potential threats to the system; analyzing consequences of malevolent acts and developing physical, electronic, operational, and management safeguards to protect the system. Following completion of the RRA certification and as per the AWIA process and requirements, Tetra Tech will update the ERPs.

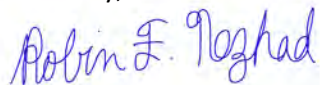


FEE

Tetra Tech’s fee for this work is \$53,920. Our detailed fee proposal and rate table for this work is attached for your consideration.

Thank you for the opportunity to submit this proposal, we look forward to working with you. Should you require additional information or have any questions, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,



Robin Nezhad, PE
Vice President

RN/de

Attachments

M:\Marketing\Proposals\FY 2020\Las Virgenes MWD_AWIA Report

RESUMES

Robin Nezhad, PE

Project Manager

Ms. Nezhad is an experienced project manager specializing in the delivery of recycled water, water, wastewater and stormwater planning and design projects for treatment, storage, and conveyance facilities. As a project manager, she is accustomed to coordinating complex issues with multi-disciplinary teams. Ms. Nezhad has excellent communication skills that have offered her vast experience in client management and stakeholder coordination for some of the largest municipal clients in the nation. Ms. Nezhad has been committed to providing cost-effective, state-of-the-art engineering solutions with an emphasis on stakeholder involvement.

Education:

BE, Civil Engineering,
Environmental Emphasis,
Vanderbilt University, 2001

Registrations/Certifications:

Professional Civil Engineer,
California, #83600

Years of Experience:

19

EXPERIENCE

On-Call Wastewater Engineering Services, City of Los Angeles

Department of Public Works, Bureau of Sanitation, CA. Program Manager. Ms. Nezhad oversaw this on-call contract for as-needed engineering support services. Responsibilities included serving as individual task order manager, contract advisor, mobilizing additional resources and technical support when needed. Work scope included scientific and technical studies, recycled water and wastewater facilities planning, stormwater and water quality planning, public outreach and education, and financial analysis. Key task orders included:

- *TOS-SN17 One Water LA Plan Phase 2, Special Studies.* Ms. Nezhad lead the development of planning level project concepts for recycled water treatment at Rancho Park as well as watershed enhancement projects throughout the City. In addition, she led a study investigating the impact that increased TDS would have on the sewer system, which could be a reality as the recycled water treatment expands in the City. This study also included a nationwide survey on incorporated TDS into the fee structure for waste dischargers.
- *TOS S2A, SN2B, SN2C Sewer Planning.* Support Services, which included supporting division managers in tracking top projects progress for LASAN's Strategic Management Unit. This included tracking and reporting on key projects throughout LASAN including the advanced water purification facilities at Terminal Island and DC Tillman.
- *TOS S38 Difficult Access Reaches Sewer Planning.* Included condition assessment and plans for rehabilitating sewers located in easements and private property.
- *TOS-S54 Collection System Arc Flash Study.* Development and Implementation of Collaborative Workspace for Executive Level Reporting.
- *TOS-SN85 Wastewater Program Public Outreach.* Ms. Nezhad currently works with the manager of the community services group of LASAN to manage the public outreach and community engagement of all LASAN wastewater projects in the collection system and at the reclamation facilities.
- *TOS-S80 Development and Implementation of Collaborative Workspace for Executive Level Reporting.* Development of agency key performance indicators and reporting in a data dashboard.

On-Call Wastewater Engineering Services, City of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works, Bureau of

Engineering, CA. Program Manager. Ms. Nezhad oversaw delivery of this on-call contract that includes providing wastewater and environmental engineering support to the City of Los Angeles. Services provided in this five-year contract included program management, project management, planning, design and

construction management services of pumping plants, conveyance systems, treatment facilities, and wastewater facilities. Task orders included:

- *TOS 5 CADD Support Services*
- *TOS 30 Sewer Engineering Support Services*
- *TOS 37 Terminal Way Pumping Plant Rehabilitation*
- *Machado Lake Rehabilitation Project*

Venice Pumping Plant Generator Replacement Design On-Call Wastewater Engineering Services, City of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works, Bureau of Engineering, Los Angeles, California. Project Director. Ms. Nezhad provided project oversight for this pre-design project to replace existing, standby diesel engine-generators at the Venice Pumping Plant with new equipment that meets Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Tier 4 Final Emissions Standards. Project involved site investigation, identification of EPA Tier 4 compliant equipment, collecting and evaluating equipment information from manufacturers, developing proposed equipment layouts, and developing a preliminary design for the generator replacement.

Equipment Maintenance and Reliability Improvement Program, City of Chattanooga, Tennessee. Project Manager. The program assessed maintenance and reliability practices and procedures for the Moccasin Bend Wastewater Treatment Plant, combined sewer treatment facilities, pump stations, sewer collection system, and landfill. The findings of the assessment incorporated into an enhancement implementation plan as well as development of a business case. Transitions from a reactive to a proactive maintenance program took place through implementation of the following eight enhancements:

- *Health and Safety Program*
- *Cultural change*
- *Skills, knowledge, and leadership assessment and training*
- *Integrating work management, materials management, and CMOM*
- *Equipment criticality ranking and critical machinery monitoring*
- *Asset refurbishment and replacement planning*
- *Optimizing predictive maintenance*
- *Maintenance and lubrication*
- *Key performance indicators and data dashboard*

Emergency Flood Recovery at the Dry Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant, Metro Water Services, Nashville, TN. Client Service Manager. Ms. Nezhad assembled team of experts to assist in planning and coordinating the recovery of the Dry Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant which was put out of service due to a May 2010 1,000-Year flood event in Nashville. The recovery efforts include operations, process/mechanical, and electrical systems.

Brian Murphy, PE

Risk & Resilience Lead

During a 27-year career in the water industry, Brian has served potable water clients with customer bases of 300 to 1.4 million. Following issuance of the 2002 Bioterrorism Act requiring water system vulnerability assessments, Brian formed a team of engineering, cybersecurity, physical security professionals to assist utilities in addressing the regulatory requirements. Brian led one of the earliest Water Research Foundation efforts in providing utilities a method to prioritize and secure water systems. That work, Security Practices Primer for Water Distribution Systems (The Water Research Foundation, 2005), identified vulnerable security points in water distribution systems and developed tools for utilities to assess and prioritize them. The report illustrated the application of hydraulic models to identify vulnerabilities, provided guidance in short- and long-term security improvements, identified security considerations for future facilities, and prioritized actions and existing practices to maximize security.

EXPERIENCE

As the Risk & Resiliency lead, he has numerous Water System Vulnerability Assessments and Water System Emergency Response Plan projects and prepared a multitude of Water System Security Vulnerability Assessments (VA) and Water System Emergency Response Plans (ERP) under the federal Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Act. The Risk Assessment Methodology for Water (RAM-W) was used in preparing the VAs. To do this, he assembled and managed a team of individuals familiar with all aspects of the utilities' physical and cybersecurity issues; facilitated the process of identifying system dynamics and interrelationships, prioritizing critical facilities, and defining potential threats to the system, and analyzed consequences of malevolent acts and developed physical, electronic, operational and management safeguards to protect the system.

Brian is a member of the AWWA Security and Emergency Preparedness Committee and was trained by Sandia Laboratories in application of the original RAM-W methodology that is the basis for the current AWWA J100 guidance. Brian was the AWWA representative to the joint American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE)/AWWA Water Infrastructure Security Enhancements Standards Committee and Distribution System Subcommittee. Brian also created the concept of Seismic Evaluation and Response Planning team, bringing together water system, structural, and geotechnical expertise to address specific needs. Using this approach, Brian was project manager for the Distribution System and Storage Reservoir Condition, Seismic, and Security Assessment, for Klamath Falls, Oregon. The project, a system-wide assessment of the City's 19 steel reservoirs, evaluated each asset's vulnerability to malevolent acts and seismic events. The project identified capital improvements for each asset. The objective was to achieve resilience and security while reducing the number of tanks in the system, increasing water quality, and reducing operation and maintenance costs. Brian has presented several regional and national presentations and publications on distribution system security and seismic resilience.

Education:

MS, Environmental Engineering, University of Colorado

BS, Biology, University of Nebraska-Kearney

Registrations/Certifications:

Professional Engineer, Oregon #75551PE, Washington #38365

AWWA Utility Risk and Resilience

Risk Assessment Methodology for Water (RAM-W)

Years of Experience:

27

Brian leads the AWIA Compliance Team and assists nationwide teams helping clients in meeting the regulatory requirements and providing an actionable plan to implement system improvements.

Relevant Experience:

AWIA Risk and Resilience Assessment Sammamish Plateau Water (Water), WA

AWIA Risk and Resilience Assessment Sammamish Plateau (Wastewater), WA

AWIA Risk and Resilience Assessment Cascade Water Alliance, WA

AWIA Risk and Resilience Assessment, Salem, OR

AWIA Risk and Resilience Assessment, Klamath Falls, OR

AWIA Risk and Resilience Assessment, Bellevue, WA

AWIA Risk and Resilience Assessment, Kirkland, WA

AWIA Risk and Resilience Assessment, Pflugerville, TX

AWIA Emergency Response Plan, Salem, OR

Vulnerability Assessment and Emergency Response Plan, Redmond, WA

Vulnerability Assessment and Emergency Response Plan, Covington WD, WA

Vulnerability Assessment and Emergency Response Plan, Canby Utility Board

Vulnerability Assessment and Emergency Response Plan, Kirkland, WA

Vulnerability Assessment and Emergency Response Plan, Northshore UD, WA

Vulnerability Assessment and Emergency Response Plan, Olympia, WA

Vulnerability Assessment and Emergency Response Plan, Klamath Falls, OR

Vulnerability Assessment and Emergency Response Plan, Firgrove Mutual Water District, WA

Distribution System and Storage Reservoir Water Quality, Storage System Condition, Seismic, and Security Assessment, Klamath Falls, OR

North Valley Reservoir #1 Seismic, Mixing, and Operational Evaluation, Newberg, OR

North Valley Reservoir #2 Seismic, Mixing, and Operational Evaluation, Newberg, OR

BHWSD Eastside Second Supply Alternatives Study, Beacon Hill Water and Sewer District, Kelso, WA

Robert (Bob) George, CISSP

Cybersecurity Lead

Bob is a Certified Information Systems Security Professional (CISSP) and Tetra Tech's Director of Cybersecurity and Network Infrastructure Services. He is a network and security professional with over 33 years of experience in the design, implementation, management, assessment and support of computer, network and security infrastructure in the public and private sectors. Bob is the lead technical consultant on IT, SCADA/industrial control system, and cybersecurity projects for water/wastewater utility and private sector clients. He specializes in the design and implementation of network security architectures for SCADA/industrial control systems in accordance with Department of Homeland Security (DHS), AWWA, and NIST SP800-82 cybersecurity guidance.

Registrations/Certifications:
(ISC)2 Certified Information
Systems Security Professional
(CISSP) #23140

Years of Experience:
33

EXPERIENCE

Bob was water sector lead on development of the AWWA Cybersecurity Guidance Tool and water sector subject matter expert for development of (CS)2SAT, the precursor to the DHS Cyber Security Evaluation Tool for SCADA/Industrial Control Systems. Bob's recent relevant projects include:

AWIA Risk and Resilience Assessment Cascade Water Alliance, WA. Lead Cybersecurity and Network Infrastructure Consultant who developed an approach for identification, classification and assessment of business and SCADA assets for 7 member utilities, including City of Bellevue, Sammamish, Redmond, Kirkland, Issaquah and Tukwila. Facilitated workshops to identify assets, characterize threats, and analyze consequences, vulnerabilities and threats. Developed criteria for classification of consequences, vulnerability and threat likelihood. Adapted approach to accommodate utilities meeting AWIA requirements for large, medium and small drinking water systems.

AWIA Compliance Assessment, Palm Beach County, FL. Lead Cybersecurity and Network Infrastructure Consultant who developed an approach for identification, classification and assessment of District business and SCADA assets. Facilitated workshops to identify assets, characterize threats, and analyze consequences, vulnerabilities and threats. Developed criteria for classification of consequences, vulnerability and threat likelihood.

AWIA Risk and Resilience Assessment, Salem, OR. Lead Cybersecurity and Network Infrastructure Consultant who developed an approach for identification, classification and assessment of City business and SCADA assets. Facilitated workshops to identify assets, characterize threats, and analyze consequences, vulnerabilities and threats. Developed criteria for classification of consequences, vulnerability and threat likelihood.

Anchorage Water/Wastewater Utility SCADA Criticality Analysis. Analyzed SCADA assets. Identified system components required for reliable, sustained operation. Analyzed network alternatives, including Metro-Ethernet, microwave and LTE cellular communications. Analyzed alternatives and recommendations for future network expansion. Developed cybersecurity and network infrastructure strategy and performed gap analysis.

SCADA Cybersecurity, City of Clermont, FL. Conducted cybersecurity assessment of SCADA network infrastructure, identifying exposures and corrective actions. Developed architecture for SCADA secure interconnect to allow connection of SCADA system to City networks for data exchange.

SCADA Master Plan Study, City of Denton, TX. Identified requirements for SCADA system access and data exchange. Developed approach for incorporating cybersecurity and network and facilitated workshops formalizing a SCADA vision for master planning.

IT Master Plan, Tualatin Valley Water Department, OR. Conducted SCADA/industrial control system and enterprise network cybersecurity assessment and penetration testing. Assisted with development of cybersecurity improvements program and communications study. Recommendations included physical and cyber technical controls, as well as policy improvements.

Cybersecurity Improvements, DC Water, Washington, DC. Reviewed cybersecurity policy and practice using the DHS Cyber Security Evaluation Tool. Developed action plan for addressing cybersecurity needs, including implementation of DHS-recommended technologies and best practices, anomaly detection, malware prevention, and security incident event management.

Cybersecurity Publications have included: Securing the SCADA Interconnect; Clouds & Things: Implications of the Cloud and Internet-of-Things for SCADA/ICS; The NIST Cybersecurity Framework and its Use by Water and Wastewater Utilities; Prepare Before Using Internet-Based Computing Options; and Securing the Internet-of-Things.

Cybersecurity Industry Research has included: the AWWA Process Control System Security Guidance for the Water Sector (WITAF #503), 2013-2014 – Water/Wastewater Subject Matter Expert.

Sara van der Capellen, MPH, MBCP Emergency Response Plan Lead

Ms. van der Capellen’s experience includes public health preparedness and response; emergency management; continuity planning; and test, training and exercise programs. She has worked at all levels of government and with their staff. In Southern California, she leads several preparedness programs, including continuity planning and resiliency; test, training, and exercise (TT&E); health and safety; medical countermeasures; resource management planning; multi-patient management planning; emergency operations planning; and department operations center planning.

EXPERIENCE

Emergency Operations Planning Services, San Diego County Health and Human Services Agency, Emergency Medical Services Agency. Project Manager. Ms. van der Capellen led the effort to update and/or develop numerous HHS plans, including: Disaster Medical and Health Response Plan, SNS Base Plan, SNS Warehouse Plan, SNS City-Level Plan Template, SNS City-Template Workbook, CHEMPACK, Plan, Infectious Disease Plan, Pandemic Influenza Concept of Operations, Smallpox Concept of Operations, and Alternate Care Site Plan.

Situational Awareness and Common Operating Picture, Riverside County Emergency Management Department & Riverside University Health System – Public Health. Project Manager. A collaborative effort with Riverside County Operational Area Emergency Operations Center and the Medical Health Department Operations Center, Ms. van der Capellen developed tailored toolkits, playbooks, and essential elements of information for operations center staff use during an EOC and/or DOC activation. This project also included the training of EOC/DOC staff.

Business Continuity Planning Consulting Services, Orange County Health Care Agency. Project Manager/Senior Writer. Spanning all service areas and divisions within HCA, Ms. van der Capellen is responsible for the development of a risk assessment and business impact analysis; identification of business processes and information technology disaster recovery priorities; development of the business continuity plan; and training of leadership, advance team members, and continuity staff.

Multi-Patient Management Plan Exercise Project, Riverside County Emergency Management Department. Project Manager. Assessed plans, policies, and procedures for a multi-patient incident (e.g. health care facility evacuation, mass gathering, or disaster response). Responsible for designing and conducting a series of patient distribution exercises to identify gaps/areas for improvement while enhancing coordination and resource deployment during an incident that requires patient distribution by Riverside County Emergency Medical Services Agency and the Inland Counties Emergency Medical Agency.

Los Angeles County Operational Area Resource Management Concept of Operations, Los Angeles County Department of Public Health. Project Manager. Collaborated with numerous Los Angeles County departments to capture existing resource management processes such as identification of requirements; ordering and tracking; mobilization; tracking and reporting; recovery/demobilization; reimbursement; and inventory in the Resource Management Concept of Operations. Responsible for the development of a road map which outlines suggested future resource management planning efforts.

Education:

Master of Public Health (MPH),
Microbial Disease
Epidemiology, Yale University
BS, Biology, Elmhurst College
BA, French Language and
Literature, Elmhurst College

Registrations/Certifications:

DRI Master Business Continuity
Professional (MBCP)
FEMA Master Exercise
Practitioner (MEP)
FEMA Professional Continuity
Practitioner (PCP)

Years of Experience:

20

PRICE PROPOSAL

Tt Price Proposal

Revision Date:
Jun 10, 2020

AWIA Compliance Reporting

Submitted to: Las Virgenes Municipal Water Disitrcit (Attn: Darrell Johnson)

Contract Type: T&M

Project Phases / Tasks	Schedule			Work Days Off	Work Days	Total Labor Hrs	Labor Plan						Price Summary / Totals						
	From	Thru	Months				Project Manager (Robin Nezhad)	Technical Lead (Bob George)	Technical Lead (Brian Murphy)	Technical Lead (Sara van der Capellen)	Project Engineer (Mary Martin)	Project Engineer (Corey Lamb)	Task Pricing Totals		Specify Add'l Fees on Setup		Technology Use Fee		
							6 Resource												
						238	48	10	56	56	56	12	0.00%	53,920	-	-	-	-	53,920
Task 1 - Document Review/Gap Analysis						48	4	4	20	20				11,920					11,920
Task 2 - Gap Analysis Findings Workshop						16	4		4	4		4		3,920					3,920
Task 3 - AWIA Compliance Scope-of-Work Modification						16	4	4	8					4,820					4,820
Task 4 - Natural Hazard/Dependency Threat Assessment						32			8		24			5,520					5,520
Task 5 - Develop AWIA RRA Compliance Summary						62	4	2	16		32	8		12,380					12,380
Task 6 - Emergency Response Plan Modifications						40	8			32				8,040					8,040
Task 7 - Project Management						24	24							7,320					7,320
Totals						238	48	10	56	56	56	12	0.00%	53,920	-	-	-	-	53,920



**TETRA TECH - 2020
HOURLY CHARGE RATE AND EXPENSE REIMBURSEMENT SCHEDULE**

Project Management

Project Manager 1	\$220.00
Project Manager 2	\$260.00
Sr Project Manager	\$305.00
Program Manager	\$330.00
Principal in Charge	\$330.00

Engineers

Engineering Technician	\$37.00
Engineer 1	\$96.00
Engineer 2	\$115.00
Engineer 3	\$130.00
Project Engineer 1	\$150.00
Project Engineer 2	\$165.00
Sr Engineer 1	\$175.00
Sr Engineer 2	\$185.00
Sr Engineer 3	\$210.00
Principal Engineer	\$300.00

Planners

Planner 1	\$104.00
Planner 2	\$115.00
Sr Planner 1	\$125.00
Sr Planner 2	\$151.00
Sr Planner 3	\$175.00

Designers & Technicians

CAD Technician 1	\$65.00
CAD Technician 2	\$75.00
CAD Technician 3	\$90.00
CAD Designer	\$100.00
Sr CAD Designer 1	\$125.00
Sr CAD Designer 2	\$145.00
CAD Director	\$150.00
Survey Tech 1	\$50.00

Health & Safety

H&S Administrator	\$95.00
Sr H&S Administrator	\$115.00
H&S Manager	\$145.00

Construction

Construction Project Rep 1	\$78.00
Construction Project Rep 2	\$85.00
Sr Constr Project Rep 1	\$100.00
Sr Constr Project Rep 2	\$115.00
Construction Manager 1	\$165.00
Construction Manager 2	\$185.00
Construction Director	\$233.00

General & Administrative

Project Assistant 1	\$67.00
Project Assistant 2	\$75.00
Project Administrator	\$95.00
Sr Project Administrator	\$110.00
Sr Graphic Artist	\$150.00
Technical Writer 1	\$97.00
Technical Writer 2	\$124.00
Sr Technical Writer	\$155.00

Information Technology

Systems Analyst / Programmer 1	\$77.00
Systems Analyst / Programmer 2	\$115.00
Sr Sys Analyst / Programmer 1	\$130.00
Sr Systems Analyst / Programmer 2	\$196.00

Project Accounting

Project Analyst 1	\$90.00
Project Analyst 2	\$114.00
Sr Project Analyst	\$155.00

Direct costs for travel, mileage, and copies are not eligible for billing. Any services performed by subcontractor will be billed at cost (no mark-up allowed). Annual billing rate escalation shall be limited to the annual LA/OC CPI.



July 7, 2020 LVMWD Regular Board Meeting

TO: Board of Directors

FROM: Finance & Administration

Subject : Authorization to Participate in the California Asset Management Program

SUMMARY:

The District manages an investment portfolio of approximately \$100 million in accordance with the Board-adopted Investment Policy. Approximately \$10 million of the portfolio consists of the recent loan proceeds for the Automated Meter Reading/Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMR/AMI) Project. The District's portfolio has recently averaged approximately \$90 million, which is held in compliance with the District's financial policies for emergency reserves, restricted use and capital projects. The portfolio is diversified with investments in the Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF), agency bonds, municipal bonds and insured certificates of deposits.

On April 27, 2020, the Board directed staff to bring back alternatives to investing in the LAIF pool managed by the State of California. On June 2, 2020, the Board reviewed and discussed various investment pool options including LAIF, CalTRUST and the California Asset Management Program (CAMP). Based on the discussion, staff was directed to return to the Board with necessary actions to participate in CAMP. Staff proposes to utilize CAMP as a diversification option to LAIF for short-term investments.

RECOMMENDATION(S):

Pass, approve and adopt proposed Resolution No. 2579, authorizing participation in the California Asset Management Program.

RESOLUTION NO. 2579

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF LAS VIRGENES MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT ("DISTRICT") AUTHORIZING THE DISTRICT TO JOIN WITH OTHER PUBLIC AGENCIES AS A PARTICIPANT OF THE CALIFORNIA ASSET MANAGEMENT TRUST AND TO INVEST IN SHARES OF THE TRUST AND IN INDIVIDUAL PORTFOLIOS

(Reference is hereby made to Resolution No. 2579 on file in the District's Resolution Book

and by this reference the same is incorporated herein.)

FISCAL IMPACT:

No

ITEM BUDGETED:

No

FINANCIAL IMPACT:

There no significant financial impact associated with this action. Participating in CAMP provides the opportunity for the District to have another option to LAIF to manage its short-term, liquid investment portfolio.

DISCUSSION:

Currently, the District only utilizes LAIF for short-term investments. LAIF is invested as part of the State's Pooled Money Investment Account that began in 1955. LAIF's Governing Board is comprised of the State Treasurer, two members appointed by the State Treasurer and two members who are local government fiscal officers. Government Code Section 16429.3 prohibits funds on deposit from local governments, including special districts, to be transferred, loaned, impounded or seized by any State official or agency. LAIF has 2,366 participating agencies and \$30.3 billion in assets as of April 30, 2020. LAIF invests in treasuries, agencies, CDs, commercial paper and other time deposits and loans. The average days to maturity for LAIF is 208.

The District's Investment Policy allows for up to 25% of the invested funds to be held in other local government investment pools (non-LAIF pools). The Investment Policy also requires the District to invest an amount equal to six month's of operating expenses in readily available funds, such as LAIF or other investment pools. The Board directed staff to explore alternatives to LAIF that comply with the District's investment policies, while focusing on safety, liquidity and yield.

After a review of available alternatives, staff recommended that the Board consider CAMP at its June 2, 2020 meeting. CAMP is managed by PFM Financial Advisors who operate 17 local government investment pools in 17 states with 5,450 participants and \$113.4 billion in assets. CAMP was created in 1989 as a Joint Powers Authority to provide public agencies with a professionally managed short-term investment pool and currently has 202 local agencies and \$48.1 billion in assets.

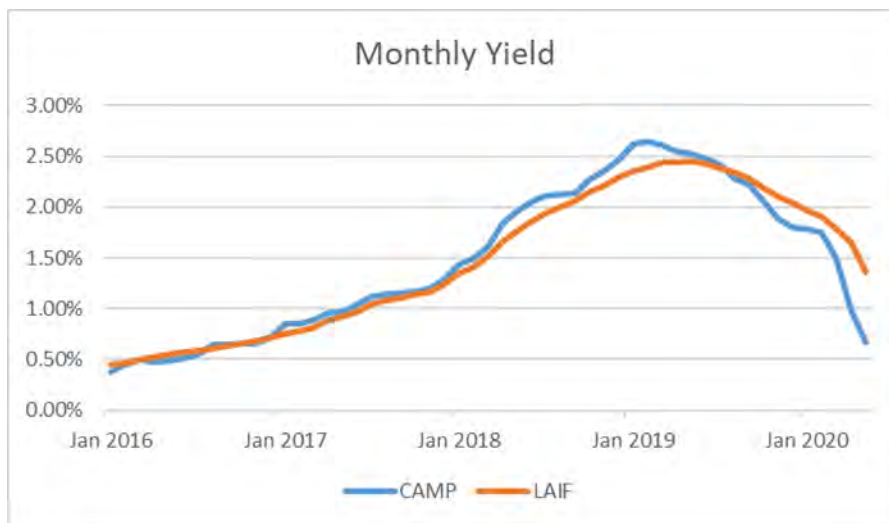
CAMP is managed to maintain a dollar-weighted average portfolio with a maturity of 60 days or less and a constant net asset value (NAV) of \$1.00. The pool invests in obligations of the United States Government and its agencies and high-quality, short-term debt obligations of U.S. companies and financial institutions. CAMP is a liquid, stable short-term investment program. Similar to LAIF, the distribution of CAMP investments is diversified between certificates of deposits, U.S. treasuries, U.S. agencies, supra-nationals, government money markets, commercial paper and repurchase agreements. CAMP's investments meet the requirements of the California Government Code.

Following is a summary of the investment composition for LAIF and CAMP.

Investment Composition		
	LAIF	CAMP
Agencies	21.16%	8.66%
CDs/Bank Notes	12.62%	24.28%
Commercial Paper	7.31%	18.85%
Corporate Notes	0.00%	8.58%
Govt. Money Market Funds	0.00%	13.29%
Loans	0.58%	0.00%
Repurchase Agreements	0.00%	11.13%
Supra-Nationals	0.00%	2.57%
Time Deposits	5.59%	0.00%
Treasuries	52.72%	12.45%

CAMP's shorter average days to maturity causes its returns to react faster to current market conditions than LAIF, as shown in the chart below. Since January 1, 2016, CAMP has outperformed LAIF 35 of 53 months.

Following is a summary of the monthly yields of LAIF and CAMP.



CAMP is governed by a seven-member Board of California public agency treasurers and finance directors. PFM Asset Management LLC (PFM) provides day-to-day-portfolio management and program administrative services. PFM specializes in providing investment management services to public agencies. PFM currently manages over \$21 billion in public assets, including over \$7 billion for California public agencies.

Cost:

As with all money market funds and the State of California's pooled investment fund, LAIF, all expenses of the trust are deducted from the pool's yield. There are no out-of-pocket expenses for money invested in the trust.

Investor or Participant Options:

CAMP offers local agencies the option to invest in the program as either a participant or an investor. A participant has voting rights on matters affecting the operation of the trust, including selection of the seven local government trustees. Investors have no voting rights. Staff recommends that the District join CAMP as a participant.

Summary of CAMP Benefits:

- Safety: Standard and Poor's (S&P), one of the nationally recognized rating agencies, reviews the assets of the pool each week. For the pool to maintain the "AAAm" rating, the pool must meet certain credit rating standards and not exceed the average maturity allowed by S&P. In addition, a third-party custodian holds all cash and securities.
- Daily liquidity: The District may make withdrawals at any time (same day if CAMP is notified by 11:00 a.m.), and there is no limit on the number of transactions.
- Competitive money market yields.
- Unlimited deposits and withdrawals.
- Interest earned daily and credited monthly.
- Services to ensure compliance with Treasury Department's arbitrage regulations for bond proceeds including arbitrage tracking, expenditure tests, annual estimates of rebate liability and rebate calculations on installment computation dates.
- Monthly portfolio reports.

GOALS:

Ensure Effective Utilization of the Public's Assets and Money

Prepared by: Donald Patterson, Director of Finance and Administration

ATTACHMENTS:

Proposed Resolution No. 2579

RESOLUTION NO. 2579

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF LAS VIRGENES MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT (“DISTRICT”) AUTHORIZING THE DISTRICT TO JOIN WITH OTHER PUBLIC AGENCIES AS A PARTICIPANT OF THE CALIFORNIA ASSET MANAGEMENT TRUST AND TO INVEST IN SHARES OF THE TRUST AND IN INDIVIDUAL PORTFOLIOS

WHEREAS, Section 6509.7 of Title 1, Division 7, Chapter 5 of the Government Code of the State of California (the “Joint Exercise of Powers Act”) provides that, if authorized by their legislative or other governing bodies, two or more public agencies that have the authority to invest funds in their treasuries may, by agreement, jointly exercise that common power;

WHEREAS, under Sections 6500 and 6509.7(b) of the Joint Exercise of Powers Act, a “public agency” includes, but is not limited to, any California county, county board of education, county superintendent of schools, city, public corporation, public district, regional transportation commission, state department or agency, any joint powers authority formed pursuant to the Joint Exercise of Powers Act by public agencies or any nonprofit corporation whose membership is confined to public agencies or public officials;

WHEREAS, public agencies that constitute local agencies, as that term is defined in Sections 53600 of Title 5, Division 2, Part 1, Chapter 4, Article 2 of the Government Code of the State of California (the “California Government Code”), are authorized pursuant to Section 53601(p), to invest all money belonging to, or in the custody of, a local agency not required for its immediate need in shares of beneficial interest issued by a joint powers authority organized pursuant to Section 6509.7 of the California Government Code that invests in the securities and obligations authorized in subdivisions (a) to (q), inclusive, of Government Code Section 53601;

WHEREAS, the California Asset Management Trust (the “Trust”) was established, pursuant to and in accordance with the Joint Exercise of Powers Act, by a Declaration of Trust, made as of December 15, 1989, as subsequently amended from time to time (the “Declaration of Trust”), as a vehicle for public agencies to jointly exercise their common power to invest the proceeds of debt issues and public agency surplus funds;

WHEREAS, pursuant to and in accordance with the Joint Exercise of Powers Act, the Las Virgenes Municipal Water District (“District”) desires to join the other public agencies which are or will be Participants of the Trust by adopting and executing the Declaration of Trust, a form which is on file in the office of the Director of Finance & Administration;

WHEREAS, the District is a “public agency” as that term is defined in Sections 6500 and 6509.7(b) of the Joint Exercise of Powers Act, and a “local agency” as that term is defined in Section 53600 of the California Government Code;

WHEREAS, the District is otherwise permitted to be a Participant of the Trust and to invest funds in the Trust and in the individual portfolios to be managed by the Investment Adviser to the Trust (“Individual Portfolios”); and

WHEREAS, a program guide describing the Trust and the Individual Portfolios (the “Program Guide”) is on file in the office of Director of Finance & Administration.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE LAS VIRGENES MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. The District shall join with other public agencies pursuant to and in accordance with the Joint Exercise of Powers Act by executing the Declaration of Trust and thereby becoming a Participant in the Trust, which Declaration of Trust is hereby approved and adopted. A copy of the Declaration of Trust, which is available in the office of the Director of Finance & Administration shall be filed with the minutes of the meeting at which this Resolution was adopted. The General Manager is hereby authorized to execute, and the Secretary is hereby authorized to attest and deliver, the Declaration of Trust.

Section 2. The District is hereby authorized to purchase shares in the Trust from time to time with available funds of the District, and to redeem some or all of those shares from time to time as such funds are needed.

Section 3. The District is hereby authorized to invest available funds of the District from time to time in one or more Individual Portfolios managed by the Investment Adviser to the Trust and described in the Program Guide.

Section 4. The appropriate officers, agents and employees of the District are hereby authorized and directed in the name and on behalf of the District to take all actions and to make and execute any and all certificates, requisitions, agreements, notices, consents, warrants and other documents, and any changes, amendments, modifications, or waivers thereto which they, or any of them, might deem necessary or appropriate in order to accomplish the purposes of this Resolution.

Section 5. This Resolution shall take effect at the earliest date permitted by law.

Section 6. All the recitals in this Resolution are true and correct and this Board of Directors so finds, determines and represents.

PASSED, APPROVED, AND ADOPTED this ____ day of _____, 2020.

Jay Lewitt, President

ATTEST:

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Charles Caspary, Secretary

Keith Lemieux, District Counsel

(SEAL)



July 7, 2020 LVMWD Regular Board Meeting

TO: Board of Directors

FROM: Engineering and External Affairs

**Subject : Calleguas-Las Virgenes Municipal Water District Interconnection Project:
CEQA Finding and Call for Bids**

SUMMARY:

On May 17, 2017, the District entered into a professional services agreement with Cannon Corp Engineering Consultants (Cannon) for the design of a new 30-inch-diameter water main along Lindero Canyon Road, north of Thousand Oaks Boulevard, and new 4-inch and 6-inch recycled water mains. The work is in furtherance of the Calleguas-Las Virgenes Municipal Water District Interconnection Project and comprises the portions of infrastructure to be built by the District. The project will serve to connect the Calleguas Municipal Water District (Calleguas) and District potable systems to provide a backup source of water for both agencies during a complete or partial supply interruption. The 100% plans and specifications for the District's portions of the project are completed and ready for construction bidding. On September 18, 2019, Calleguas certified the attached Final Environmental Impact Report for project.

RECOMMENDATION(S):

Consider the Final Environmental Impact Report prepared by Calleguas Municipal Water District as the lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act; find that changes or alterations have been incorporated to substantially lessen all significant environmental effects as identified in the Final Environmental Impact Report; approve the project together with the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program; authorize the General Manager to file a Notice of Determination with the Los Angeles County Registrar-Recorder/County Clerk; and authorize the issuance of a call for bids for construction of the District's portions of the Calleguas-Las Virgenes Municipal Water District Interconnection Project.

FISCAL IMPACT:

No

ITEM BUDGETED:

Yes

FINANCIAL IMPACT:

There is no financial impact associated with the issuance of a call for bids.

DISCUSSION:

The District and Calleguas each own and operate potable water systems that are largely dependent on imported water supplies. Both agencies are subject to scheduled and unscheduled interruptions of water deliveries that can negatively impact their ability to deliver potable water to their respective customers. On March 10, 2015, the District and Calleguas executed an interconnection agreement to improve the future reliability of their water systems. The interconnection is a cost-effective means to deliver water between the agencies if one were to experience a complete or partial supply interruption, providing mutual benefits to the agencies. Additionally, the interconnection would facilitate the District's filling of Las Virgenes Reservoir during the winter months and future deliveries of water from the Pure Water Project Las Virgenes-Triunfo to Oak Park Water Service on behalf of Triunfo Water & Sanitation District. The project would also enable the District to improve recycled water service through the construction of new pipeline laterals and service connections.

Based on the interconnection agreement and Final Environmental Impact Report, the District is responsible for construction of the "South Interconnection Pipeline", which would connect the District's water system near on Lindero Canyon Road at Thousand Oaks Boulevard to the proposed site of a new Pump Station/Pressure Reducing Station (PS/PRS) at the Los Angeles-Ventura County line. The proposed South Interconnection Pipeline would be installed along the southbound lanes of Lindero Canyon Road in the City of Westlake Village, southward from the proposed PS/PRS site to Thousand Oaks Boulevard. The South Interconnection Pipeline would be comprised of approximately 5,000 linear feet of 30-inch welded steel pipe. The District's work also includes installation of a new recycled water main along Lindero Canyon Road and to Canyon Oak Park.

As part of the call for bids, the District added optional items for work requested by the City of Westlake Village, including installation of a fiber optic conduit and associated appurtenances in the trench with the new water main and repaving of the entire width of the Lindero Canyon Road. These items of work will be discussed with City of Westlake Village representatives prior to recommending award of a construction contract to the successful bidder. If the additional work is to be included in the construction contract, a memorandum of agreement will be executed with the City of Westlake Village to establish the terms for completion of the work, including reimbursement to the District.

As part of the construction of the project, the District proposes to retain the services of a professional consultant to perform inspection and construction management services, as well as a firm to provide cultural resources training and monitoring in compliance with mitigation measures identified in the Final Environmental Impact Report. These activities will be conducted under separate contracts that will be brought back to the Board for approval, as required.

Following is the proposed bid schedule for this project:

- Call for Bids: July 7, 2020
- 1st Advertisement: July 9, 2020
- 2nd Advertisement: July 16, 2020
- Pre-Bid Meeting: July 22, 2020
- Bids due: August 12, 2020 (3:00 pm)
- Bid Opening: August 12, 2020
- Award of Contract: September 1, 2020

The Calleguas-Las Virgenes Interconnection Project will be constructed by both Calleguas and the District. Calleguas and the District executed an interconnection agreement that designates Calleguas as the lead agency for environmental documentation of the project pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). As defined by Section 15367 of the CEQA Guidelines, the lead agency is *“the public agency which has the principal responsibility for carrying out or approving a project which may have a significant impact on the environment.”* Calleguas prepared the Final Environmental Impact Report (FEIR) for the project, which was certified by its Board on September 18, 2019. The District is a responsible agency for the project and must consider the FEIR prepared by Calleguas as the lead agency to reach its own conclusions on whether and how to approve the project involved.

Table 2-1 of the FEIR summarizes the project-specific significant but mitigable environmental impacts and mitigation measures. Staff independently reviewed the proposed mitigation measures and concurs that they substantially lessen the listed significant environmental impacts. As a result, staff proposes that the Board approve the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program included as Appendix C in the FEIR, and find that the District has incorporated changes or alterations to the project that avoid or substantially lessen the significant environmental effects of the project. Staff further recommends that the Board approve the project.

Staff reviewed and finalized the plans and specifications for construction of the pipelines and reviewed Calleguas’ plans for the PS/PRS that will connect to the District's system. Based on these reviews, staff recommends that the Board authorize the issuance of a call for bids for construction of the District's portions of the project.

GOALS:

Provide Safe and Quality Water with Reliable Services

This interconnection is a cost-effective means to deliver water between the District and Calleguas if one were to experience a complete or partial supply interruption. The project would also facilitate the District's filling of the Las Virgenes Reservoir during the winter months, thereby increasing reliability, and allow conveyance of water from the Pure Water Project Las Virgenes-Triunfo to Oak Park Water Service.

Prepared by: Oliver Slosser, P.E., Senior Engineer

ATTACHMENTS:

- Final Environmental Impact Report (FEIR)
- Call for Bids

FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

CALLEGUAS MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT LAS VIRGENES MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT INTERCONNECTION PROJECT

Project No. 450

SCH NO. 2018111008



Lead Agency:

Calleguas Municipal Water District
2100 Olsen Road
Thousand Oaks, California 91360
Mr. Eric Bergh 805/579-7128

August 2019

**FINAL
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT
CALLEGUAS MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT
LAS VIRGENES MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT
INTERCONNECTION PROJECT**

Project No. 450
SCH NO. 2018111008

Prepared for:
Calleguas Municipal Water District
2100 Olsen Road
Thousand Oaks, California 91360

Prepared by:
Padre Associates, Inc.
1861 Knoll Drive
Ventura, California 93003
805/644-2220, 805/644-2050 (fax)

August 2019

Project No. 1802-0331

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LIST OF ACRONYMS & SYMBOLS

AQMP	Air Quality Management Plan
BMP	Best Management Practice
BP	Before Present
CAA	Clean Air Act (Federal)
CAAQS	California ambient air quality standards
CARB	California Environmental Protection Agency Air Resources Board
CCAA	California Clean Air Act
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CESA	California Endangered Species Act
CH ₄	Methane
CMWD	Calleguas Municipal Water District
CNDDB	California Natural Diversity Data Base
CNEL	Community Noise Equivalent Level (24 hour)
CNPS	California Native Plant Society
CO	Carbon monoxide
CO ₂	Carbon dioxide
CO _{2e}	Carbon dioxide, equivalent (greenhouse gases)
CWA	Clean Water Act (Federal)
dBA	Decibel: A - weighted
DWR	California Department of Water Resources
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
ESA	Endangered Species Act (Federal)
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
GHG	Greenhouse Gases
GSA	Groundwater Sustainability Agency
GWP	Global Warming Potential
Hz	Hertz (sound frequency in cycles per second)
LARWQCB	Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board
L _{eq}	Equivalent sound level

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LIST OF ACRONYMS & SYMBOLS

LVMWD	Las Virgenes Municipal Water District
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 (Federal)
MMCO ₂ E	Metric Tons Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (greenhouse gases)
MWD	Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
N ₂ O	Nitrous oxide
NAAQS	National ambient air quality standards
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NOP	Notice of Preparation
NO _x	Oxides of nitrogen
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
PM _{2.5}	Particulate Matter with an aerodynamic diameter of 2.5 microns or less
PM ₁₀	Particulate Matter with an aerodynamic diameter of 10 microns or less
PPV	Peak Particle Velocity (vibration)
PRS	Pressure Regulating Station (proposed)
PS	Pump Station (proposed)
ROC	Reactive Organic Compounds
SCAQMD	South Coast Air Quality Management District
SCE	Southern California Edison
SO _x	Oxides of sulfur
SWPPP	Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load (water quality)
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	United States Geological Survey
VCAPCD	Ventura County Air Pollution Control District
WDR	Waste Discharge Requirement

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 DOCUMENT PURPOSE AND LEGAL AUTHORITY

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires that local, regional, and State agencies and special purpose districts prepare an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for any discretionary action that may have the potential to significantly affect the quality of the environment. The Calleguas Municipal Water District (CMWD) has prepared this EIR for the Calleguas Municipal Water District-Las Virgenes Municipal Water District Interconnection Project.

In accordance with Section 15121 of the State CEQA Guidelines, the purpose of this EIR is to serve as an informational document that:

"...will inform public agency decision-makers and the public generally of the significant environmental effects of a project, identify possible ways to minimize the significant effects, and describe reasonable alternatives to the project..."

The subject project would be implemented by both CMWD and the Las Virgenes Municipal Water District (LVMWD), the project proponents. However, CMWD and LVMWD have entered into an Interconnection Agreement which specifies that CMWD will be the lead agency under CEQA. As defined by Section 15367 of the State CEQA Guidelines, the lead agency is "the public agency which has the principal responsibility for carrying out or approving a project which may have a significant impact on the environment."

1.2 LEAD AGENCY

Calleguas Municipal Water District
2100 Olsen Road
Thousand Oaks, California 91360
Contact: Eric Bergh (805) 579-7128

1.3 PROJECT BACKGROUND

1.3.1 Summary of Existing CMWD Operations

CMWD is an independent special district that was formed by the voters of southern Ventura County in 1953 for the purpose of providing a safe, reliable water supply. Named for the watershed in which it is located, CMWD is a public agency established under the Municipal Water District Act of 1911. It is governed by a five-member board of directors elected by voters to represent each of the five geographic divisions within the CMWD service area.

In 1960, CMWD became a member agency of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD), which provides wholesale water from the Colorado River via the Colorado Aqueduct and from northern California via the California State Water Project (SWP). The SWP is comprised of more than 700 miles of aqueducts, tunnels, siphons, and pipelines as well as 34 storage facilities, 30 dams, 23 pumping plants, and 9 hydroelectric power generation plants, which transport surface water from the Clifton Court Forebay in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta down to Lake Perris, the SWP's southernmost reservoir.

Under normal operating conditions, CMWD receives MWD water brought south by the SWP and treated at the Jensen Treatment Plant in Granada Hills. Water from MWD that is not immediately distributed to purveyors is stored either at 10,000 acre-foot Lake Bard located in Thousand Oaks or at CMWD's Las Posas Aquifer Storage and Recovery Wellfield. When water is drawn from Lake Bard it is treated at the Lake Bard Water Filtration Plant. Water pumped from the Las Posas Basin is disinfected at the wellfield before entering the CMWD system.

Approximately three-quarters of Ventura County residents (roughly 660,000 people) rely on CMWD for all or part of their water. CMWD distributes high quality drinking water on a wholesale basis to 19 cities, local water agencies, and investor-owned and mutual water companies throughout southeast Ventura County. These retail purveyors receive water through 140 miles of large-diameter pipelines operated and maintained by CMWD. In turn, these purveyors deliver water to area residents, businesses, and agricultural customers. Only a small portion of the water delivered by CMWD (approximately 5 percent) is used for agricultural purposes. Agricultural demands are generally met by other agencies or private entities using untreated surface water, recycled wastewater, and groundwater from various basins underlying the area.

1.3.2 Summary of Existing LVMWD Operations

Formed in 1958, LVMWD is a municipal water district organized and operating pursuant to California Water Code Sections 71000 *et seq.* A Board of Directors elected by the District for four-year term governs LVMWD. LVMWD provides potable water, wastewater treatment, recycled water and biosolids composting to more than 70,000 people.

The LVMWD service area comprises a 122-square mile area in western Los Angeles County, including the incorporated cities of Agoura Hills, Calabasas, Hidden Hills, and Westlake Village as well as unincorporated portions of Los Angeles County. LVMWD's potable water is provided almost entirely through wholesale purchases from MWD. The SWP water is treated at Jensen Filtration Plant prior to delivery to LVMWD. LVMWD typically serves approximately 25,000 acre-feet of potable water annually. The potable water system includes 25 tanks, 24 pumping stations, 394 miles of main lines, the 10,000 acre-foot Las Virgenes Reservoir, and the Westlake Filtration Plant, capable of producing 18 million gallons of water a day.

LVMWD owns and operates the Las Virgenes Reservoir, located just south of Westlake Village. The Las Virgenes Reservoir is filled with imported water and is withdrawn and replenished as needed. In low demand season, LVMWD puts water into the reservoir, while in high demand season LVMWD draws upon the reservoir to meet demands. In addition to serving as a seasonal storage facility, the reservoir also provides emergency storage capacity that can be used during imported water outages. Following a major earthquake that disrupts imported water delivery from MWD, the Las Virgenes Reservoir would be the only local supply within LVMWD's service area.

LVMWD through a Joint Powers Agreement with Triunfo Water and Sanitation District also operates a municipal wastewater collection system and treatment plant (Tapia Water Reclamation Facility) and distributes recycled water. The system begins at the Tapia Water Reclamation Facility, where wastewater is treated to a high level, allowing it to be distributed for non-potable uses such as landscape irrigation and various commercial uses. The JPA also owns and operates a distribution system, consisting of pipelines, pump stations, tanks and reservoirs, and associated appurtenances to deliver the recycled water to areas of Los Angeles and Ventura counties. The JPA has proposed the Pure Water Project which would take surplus recycled water and process it through an advanced treatment facility; then store it at Las Virgenes Reservoir for subsequent additional treatment and ultimately delivery as drinking water.

1.3.3 Project Purpose and Need

Both CMWD and LVMWD own and operate potable water systems largely dependent on imported water supply from MWD. Both agencies are also vulnerable to supply outages that can adversely impact their ability to deliver potable water to their respective customers. To improve water reliability, CMWD and LVMWD propose to interconnect their systems.

The project is of mutual benefit and would improve system reliability. For both agencies, the interconnection is considered a cost-effective means of receiving potable water for their customers, if either agency experiences either a complete or partial supply outage not significantly affecting the supply of the other agency. Additionally, the interconnection would facilitate LVMWD's filling of their Westlake Reservoir during the winter months. The project would also enable LVMWD to expand recycled water service within its service area through construction of new pipeline laterals and service connections.

1.4 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

Section 15124(b) of the State CEQA Guidelines states that the project description shall contain "a statement of the objectives sought by the proposed project" and that "the statement of objectives should include the underlying purpose of the project." The objectives of the project proponent facilitate development and evaluation of alternatives, and preparation of findings. The objectives of the proposed project are:

- Improve the reliability and flexibility of both CMWD and LVMWD potable water storage and distribution systems.
- Improve the ability of both CMWD and LVMWD to provide potable water to existing customers during periods of reduced imported water supply.
- Reduce the risk for potential water shortages associated with natural disasters and required system maintenance.

1.5 SCOPE AND CONTENT

1.5.1 Notice of Preparation

Based on an Initial Study prepared for the proposed project (see Appendix A), an EIR was deemed necessary. A Notice of Preparation (NOP) was prepared and distributed with the Initial Study to responsible and trustee agencies, interested members of the public, and the State Clearinghouse on October 31, 2018. Seven response letters to the NOP were received (see Appendix B):

- **Katy Sanchez, Native American Heritage Commission.** In a letter dated November 20, 2018, Ms. Sanchez described the process and requirements for tribal consultation and provided recommendations for cultural resources assessments.
- **Pete Cooke, California Department of Toxic Substances Control.** In a letter dated November 27, 2018, Mr. Cooke identified requirements for the Draft EIR, including identifying any current or past releases of hazardous wastes/substances at the project site, identifying and assessing any contaminated sites in the project area, identifying the mechanism to initiate investigation and/or remediation of contaminated sites, and addressing the potential for discovery of soil contamination during construction.
- **Jeffrey Specter, City of Thousand Oaks.** In a letter dated November 28, 2018, Mr. Specter requested that jurisdictional and land use information regarding project components within the City be corrected.
- **Ping Chang, Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG).** In a letter dated November 30, 2018, Ping Chang indicated the proposed project should demonstrate consistency with the Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Community Strategies which was adopted by SCAG in 2016.
- **Miya Edmonson, California Department of Transportation (Caltrans).** In a letter dated November 30, 2018, Ms. Edmonson indicated that transportation of heavy construction equipment may require Caltrans transportation permits, and the proposed project should be designed to discharge clean run-off water, and elements to capture storm water should be considered including permeable pavement, landscaping, and trees.
- **Erinn Wilson, California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW).** In a letter dated December 7, 2018, Ms. Wilson provided recommendations to assess and mitigate impacts to biological resources, including oak trees, least Bell's vireo, State-listed species, wetlands, sensitive plant communities, nesting birds, and wildlife movement.
- **Toan Duong, Los Angeles County Public Works (LACPW).** In an e-mail dated December 12, 2018, Toan Duong indicated the proposed pipeline would cross several storm drains, and a permit would be required for any new connections or impacts to LACPW storm drain or sewer facilities.

1.5.2 EIR Scope

This EIR addresses the following issue areas identified based on the findings of the Initial Study and review of responses to the NOP that warrant further study and analysis:

- Air quality and greenhouse gas emissions.
- Water resources.
- Biological resources.
- Noise and vibration.
- Cultural resources.
- Hazards and hazardous materials.
- Aesthetics.

Effects not found to be significant are identified in the attached Initial Study and are discussed in Section 4.8 of this EIR. The EIR identifies any significant environmental impacts, and recommends technically feasible mitigation measures, where possible, that would reduce or eliminate significant environmental effects.

The Alternatives section of this EIR (Section 5.0) is prepared in accordance with Section 15126.6 of the State CEQA Guidelines. The purpose of this analysis is to determine whether there is a feasible way to achieve the basic objectives of the project, while reducing environmental impacts (Public Resources Code, § 21002.1.). CEQA also requires the EIR to identify any alternatives that were considered by the Lead Agency but were rejected as infeasible, including a brief explanation of the underlying reasons for that determination. The EIR also includes an analysis of potential impacts associated with the No Project Alternative. The merits of the various alternatives that would meet most of the basic project objectives are discussed in Section 5.3. Section 5.4 discusses alternatives considered but determined to be infeasible and identifies the "environmentally superior" alternative.

The level of detail contained throughout this EIR is consistent with the requirements of CEQA and recent court decisions. The State CEQA Guidelines provide the standard by which the adequacy of this EIR is determined. The Guidelines state:

"An EIR should be prepared with a sufficient degree of analysis to provide decision-makers with information which enables them to make a decision which intelligently takes account of environmental consequences. An evaluation of the environmental effects of a proposed project need not be exhaustive, but the sufficiency of an EIR is to be reviewed in the light of what is reasonably feasible. Disagreement among experts does not make an EIR inadequate, but the EIR should summarize the main points of disagreement among the experts. The courts have looked not for perfection but for adequacy, completeness, and a good faith effort at full disclosure." [emphasis added] (Section 15151).

1.6 RESPONSIBLE AND TRUSTEE AGENCIES

The State CEQA Guidelines define "lead", "responsible", and "trustee" agencies. CMWD and LVMWD are public agencies that have the principal responsibility for carrying out and approving the proposed project. Based on the Interconnection Agreement between CMWD and LVMWD, CMWD is the lead agency. As defined in Section 15381 of the State CEQA Guidelines, responsible agencies are public agencies with discretionary approval power over the project. As a water project, the proposed project is exempt from local building and zoning ordinances under Section 53091 of the California Government Code. The proposed project would not require any discretionary permits; therefore, there are no responsible agencies for this project.

As defined in Section 15386 of the State CEQA Guidelines, trustee agencies are State agencies having jurisdiction by law over the natural resources affected by a project. Based upon this definition, the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, which has jurisdiction over biological resources that may be impacted by the proposed project, is a trustee agency.

1.7 MITIGATION MONITORING PLAN

Pursuant to California Resources Code Section 21081.6, a Mitigation Monitoring Plan will be developed to ensure the implementation of mitigation measures necessary to reduce or eliminate identified significant impacts. The Plan, if one is necessary, will be adopted by the CMWD Board of Directors in conjunction with the findings required under CEQA, when the Board certifies the EIR and approves the project.

1.8 PROJECT APPROVALS AND PERMITS

Project implementation may require CMWD to obtain permits and/or other forms of approval or regulatory review from Federal, State and local agencies. These agencies may include, but are not limited to, the following:

1.8.1 State Agencies

- State Water Resources Control Board - National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Construction Stormwater Permit.
- State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water Amendment to Domestic Water Supply Permit.

1.8.2 Local Agencies

- City of Thousand Oaks Public Works Department – Roadway Encroachment Permit (pipeline installation).
- County of Ventura Public Works Department – Roadway Encroachment Permit (pipeline installation).
- Ventura County Watershed Protection District – Encroachment Permit (storm drain crossing).
- City of Westlake Village Public Works Department – Roadway Encroachment Permit (pipeline installation).

1.9 CERTIFICATION OF THE FINAL EIR

The Draft EIR was circulated for review by public agencies and interested members of the public from June 25 through August 16, 2019. CMWD has prepared responses to all comments on the adequacy of the Draft EIR received during this period. This Final EIR is comprised of the Draft EIR (revised as needed to address comments), comments, and responses to comments received during circulation of the Draft EIR. Changes to the Draft EIR are shown in underline (new text) and strike-out (deleted text) mode.

At the time the project is approved, the mandated CEQA Findings and the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program will be adopted (see Appendix C). CMWD is the lead agency for the EIR and has the responsibility of determining the adequacy of the EIR pursuant to CEQA.

1.10 EARLY IMPLEMENTATION OF MITIGATION

Two mitigation measures identified in the Draft EIR were implemented during the public review period to facilitate final site selection and engineering design. The Extended Phase I Testing Program included as part of Mitigation Measure MM CR-1 was completed in June 2019, with no cultural materials observed. Other portions of Mitigation Measure MM CR-1 would be implemented during project construction, including a worker sensitivity program and notification of the discovery of human remains. Soil testing required as Mitigation Measure MM HAZ-1 was completed in July 2019 and determined that soil conditions at the PS/PRS site are not considered hazardous. Therefore, the finding of Impact HAZ-2 (exposure of the public and the environment to contaminated soil) was changed to less than significant. Additional information regarding these impacts is provided in Sections 4.5 and 4.6 of this Final EIR.

1.11 PROJECT DESIGN CHANGES

Engineering design was ongoing during the public review period and resulted in minor modifications to the following project components:

- The proposed surge tanks were deleted from the underground pump station (see revised Figure 3-5).
- The proposed underground turn-out (meter station and control valve vault) was revised to add a flow monitoring manhole and relocate the meter station access manhole (see revised Figure 3-7).
- The proposed four new air/vacuum relief valves for the Lindero Feeder No. 2 pipeline were deleted from the project and replaced with the conversion of existing combination air valves to controlled venting vacuum relief valves and adding one new controlled venting vacuum relief valve. Two additional existing combination air valves located at CMWD's Westlake Reservoir would be converted to controlled venting vacuum relief valves (see revised Figure 3-4).

These changes would not result in any new impacts or substantive changes to impacts identified in the Draft EIR. Design changes at the proposed pump station and turn-out/meter station would be located underground and would not alter the construction disturbance footprint and associated potential impacts to aesthetics, cultural resources, biological resources and noise. Design changes of the proposed air/vacuum relief valves for the Lindero Feeder No. 2 pipeline would occur within the CMWD easement along the pipeline in locations very close to that assessed in the Draft EIR. The newly proposed conversion of two air valves at the Westlake Reservoir was not included in the Draft EIR; however, this component would be located entirely within this CMWD facility and consist of minor valve modifications that would not result in any new ground disturbance.

2.0 SUMMARY

This section has been prepared in accordance with the Section 15123 of the State CEQA Guidelines, and is divided into three components. The first summarizes the characteristics of the proposed project; the second identifies potential environmental impacts, mitigation measures, and residual impacts; and the third component is a summary and comparison of the alternatives considered.

2.1 PROJECT SYNOPSIS

2.1.1 Lead Agency

Calleguas Municipal Water District
2100 Olsen Road
Thousand Oaks, California 91360

Contact: Eric Bergh (805) 579-7128

2.1.2 Location

The proposed project includes several components, mostly located within or near Lindero Canyon Road between Thousand Oaks Boulevard and Kanan Road in eastern Ventura County and western Los Angeles County (see Figure 3-1). The proposed North interconnection pipeline would be located within the public right-of-way of roadways in the City of Thousand Oaks (see Figure 3-2). The South ~~segment of the~~ interconnection pipeline (excluding the tie-in to the pump station [PS] and pressure regulating station [PRS]) and the Yerba Buena recycled water pipeline extension would be located within the Lindero Canyon Road public right-of-way in the City of Westlake Village (see Figure 3-3).

The proposed PS/PRS site is located in unincorporated Ventura County on assessor's parcel number (APN) 800-0-180-285 within the Oak Park Planning Area (see Figures 3-2 and 3-5). The PS/PRS site has a land use designation of public open space (POS) in the Oak Park Area Plan, which is zoned OS-40 ac (open space, 40-acre minimum parcel size). The western portion of the proposed permanent access road and pipeline easement (described in Section 2.1.3.3) would be located on APN 800-0-180-295 within the City of Thousand Oaks which is zoned RPD-1.5U-SP (residential planned development, 1.5 dwellings per net acre, specific plan).

The Canyon Oaks Park Lateral recycled water pipeline alignment is located within the City of Westlake Village in an area zoned OS (open space). The Lindero Pump Station No. 1 is located in the City of Thousand Oaks in an area zoned PL (public lands).

2.1.3 Project Description

The proposed project is comprised of the following primary components:

- North interconnection pipeline with new turn-out (CMWD).
- South interconnection pipeline (LVMWD).
- Co-located PS and PRS (combined PS/PRS) (CMWD/LVMWD).
- Lindero Pump Station No. 1 reverse flow valve upgrade (CMWD).

- New or converted ~~Up to four new~~ air/vacuum relief valves to address water pressure surge on the Lindero Feeder No. 2 pipeline (CMWD).
- Yerba Buena recycled water pipeline extension (LVMWD).
- Canyon Oaks Park Lateral recycled water pipeline (LVMWD).

2.1.3.1 North Interconnection Pipeline

This project component consists of the pipeline segment between the connection with CMWD's existing Lindero Feeder No. 2 pipeline located at the Kanan Road/Lindero Canyon Road intersection and the proposed PS/PRS site (see Figures 3-2 and 3-3). This alignment requires the construction of a new turn-out (meter station and control valve vault) at southeast corner of this intersection and a change in ownership of the Lindero Feeder No. 2 segment between Falling Star Avenue and Kanan Road from Oak Park Water Service back to CMWD. The proposed North interconnection pipeline would be buried under the traffic lanes of Lindero Canyon Road northward from the PS/PRS site to Kanan Road.

The North interconnection pipeline would be composed of approximately 6,300 linear feet of 30-inch inside diameter cement mortar-lined and coated welded steel pipe. Blow-offs would be provided at low points to enable draining of the pipeline when necessary and air/vacuum relief valves would be provided to allow for safe draining and filling of the pipeline and to protect the pipeline from damage from surge (water hammer). Isolation valves would be provided at the connection with Lindero Feeder No. 2, at the connection pipelines to the new turn-out, and at the PS/PRS site. Pipeline access manholes would be provided about every 1,000 feet along the alignment.

2.1.3.2 South Interconnection Pipeline

This project component consists of the pipeline segment between LVMWD's system (at the Thousand Oaks Boulevard/Lindero Canyon Road intersection) and the proposed PS/PRS site (see Figure 3-3). The proposed South interconnection pipeline would be installed under the southbound lanes of Lindero Canyon Road within the City of Westlake Village, southward from the PS/PRS site to Thousand Oaks Boulevard.

The South interconnection pipeline would be composed of approximately 5,000 linear feet of 30-inch inside diameter cement mortar-lined and coated welded steel pipe. Blow-offs would be provided at low points to enable draining of the pipeline when needed and air/vacuum relief valves would be provided to allow for safe draining and filling of the pipeline and to protect the pipeline from damage from surge (water hammer). Isolation valves would be provided at the connection with existing potable water pipelines at Thousand Oaks Boulevard and Lindero Canyon Road and within the proposed PS/PRS site. LVMWD would also provide the City of Westlake Village the opportunity to install a new fiber optics conduit and associated appurtenances in the trench with the new pipeline.

2.1.3.3 Pump Station (PS) and Pressure Regulating Station (PRS)

The interconnection PS, PRS, and related facilities would be constructed on a single site. A proposed site has been identified just north of the Ventura County boundary and east of Lindero Canyon Road based on distance from residences/schools, existing easement encumbrances, sufficient space for the facility, constructability requirements, and geologic characteristics.

The 0.77-acre PS/PRS site would be purchased in fee from the Rancho Simi Recreation and Park District. CMWD would also obtain a 0.55-acre permanent access and pipeline easement immediately west of the PS/PRS site to accommodate a proposed access road, pipelines, and utility services. The footprint of the PS, PRS, and related facilities would cover approximately 17 percent of the 0.77-acre PS/PRS site (see Figure 3-5). The PS/PRS site would include:

- Pumps, electrical equipment, and metering equipment, ~~and surge control equipment~~ located within underground vaults.
- Two parallel pressure regulating control valves located in an underground concrete vault to provide the estimated range of flow rates (6.2 cubic feet per second [cfs] to 30 cfs) within the expected range of system pressures.
- Southern California Edison (SCE) electrical service equipment located within an underground concrete vault (if allowed by SCE).

An unpaved access road would be provided from Lindero Canyon Road. A permanent standby electrical generator is not proposed; however, sufficient room at the site would be provided should a mobile generator be needed. Once construction has been completed, the only visible surface features would be manholes, hatches, air vents, and possibly a small antenna.

2.1.3.4 Lindero Pump Station No. 1 Reverse Flow Valve Upgrade

The proposed project includes upgrades to CMWD's existing Lindero Pump Station No. 1 reverse flow valve to facilitate conveying potable water from CMWD's Oak Park region to its Conejo Valley region during operation of the proposed interconnection. Lindero Pump Station No. 1 is located approximately 650 feet southeast of the Erbes Road/Avenida De Las Flores intersection in the City of Thousand Oaks (see Figure 3-1). The proposed upgrade is comprised of one upsized control valve and related piping improvements.

2.1.3.5 Air/Vacuum Relief Valves for the Lindero Feeder No. 2 Pipeline

Two existing combination air valves along the Lindero Feeder No. 2 pipeline would be converted to controlled venting vacuum relief valves to address water pressure surge. In addition, one new controlled venting vacuum relief valve would be installed just outside the green at the North Ranch Country Club golf course within the CMWD easement. Two existing combination air valves would be converted to controlled venting vacuum relief valves at the Westlake Reservoir on CMWD property (see Figure 3-4).

~~The proposed project includes installation of up to four new air/vacuum relief valves for CMWD's existing Lindero Feeder No. 2 pipeline to help protect CMWD's existing pipelines and the proposed North segment of the interconnection pipeline from potential damage resulting from surge. Depending on the results of a surge analysis to be conducted as part of the final engineering design, the project may include one or more of these new air/vacuum relief valves, one or more surge tanks at the pump station (described in Section 3.2.3), or a combination of both.~~

~~The potential locations for the new air/vacuum relief valves are within existing CMWD permanent easements at the North Ranch Country Club golf course (see Figure 3-4). To the extent feasible, the new air/vacuum relief valves would be located in areas that would not conflict with golfing activities. The proposed air/vacuum valves would be enclosed within a small metal cabinet mounted on a concrete pad.~~

2.1.3.6 Yerba Buena Recycled Water Pipeline Extension

Currently, the Yerba Buena Elementary School utilizes recycled water provided by LVMWD for landscape irrigation. LVMWD proposes to install approximately 1,300 linear feet of buried 6-inch diameter polyvinyl chloride (PVC) pipe under the northbound lanes of Lindero Canyon Road (see Figure 3-3). This pipeline would replace the existing service lateral to the Yerba Buena Elementary School and formalize their connection with a new meter location closer to the school campus.

2.1.3.7 Canyon Oaks Park Lateral Recycled Water Pipeline

LVMWD proposes to install up to 800 linear feet of buried 4-inch diameter PVC pipe to connect the existing recycled water pipeline along Lindero Canyon Road to Canyon Oaks Park to provide recycled water for irrigation purposes (see Figure 3-3). Currently, the park is irrigated with potable water.

2.2 ALTERNATIVES

The selection of alternatives is consistent with Section 15126.6 of the State CEQA Guidelines and focuses on those that would meet most of project's basic objectives, avoid or reduce environmental impacts, and provide a reasonable range of alternatives for analysis and comparison.

The selection of alternatives is limited by the fact that the project would link two existing water systems with discrete service areas and distribution system end points. Therefore, alternative pipeline alignments and alternative PS/PRS sites are very limited. Although utility conflicts may occur, pipeline alignments within a public right-of-way are preferred as they do not require acquisition of easements on private property which can be a lengthy and costly process. In addition, pipeline installation outside public rights-of-way is more likely to result in land use conflicts and environmental impacts. Therefore, pipeline alternatives crossing undeveloped areas were not considered in this analysis. Lindero Canyon Road is the only public right-of-way that could be used to link the two systems. Therefore, pipeline alignment alternatives are based on Lindero Canyon Road and intersecting streets.

The selection of alternative pump station sites is also limited by the existing layout of the CMWD and LVMWD potable water distribution systems. Therefore, the pump station site needs to be located in the vicinity of the water distribution system end points. A facility siting study was prepared by Phoenix Civil Engineering (2016), which identified four pump station sites based on four factors:

1. Site is vacant (no structures or active agriculture).
2. Large enough to accommodate the pump station, pressure regulating station, and related components.
3. Relatively level.
4. Sufficiently distant from schools and residences to minimize construction and operational noise impacts.

Site 2 identified in the facility siting study was selected as the proposed PS/PRS site. The other three sites are located within 1,220 feet of the proposed PS/PRS site and are considered as alternative pump station sites.

The draft Preliminary Design Report (PDR) prepared by Phoenix Civil Engineering in January 2018 recommended a standard above-ground pump station housed in a masonry building. A conceptual architectural plan and landscaping plan were then developed to address aesthetic considerations. Following completion of the draft PDR, CMWD staff attended a series of meetings to present the project to the Rancho Simi Recreation and Park District (RSRPD) Oak Park Committee, RSRPD Board of Directors, and Oak Park Municipal Advisory Council (MAC). Based on feedback at these meetings, CMWD staff determined it was necessary to evaluate the feasibility of constructing the PS and PRS underground (similar to the CMWD's Lake Sherwood Pump Station). The proposed project is underground pump station; therefore, an aboveground pump station is considered as an alternative.

2.2.1 No Project Alternative

The purpose of describing and analyzing the No Project Alternative is to allow the decision-makers to compare the impacts of approving the proposed project with the impacts of not approving the proposed project. Under the No Project Alternative, none of the proposed facilities would be constructed.

The No Project Alternative does not meet the purpose and need of the project or any of the project objectives. In addition, the project benefits would not be realized, including reducing the potential for shortages of potable water to existing communities in the event of natural disasters.

2.2.2 North Interconnection Pipeline Alignment Alternatives

A pipeline alignment study was prepared for the project by Phoenix Civil Engineering (2019) which identified several alignments for the North interconnection pipeline, including the proposed project. Three other pipeline alignments (see Figure 5-1) are utilized as alternatives for the purposes of this EIR:

- Alternative Alignment A leaves the proposed alignment along Lindero Canyon Road at Lakeview Canyon Road, extends west to Falling Star Avenue where it turns north and ends at the alternative tie-in to Lindero Feeder No. 2 at Kanan Road.
- Alternative Alignment B leaves the proposed alignment along Lindero Canyon Road near the North Ranch Pavilions driveway, extends west and northwest through parking lots, then extends northeast along Falling Star Avenue and ends at a tie-in to Lindero Feeder No. 2 at Kanan Road. This alignment may require nighttime pipeline installation to reduce disruption of vehicle traffic, parking, and access to businesses within the North Ranch Pavilions shopping center.
- Alternative Alignment C extends from the proposed alignment west on Kanan Road to connect to Lindero Feeder No. 2 at the Kanan Road/Falling Star Avenue intersection.

An alternative alignment was also considered through the greenbelt area bordering the North Ranch Pavilions shopping center on the east (Lindero Canyon Road side); however, this alignment was determined to be infeasible due to restrictions in use due to Southern California Edison utility easements that prevent a water pipeline from being installed in this area.

An alternative pipeline alignment located west of Lindero Canyon Road between Rockfield Street and Lakeview Canyon Road was initially considered within an undeveloped area underneath high-voltage power lines (greenbelt alternative). Due to required clearance distance between the power lines and construction equipment and underground utility congestion, this alternative was determined to be infeasible and not considered further.

2.2.3 Pump Station Site Alternatives

Three alternative pump station locations are utilized as alternatives for the purposes of this EIR:

- Pump Station Site A: located in Ventura County immediately east of Lindero Canyon Road and approximately 200 feet north of the proposed PS/PRS site on parcel numbers 800-0-180-285 and -295.
- Pump Station Site B: located in the City of Westlake Village immediately west of Lindero Canyon Road and approximately 350 feet southwest of the proposed PS/PRS site on parcel number 2056-002-900.
- Pump Station Site C: located in the City of Westlake Village immediately east of Lindero Canyon Road and approximately 1,000 feet south of the proposed PS/PRS site on parcel number 2056-002-900.

Each of these pump station sites would be served by the North and South interconnection pipelines as shown in Figure 3-2 and 3-3. However, the lengths of the pipelines would be different to suit the changed location of connection to the pump station.

2.2.4 Aboveground Pump Station Alternative

This alternative is based on preliminary designs developed in 2017, in which the pumps would be housed in a masonry building and pressure regulating control valves would be located outside the building. The building would consist of three rooms: one for the pumps, one for the electrical equipment, and a small restroom for staff working at this remote facility. The building would be approximately 70 feet by 40 feet and 20 to 30 feet tall and be constructed of concrete masonry block in the Mediterranean architectural style with a stucco finish, arches, and wrought-iron style decorative elements. The 103 foot by 194 foot facility (pump building, pressure regulating control valves, fire department access, flow meters) would be surrounded by fencing and landscaping.

2.3 SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Tables 2-1 and 2-2 summarize the identified significant and less than significant environmental impacts for each resource/issue area analyzed in the EIR and proposed mitigation measures. No significant unavoidable impacts were identified, mitigation measures provided would reduce all impacts to less than significant levels.

2.4 ENVIRONMENTALLY SUPERIOR ALTERNATIVE

The No Project Alternative is considered environmentally superior due its lesser impacts overall (see Table 5-1). If the No Project Alternative is considered environmentally superior, Section 15126.6(e)(2) of the State CEQA Guidelines requires identification of the environmentally superior alternative among the other alternatives.

Based on the impact scores presented in Table 5-1, the proposed project would have the same or lesser impacts as any of the alternatives analyzed. Therefore, the proposed project is considered the environmentally superior project.

Table 2-1. Summary of Project-Specific Significant but Mitigable Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURES
<p>Impact AQ-1: Construction activities associated with implementation of the proposed project would result in air pollutant emissions that may affect regional or local air quality – significant, but mitigable.</p> <p>Construction of new facilities would generate air pollutant emissions, including exhaust emissions from heavy equipment, heavy-duty trucks and worker vehicles. In addition, earthwork (excavation, trenching, stockpiling, loading earth material, etc.), vehicle operation on unpaved surfaces, and wind erosion of exposed soil and soil stockpiles would generate fugitive dust. Peak day construction PM₁₀ emissions within Los Angeles County (SCAB) would exceed the applicable Local Significance Threshold and are considered significant. The portion of the project within Los Angeles County is subject to SCAQMD Rule 403. The portion of the project within Ventura County is subject to relevant VCAPCD requirements. Best available control measures from both jurisdictions to minimize fugitive dust have been provided as mitigation measures.</p>	<p>MM AQ-1: Applicable construction mitigation measures listed in Section 7.4 of the VCAPCD Air Quality Assessment Guidelines and applicable Best Available Control Measures listed in SCAQMD Rule 403 would be implemented.</p>
<p>Impact BIO-1: Construction of the PS and PRS would occur adjacent to aquatic habitat in Lindero Creek that may support western pond turtle and two-striped garter snake – significant, but mitigable.</p> <p>The suitability of Lindero Creek to support these species is reduced by development of the upper watershed with residential and golf course land uses, channelization of the lower reach (Lake Lindero Country Club), surrounding residential development and roadway culverts. In addition, tracks of potential predators of these species (raccoon, coyote) were commonly observed in the streambed of Lindero Creek during the field survey. Western pond turtle and two-striped garter snake have not been reported from the Lindero Canyon watershed and were not observed during the field survey. However, focused surveys for these two species were not conducted. The proposed temporary construction easement is located immediately west of Lindero Creek, and construction activities may adversely affect these species (if present) through inadvertent mortality.</p>	<p>MM BIO-1: Aquatic Reptile Surveys and Exclusion Measures.</p> <p>Focused surveys for western pond turtle and two-striped garter snake shall be conducted in Lindero Creek adjacent to the PS/PRS site no more than seven days prior to any earthwork or vegetation removal. If any of these species are detected, exclusion fencing (Ertec special-status species fencing, or equivalent) shall be installed along the eastern boundary of the temporary construction easement area near Lindero Creek.</p>

Table 2-1. Continued

DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURES
<p>Impact BIO-2: Pipeline installation and other project-related construction activities may disrupt breeding of migratory birds – significant, but mitigable.</p> <p>Vegetation (including landscaping) removal would occur at the PS/PRS site, air/vacuum relief valve sites, and along the Canyon Oaks Park Lateral pipeline alignment. Vegetation removal, noise, dust, and heavy equipment activity associated with project construction may result in direct impacts (loss of nests during vegetation removal) and indirect impacts (nest abandonment, alteration of breeding behavior) to breeding birds. These impacts may result in violation of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and Sections 3503 and 3513 of the California Fish and Game Code and are considered potentially significant.</p>	<p>MM BIO-2: Breeding Migratory Bird Avoidance Measures. Vegetation removal and pipeline installation and related construction activity adjacent to tree windrows or native vegetation shall avoid the migratory bird and raptor breeding season (February 15 to August 15).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If construction in these areas cannot be avoided during this period, a nest survey within the area of impact and a 200 foot buffer for passerines and any available raptor nesting areas within 500 feet shall be conducted by a qualified biologist no earlier than 14 days and no later than 5 days prior to any native habitat removal or ground disturbance to determine if any nests are present. • If an active nest is discovered during the survey, a buffer of 200 feet for migratory birds or 500 feet for raptors (or as determined by the biologist based on a field assessment) shall be established around the nest. The buffer area may be reduced if nest monitoring by a qualified biologist indicates construction activities are not adversely affecting nesting success. No construction activity shall occur within the buffer area until a biologist determines that the nest is abandoned, or fledglings are adequately independent from the adults.
<p>Impact N-1: Noise generated by project construction activities may adversely affect noise-sensitive receptors – significant, but mitigable.</p> <p>A peak day during construction was used to estimate construction noise at sensitive receptors in proximity to project-related construction activities. Construction noise analysis scenarios are based on potential impacts to noise-sensitive receptors as defined in the Ventura County General Plan noise policies. Other affected cities do not have construction-related noise standards other than municipal code prohibitions for nighttime construction work. Noise modeling indicates Ventura County General Plan construction noise policy thresholds would not be exceeded. Nighttime construction work would be very limited in duration and scope, but would violate the municipal codes of the City of Thousand Oaks and the City of Westlake Village. Therefore, construction noise impacts are considered potentially significant.</p>	<p>MM N-1. The project shall comply with applicable municipal codes restricting nighttime construction work:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obtain a permit for nighttime (after 7 p.m.) pipeline tie-in work to the Lindero Feeder No. 2 from the City of Thousand Oaks Public Works Director in accordance with Section 8-11.01 of the City's Municipal Code. • Obtain written permission from the Westlake Village City Manager for nighttime (after 7 p.m.) pipeline tie-in work to the LVMWD potable water system in accordance with Section 4.4.050(D) of the City's Municipal Code.

Table 2-1. Continued

DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURES
<p>Impact CR-1: Project-related excavation has the potential to adversely affect unreported archeological resources – significant, but mitigable.</p> <p>Based on the cultural resources records search and previous archeological field surveys, no previously recorded cultural resources are located within or immediately adjacent to proposed pipeline alignments or facility sites. The PS/PRS site is located near a stream, which are commonly sites of prehistoric occupation by Native Americans. An isolated prehistoric artifact (P-19-100211) was recorded within 260 feet of the PS/PRS site. Construction of the PS, PRS, and related facilities would require extensive excavation and cultural resources (isolated artifacts, intact deposits, burials) may be encountered. Impacts are unknown but potentially significant.</p>	<p>MM CR-1. The following mitigation measures are consistent with the guidelines of the State Office of Historic Preservation and shall be implemented during project construction.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A worker cultural resources sensitivity program shall be implemented for all project components. Prior to any ground-disturbing activity, a qualified archeologist shall provide an initial sensitivity training session to all affected CMWD and LVMWD staff, contractors, subcontractors, and other workers prior to their involvement in any ground-disturbing activities, with subsequent training sessions to accommodate new personnel becoming involved in the project. The sensitivity program shall address: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The cultural sensitivity of the affected site and how to identify these types of resources; ✓ Specific procedures to be followed in the event of an inadvertent discovery; ✓ Safety procedures when working with monitors; and, ✓ Consequences in the event of non-compliance. • Prior to any ground disturbance at the PS/PRS site, an Extended Phase I Survey shall be completed in all areas of planned excavation and consist of shovel test probes and auger probes to determine whether or not intact subsurface cultural deposits are present. A qualified archaeologist shall oversee the Extended Phase I Survey and a Native American representative shall monitor all excavation. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ If intact subsurface cultural deposits are discovered during the Extended Phase I Survey, Phase II subsurface testing and evaluation shall be performed to determine the vertical and horizontal extent and composition of cultural deposits. ✓ If intact subsurface cultural deposits are determined to be significant after Phase II testing, project redesign or Phase III Data Recovery mitigation will be required. ✓ If intact subsurface cultural deposits are not found during the Extended Phase I Survey, no further work or mitigation is required at the PS/PRS site. <p><u>The Extended Phase I Survey was completed by Padre Associates' archaeologists during the Draft EIR public review period. The survey included three 50-centimeter diameter shovel test probes excavated in 20-centimeter increments to a minimum depth of one meter. In addition, an auger was used to excavate in 20-centimeter increments to a total depth of 1.6 to 3.8 meters. All material removed from the excavations was dry screened in the field using a 1/8 inch diameter mesh to identify any cultural materials. No cultural materials were found, and no further investigation or monitoring during project construction was recommended.</u></p> • If human remains are unearthed, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. CMWD and LVMWD shall be immediately notified of any human remains found. If the remains are determined to be of Native American descent, the coroner has 24 hours to notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC).

Table 2-1. Continued

DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURES
<p>Impact HAZ-2: Excavation associated with construction of the PS and PRS may expose the public and environment to contaminated soil – less than significant, but mitigable.</p> <p>Installation of the proposed below-ground PS, PRS, and related components would require extensive excavation in an area adjacent to a previously contaminated site (Yerba Buena Elementary School site) and may result in discovery of soil containing pesticides and/or arsenic associated with historic agricultural land use. Contaminated soil may result in exposure of the public (adjacent residential areas and Wistful Vista Open Space) and the environment (surface water and wildlife habitat in adjacent Lindero Creek) to hazardous materials.</p> <p><u>Soils at the PS/PRS site were assessed by Rincon Consultants in accordance with mitigation measure MM HAZ-1 during the Draft EIR public review period. The assessment included sampling five locations at two depths (0-0.5 feet, 2.5-3 feet) using a hand auger. Each of the ten soil samples were analyzed for organochlorine pesticides, total petroleum hydrocarbons and arsenic by BC Laboratories. Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethylene (DDE), Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethylene (DDT), petroleum hydrocarbons (hydraulic oil/motor oil) and arsenic were detected in at least one of the ten samples. However, DDE, DDT and petroleum hydrocarbons concentrations were less than the Regional Screening Levels (residential and industrial uses) established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, which are based on a target cancer risk of one in a million. Arsenic concentrations detected were within the range of background concentrations in California as identified by the Kearney Foundation of Soil Science at the University of California Riverside. Therefore, soils to be excavated during construction at the PS/PRS site are considered non-hazardous and no further testing or monitoring is warranted, such that Impact HAZ-2 is considered less than significant.</u></p>	<p><u>Mitigation measure MM HAZ-1 was fully implemented during the Draft EIR public review period and hazardous soil contamination was not found.</u></p> <p>MM HAZ-1: All areas proposed for excavation at the PS/PRS site shall be tested and evaluated to identify soil contamination. A Site Evaluation Plan shall be developed and implemented prior to any soil disturbance. The Site Evaluation Plan shall include as a minimum:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of soil sampling locations to encompass the entire footprint of proposed facilities. • Soil testing for organochlorine pesticides, petroleum hydrocarbons, and arsenic to the depth of probable historic agricultural cultivation. • Identification of soil contamination screening values. <p>All soil with contamination exceeding California Human Health Screening Levels (or other approved screening levels) shall be segregated, stockpiled and covered as they are excavated. Contaminated soil shall be removed from the PS/PRS site to an appropriate solid waste disposal facility prior to completion of construction.</p> <p>Soil testing shall be coordinated with archeological testing (see Section 4.5.4.1) to avoid disturbance of unreported cultural resources. Therefore, any boring or excavation associated with soil testing shall be conducted after archeological testing indicates the lack of any cultural deposits or following Phase II subsurface testing and Phase III data recovery, as appropriate.</p>

Table 2-2. Summary of Project-Specific Less than Significant Environmental Impacts

DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT

Impact AQ-2: Project maintenance activities would generate motor vehicle trips and the associated air pollutant emissions – less than significant.

Air pollutant emissions generated by operation of the project would be limited to a few vehicle trips per month to maintain the PS/PRS. Based on a peak day of two light-duty truck round trips, estimated vehicle emissions are 0.02 pounds NO_x, <0.01 pounds ROC, 0.15 pounds CO, and 0.01 pounds PM₁₀. These emissions would not exceed the VCAPCD or SCAQMD thresholds and are considered less than significant.

Impact AQ-3: Construction activities associated with implementation of the proposed project would result in greenhouse gas emissions that may affect global climate change – less than significant.

The proposed project would result in short-term GHG emissions associated with construction activities (see Table 4.1-5). Emissions of GHG from construction-related sources were estimated using CARB's EMFAC 2014 Model and emission factors provided in the California Climate Action Registry General Reporting Protocol. Estimated emissions of GHG associated with construction are 1,870.8 MTCO₂E, and 62.4 MTCO₂E if amortized over 30 years (presumed minimum life of the project) as recommended in the SCAQMD interim significance threshold. As these emissions are less than the significance threshold for this project, greenhouse gas emissions are considered a less than significant impact to global climate change.

Impact AQ-4: Electrical consumption of the proposed PS/PRS would result in greenhouse gas emissions associated with power generation and may affect global climate change – less than significant.

The proposed project would result in long-term GHG emissions associated with generating electrical power to operate the proposed PS/PRS. Based on an estimated power consumption of 1,000 KW-hr, emissions factors for Southern California Edison provided by CARB CalEEMod model, and 96 hours per year operation for testing and maintenance, annual GHG emissions would be 30.7 MTCO₂E. These emissions would be 93.1 MTCO₂E when combined with amortized construction GHG emissions. As these emissions are less than the significance threshold for this project, greenhouse gas emissions are considered a less than significant impact to global climate change.

Impact WR-1: Construction activities associated with implementation of the proposed project may result in surface water contamination due to storm water run-off from construction sites – less than significant.

Storm water run-off from project construction sites may transport sediment and pollutants to nearby storm drains and Lindero Creek and degrade water quality. Storm water pollution prevention plans would be developed by qualified practitioners and implemented for the proposed project. The plans would include appropriate erosion control measures (e.g., mulching, hydroseeding, soil binders, geotextiles), sediment controls (e.g., fiber rolls, street sweeping, storm drain inlet controls), and wind erosion controls. Impacts would be less than significant with implementation of a project-specific storm water pollution prevention plan because this would minimize storm water run-off and reduce the potential for water quality degradation.

Impact WR-2: Potable water to be used by the proposed project could affect local water supplies – less than significant.

The proposed project would utilize potable water for construction (soil compaction, concrete/slurry mixing, dust control). Construction-related water use would average about several thousand gallons per day over the roughly two-year construction period. This daily usage is equivalent to the water use of about 10 persons, based on 210 gallons per day per capita in Thousand Oaks (Kennedy/Jenks Consultants, 2016). The impact of construction-related water use is considered a less than significant impact to local water supplies as it would represent a comparable water use to less than 0.01 percent of the current population of the City of Thousand Oaks.

Impact N-2: Noise generated by operation of the PS and PRS would not result in a perceptible increase in existing noise levels at nearby noise-sensitive receptors – less than significant.

A noise study was conducted by Steve Rogers Acoustics (2019) to identify noise levels at noise-sensitive receptors generated by operation of the PS/PRS. Modeled operational noise levels are substantially below existing noise levels such that when added to existing noise levels, operational noise of the PS/PRS would not have a perceptible increase in noise levels at the nearest noise-sensitive receptor.

Table 2-2. Continued

DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT

Impact N-3: Vibration generated by the installation of the proposed pipeline and associated facilities may damage older structures or cause human annoyance – less than significant.

Construction-related vibration was estimated using the Caltrans Transportation and Construction Vibration Guidance Manual. The estimated vibration level is a PPV of 0.060, based on operation of loaded heavy-duty trucks 30 feet from the structure. This value is slightly greater than the 0.04 PPV needed to be distinctly perceptible by humans, but much less than 0.1 PPV needed to be strongly perceptible to humans. The 0.060 PPV value is much less than 0.3 PPV which may cause damage to older residential structures. Therefore, the project-related increase in vibration associated with pipeline installation would not be significant.

Impact HAZ-1: Construction activities associated with the proposed project may result in inadvertent discharge of small quantities of hazardous materials – less than significant.

During construction, small quantities of hazardous materials (e.g., fuel, lubricating oils, hydraulic fluid, engine coolant) would be used at project construction sites and transported to and from these sites. Small quantities of these substances could be accidentally released and result in soil contamination. However, hazardous materials handling procedures and worker safety procedures would be implemented as required by applicable regulations. Due to the small amounts of hazardous materials used during construction activities and the implementation of standard spill avoidance measures, potential impacts associated with use of hazardous materials for project construction purposes would be less than significant.

Impact HAZ-3: Construction of the PS, PRS and related components would occur in an area supporting flammable annual grasses and may increase risk of wildland fire – less than significant.

Construction-related sources of ignition may include vehicle exhaust pipes, welders, grinders and related power tools. Vegetation within the PS/PRS site and construction easements would be removed as part of initial construction activities. In addition, a water truck would be used to reduce fugitive dust by wetting construction areas which would also reduce the potential for project-related fire ignition. Overall, the project-related increase in the risk of wildland fire to adjacent developed areas is considered less than significant.

Impact AES-1: The proposed PS and PRS may degrade the visual condition of the site in an area with a high level of visual sensitivity - less than significant.

The proposed PS and PRS would be located below ground in concrete vaults with only manholes, access hatches, and air vents extending from a few inches to approximately one-foot above-ground (see Figure 4.7-1). In addition, a small antenna would be located at the PS/PRS site. These features would be located at finished grade about 12 feet lower in elevation than Lindero Canyon Road, which would limit the visibility of these features to a short segment of the northbound lane. The proposed PS/PRS would not be visible from Yerba Buena Elementary School due to an intervening vegetated berm located along the northern property boundary. Due to the low stature and scale of proposed improvements at the PR/PRS site, project-related degradation of the visual condition would be minor and considered a less than significant impact.

Impact AES-2: Above-ground components of the proposed buried turn-out may degrade the visual condition of this visually sensitive site - less than significant.

The proposed new turn-out near the tie-in to the Lindero Feeder No. 2 would be located below ground in a concrete vault with only one manhole, one access hatch, two air vents, a control cabinet, and an electrical utility service meter pedestal visible (see Figure 4.7-2). The air vents (cylindrical structures with holes in Figure 4.7-2) would be surrounded by boulders similar to existing boulders at the site to partially conceal and reduce the prominence of these structures. The proposed control cabinet would be screened by landscape plantings. Due to the low stature and concealing boulders and landscaping, these above-ground features would not be noticeable to motorists on this scenic roadway (Kanan Road). Overall, the project-related degradation of the visual condition of this visually sensitive site would be minor and considered a less than significant impact.

Impact AES-3: One new air/vacuum relief valve cabinets may degrade the visual condition of the North Ranch Country Club golf course - less than significant.

One new Up to four above ground metal cabinets (up to two feet by three feet, four feet tall) would be located within the golf course but would be dispersed about 1,000 feet apart. In addition, one existing valve cabinet may be replaced as part of conversion to a controlled venting vacuum relief valve. Golfers are accustomed to seeing irrigation valves and controllers along the course, and the addition of one four small cabinets is not anticipated to substantially alter the visual quality of the golf course. Therefore, aesthetics impacts are considered less than significant.

3.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

3.1 PROJECT LOCATION

The proposed project includes several components, mostly located within or near Lindero Canyon Road between Thousand Oaks Boulevard and Kanan Road in eastern Ventura County and western Los Angeles County (see Figure 3-1). The proposed North interconnection pipeline would be located within the public right-of-way of roadways in the City of Thousand Oaks (see Figure 3-2). The South segment of the interconnection pipeline (excluding the tie-in to the pump station [PS] and pressure regulating station [PRS]) and the Yerba Buena recycled water pipeline extension would be located within the Lindero Canyon Road public right-of-way in the City of Westlake Village (see Figure 3-3).

The proposed PS/PRS site is located in unincorporated Ventura County on assessor's parcel number (APN) 800-0-180-285 within the Oak Park Planning Area (see Figures 3-2 and 3-5). The PS/PRS site has a land use designation of public open space (POS) in the Oak Park Area Plan, which is zoned OS-40 ac (open space, 40-acre minimum parcel size). The western portion of the proposed permanent access road and pipeline easement (described in Section 3.2.3) would be located on APN 800-0-180-295 within the City of Thousand Oaks which is zoned RPD-1.5U-SP (residential planned development, 1.5 dwellings per net acre, specific plan).

The Canyon Oaks Park Lateral recycled water pipeline alignment is located within the City of Westlake Village in an area zoned OS (open space). The Lindero Pump Station No. 1 is located in the City of Thousand Oaks in an area zoned PL (public lands).

3.2 PROJECT ELEMENTS

The proposed project is comprised of the following primary components:

- North interconnection pipeline with new turn-out (CMWD).
- South interconnection pipeline (LVMWD).
- Co-located pump station (PS) and pressure regulating station (PRS) (combined PS/PRS) (CMWD/LVMWD).
- Lindero Pump Station No. 1 reverse flow valve upgrade (CMWD).
- New or converted ~~Up to four new~~ air/vacuum relief valves to address water pressure surge on the Lindero Feeder No. 2 pipeline (CMWD).
- Yerba Buena recycled water pipeline extension (LVMWD).
- Canyon Oaks Park Lateral recycled water pipeline (LVMWD).

An overview map of project elements is provided as Figure 3-1. A map of the North interconnection pipeline alignment and location of the PS/PRS site is provided as Figure 3-2. A map of the South interconnection pipeline alignment and recycled water pipeline alignments is provided as Figure 3-3. A map showing ~~potential~~ proposed locations of new and converted ~~air/vacuum relief valves on the Lindero Feeder No. 2 pipeline~~ is provided as Figure 3-4. The proposed PS/PRS site plan is provided as Figure 3-5. The proposed Lindero Feeder No. 2 tie-in plan and proposed new turn-out site plan are provided as Figures 3-6 and 3-7.

Photographs of the proposed PS/PRS site and pipeline alignments are provided as Figures 3-8 and 3-9.

3.2.1 North Interconnection Pipeline

This project component consists of the pipeline segment between the connection with CMWD's existing Lindero Feeder No. 2 pipeline located at the Kanan Road/Lindero Canyon Road intersection and the proposed PS/PRS site (see Figure 3-2). This alignment requires the construction of a new turn-out (meter station and control valve vault) at the southeast corner of this intersection and a change in ownership of the Lindero Feeder No. 2 segment between Falling Star Avenue and Kanan Road from Oak Park Water Service back to CMWD. The proposed North interconnection pipeline would be buried under the traffic lanes of Lindero Canyon Road northward from the PS/PRS site to Kanan Road.

The North interconnection pipeline would be composed of approximately 6,300 linear feet of 30-inch inside diameter cement mortar-lined and coated welded steel pipe. Blow-offs would be provided at low points to enable draining of the pipeline when necessary and air/vacuum relief valves would be provided to allow for safe draining and filling of the pipeline and to protect the pipeline from damage from surge (water hammer). Isolation valves would be provided at the connection with Lindero Feeder No. 2, at the connection pipelines to the new turn-out and at the PS/PRS site. Pipeline access manholes would be provided about every 1,000 feet along the alignment.

3.2.2 South Interconnection Pipeline

This project component consists of the pipeline segment between LVMWD's system (at the Thousand Oaks Boulevard/Lindero Canyon Road intersection) and the proposed PS/PRS site (see Figure 3-3). The proposed South interconnection pipeline would be installed under the southbound lanes of Lindero Canyon Road within the City of Westlake Village, southward from the PS/PRS site to Thousand Oaks Boulevard.

The South interconnection pipeline would be composed of approximately 5,000 linear feet of 30-inch inside diameter cement mortar-lined and coated welded steel pipe. Blow-offs would be provided at low points to enable draining of the pipeline when needed and air/vacuum relief valves would be provided to allow for safe draining and filling of the pipeline and to protect the pipeline from damage from surge (water hammer). Isolation valves would be provided at the connection with existing potable water pipelines at Thousand Oaks Boulevard and Lindero Canyon Road and within the proposed PS/PRS site. LVMWD would also provide the City of Westlake Village the opportunity to install a new fiber optics conduit and associated appurtenances in the trench with the new pipeline.

3.2.3 Pump Station (PS) and Pressure Regulating Station (PRS)

The interconnection PS, PRS, and related facilities would be constructed on a single site. A proposed site has been identified just north of the Ventura County boundary and east of Lindero Canyon Road based on distance from residences/schools, existing easement encumbrances, sufficient space for the facility, constructability requirements, and geologic characteristics.

The 0.77-acre PS/PRS site would be purchased in fee from the Rancho Simi Recreation and Park District. CMWD would also obtain a 0.55-acre permanent access and pipeline easement immediately west of the PS/PRS site to accommodate a proposed access road, pipelines, and utility services. The footprint of the PS, PRS, and related facilities would cover approximately 17 percent of the 0.77-acre PS/PRS site (see Figure 3-5). The PS/PRS site would include:

- Pumps, electrical equipment, and metering equipment, ~~and surge control equipment~~ located within underground vaults. ~~The surge control equipment may include one or more surge tanks similar to those shown in Figure 3-6. The need for and size of surge tanks would be determined during development of the final engineering design. If surge tanks are determined not to be necessary, the footprint of the PS, PRS, and related facilities may be smaller than shown in Figure 3-6.~~ The pumping system would include two vertical turbine pumps with 350 horsepower motors and variable frequency drives to provide the estimated range of flow rates (8 cubic feet per second [cfs] to 21 cfs) within the expected range of system pressures.
- Two parallel pressure regulating control valves located in an underground concrete vault to provide the estimated range of flow rates (6.2 cfs to 30 cfs) within the expected range of system pressures.
- Southern California Edison (SCE) electrical service equipment located within an underground concrete vault (if allowed by SCE).

An unpaved access road would be provided from Lindero Canyon Road. A permanent standby electrical generator is not proposed; however, sufficient room at the site would be provided should a mobile generator be needed. Once construction has been completed, the only visible surface features would be manholes, hatches, air vents, and possibly a small antenna.

3.2.4 Lindero Pump Station No. 1 Reverse Flow Valve Upgrade

The proposed project includes upgrades to CMWD's existing Lindero Pump Station No. 1 reverse flow valve to facilitate conveying potable water from CMWD's Oak Park region to its Conejo Valley region during operation of the proposed interconnection. Lindero Pump Station No. 1 is located approximately 650 feet southeast of the Erbes Road/Avenida De Las Flores intersection in the City of Thousand Oaks (see Figure 3-1). The proposed upgrade is comprised of one upsized control valve and related piping improvements.

3.2.5 ~~Air/Vacuum Relief Valves for the Lindero Feeder No. 2 Pipeline~~

Two existing combination air valves along the Lindero Feeder No. 2 pipeline would be converted to controlled venting vacuum relief valves to address water pressure surge. In addition, one new controlled venting vacuum relief valve would be installed just outside the green at the North Ranch Country Club golf course within the CMWD easement. Two existing combination air valves would be converted to controlled venting vacuum relief valves at the Westlake Reservoir on CMWD property (see Figure 3-4).

~~The proposed project includes installation of up to four new air/vacuum relief valves for CMWD's existing Lindero Feeder No. 2 pipeline to help protect CMWD's existing pipelines and the proposed North segment of the interconnection pipeline from potential damage resulting from surge. Depending on the results of a surge analysis to be conducted as part of the final engineering design, the project may include one or more of these new air/vacuum relief valves, one or more surge tanks at the pump station (described in Section 3.2.3), or a combination of both.~~

~~The potential locations for the new air/vacuum relief valves are within existing CMWD permanent easements at the North Ranch Country Club golf course (see Figure 3-4). To the extent feasible, the new air/vacuum relief valves would be located in areas that would not conflict with golfing activities. The proposed air/vacuum valves would be enclosed within a small metal cabinet mounted on a concrete pad.~~

3.2.6 Yerba Buena Recycled Water Pipeline Extension

Currently, the Yerba Buena Elementary School utilizes recycled water provided by LVMWD for landscape irrigation. LVMWD proposes to install approximately 1,300 linear feet of buried 6-inch diameter polyvinyl chloride (PVC) pipe under the northbound lanes of Lindero Canyon Road (see Figure 3-3). This pipeline would replace the existing service lateral to the Yerba Buena Elementary School and formalize their connection with a new meter location closer to the school campus.

3.2.7 Canyon Oaks Park Lateral Recycled Water Pipeline

LVMWD proposes to install up to 800 linear feet of buried 4-inch diameter PVC pipe to connect the existing recycled water pipeline along Lindero Canyon Road to Canyon Oaks Park to provide recycled water for irrigation purposes (see Figure 3-3). Currently, the park is irrigated with potable water.

3.3 CONSTRUCTION

Construction of LVMWD's project components (South interconnection pipeline, recycled water pipelines) would be conducted separately from CMWD's project components (North interconnection pipeline, PS/PRS, Lindero Pump Station No. 1 reverse flow valve upgrade, new and converted air/vacuum relief valves on the Lindero Feeder No. 2 pipeline).

Construction would be primarily limited to normal construction working hours, between the hours of 7 a.m. and 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday. However, nighttime work will be considered for the tie-in to the Lindero Feeder No. 2 due to traffic at the Kanan Road/Lindero Canyon Road intersection. In addition, pipeline installation work may be required during other times and on weekends as determined necessary to maintain reliable water system operations, accommodate traffic control restrictions, or for other reasons. Working hours for pipeline installation within the public right-of-way would be finalized through the roadway encroachment permitting process. Pipeline tie-in to the Lindero Feeder No. 2 is anticipated to be conducted in the winter when water demand is lower.

3.3.1 North Interconnection Pipeline

Installation of the North interconnection pipeline is anticipated to require approximately 12 months, including pavement repair and installation of manholes, blow-offs, air/vacuum relief valves, and isolation valves. A minimum of one traffic lane in each direction would be open during pipeline installation. Roadways disturbed during pipeline installation would be restored following construction. Generally, trench spoils would be temporarily stockpiled within the construction staging and storage area, then backfilled to the trench after pipeline installation or hauled away for re-use or disposal.

Based upon an installation rate of approximately 40 feet per day, the average amount of excess spoils requiring removal would be about 70 cubic yards per day. This would require approximately seven truck round trips per day. The average daily number of heavy-duty trucks hauling material to and from the construction crew (including the delivery of pipe sections and miscellaneous supplies, hauling of pipe bedding and backfill materials, and removal of excess spoils) would be approximately 14 truck round trips per day.

The pipeline crossing of Lindero Creek would be located above the existing box culvert under Lindero Canyon Road with a minimum of 12 inches of clearance between the top of the box and the bottom of the pipeline.

Storage of materials and equipment would be dependent upon the contractor and subcontractors. Typically, pipe material would be stored at the PS/PRS site. If the contractor is local, they may store equipment and materials in their own yard.

3.3.2 South Interconnection Pipeline

Excluding the pipeline termination point at the proposed PS/PRS site, installation of this pipeline would be within the roadway right-of-way. Installation of this segment is anticipated to require approximately six months, including pavement repair and installation of blow-offs, air/vacuum relief valves, and isolation valves. Both northbound lanes and one southbound lane would remain open on Lindero Canyon Road during pipeline installation. Bike lanes in both directions would be maintained during construction. Portions of Lindero Canyon Road disturbed during pipeline installation would be restored following construction. Generally, trench spoils would be temporarily stockpiled within the construction staging and storage area, then backfilled to the trench after pipeline installation or hauled away for re-use or disposal.

Based upon an installation rate of approximately 40 feet per day, the average amount of excess spoils requiring removal would be about 115 cubic yards per day. This would require approximately 12 truck round trips per day. The average daily number of heavy-duty trucks hauling material to and from the construction crew (including the delivery of pipe sections and miscellaneous supplies, hauling of pipe bedding and backfill materials, and removal of excess spoils) would be approximately 24 truck round trips per day.

Storage of materials and equipment would be dependent upon the contractor and subcontractors. If the contractor is local, they may store equipment and materials in their own yard.

3.3.3 Pump Station/PRS Site

A 0.93-acre temporary construction easement to the north and east of the PS/PRS site would be acquired by CMWD to be used as a construction staging and storage area. Oak tree canopies overhang the northern portion of the proposed construction staging and storage area. However, removal of oak trees is not proposed. It is anticipated that construction of the PS, PRS, and associated facilities would require approximately 18 months. The average daily number of heavy-duty truck trips associated with hauling equipment and materials to and from the site would be about 20 truck round trips per day.

Groundwater was encountered at the PS/PRS site during geotechnical boring at a depth of 33 feet (Oakridge Geoscience, 2019a), which is below the anticipated maximum depth of excavation (30 feet). However, groundwater elevations change over time and excavation for the proposed pumps and other components may encounter groundwater. CMWD would require the construction contractor to install and operate a dewatering system as needed to avoid exposure of groundwater in excavations and potential contamination with concrete (vault construction) and/or hydrocarbons (equipment fuels and lubricants).

3.3.4 Lindero Pump Station No. 1 Reverse Flow Valve Upgrade

Construction of this component would involve replacement of the reverse flow valve and installation of related piping. It is anticipated to require four weeks to complete this component, with an average of two heavy-duty truck round trips per day.

3.3.5 ~~Air/Vacuum Relief Valves for the Lindero Feeder No. 2 Pipeline~~

Construction of ~~the one new controlled venting vacuum relief valve~~ air/vacuum relief valves would involve excavation for installation of a new up to four new outlets on the existing Lindero Feeder No. 2 pipeline to connect the new valves. Excavation spoils would be hauled away for disposal. Once the outlet has been installed, piping would be constructed to extend aboveground and the controlled venting vacuum relief valve ~~air/vacuum valve~~ would be installed within a small metal cabinet, with the excavation backfilled to match existing grades. In general, conversion of existing combination air valves would not require any excavation or new cabinets. However, cabinet replacement and a small amount of excavation (a few square feet) may be required for one of the valve conversions along the Lindero Feeder No. 2. It is anticipated the construction and conversion of ~~four new~~ air/vacuum relief valves would require approximately eight weeks, with an average of two heavy-duty truck round trips per day.

3.3.6 Yerba Buena Recycled Water Pipeline Extension

Due to traffic control concerns, it is not anticipated that this component would be constructed concurrently with the South interconnection pipeline. Installation of this pipeline would be restricted to the Lindero Canyon Road right-of-way. Installation of this pipeline extension is anticipated to require approximately one month, including pavement repair. Both southbound lanes and one northbound lane would remain open on Lindero Canyon Road during pipeline installation.

Bike lanes in both directions would be maintained during construction. Portions of Lindero Canyon Road disturbed during pipeline installation would be restored following construction. Generally, trench spoils would be temporarily stockpiled within the construction staging and storage area, then backfilled to the trench after pipeline installation or hauled away for re-use or disposal.

Based upon a pipe installation rate of approximately 80-100 feet per day, the average amount of excess spoils requiring removal would be approximately 30 cubic yards per day. This would require approximately three heavy-duty truck round trips per day. The average daily number of trucks hauling material to and from the construction crew (including the delivery of pipe sections and miscellaneous supplies, hauling of pipe bedding, and backfill materials and removal of excess spoils) would be approximately 36 truck round trips per day.

3.3.7 Canyon Oaks Park Lateral Recycled Water Pipeline

This component would be constructed following the completion of the Yerba Buena recycled water pipeline extension. Installation of this pipeline would occur within the public right-of-way and on private property within an easement. Installation of this segment is anticipated to require approximately two weeks. Generally, trench spoils would be temporarily stockpiled within the work area, then backfilled to the trench after pipeline installation or hauled away for re-use or disposal.

Based upon a pipe installation rate of approximately 160 feet per day, the average amount of excess spoils requiring removal would be approximately 30 cubic yards per day. This would require approximately three heavy-duty truck round trips per day. The average daily number of trucks hauling material to and from the construction crew (including the delivery of pipe sections and miscellaneous supplies, hauling of pipe bedding and backfill materials, and removal of excess spoils) would be approximately six truck round trips per day.

3.4 OPERATION

The proposed project facilities would only be used during periods of water transfer between systems. The PS/PRS site would be unstaffed, but maintenance would occur by CMWD and LVMWD staff on a periodic basis.

The operation of the PS and PRS would require coordination between the two agencies. There are specific hydraulic parameters and operating criteria that have to be met on both sides of the facility. When the proposed PS or PRS discharge is not operating, the 30-inch diameter pipelines between the PS and the connection to the Lindero Feeder No. 2 and between the PRS and the connection to LVMWD's existing system would remain full. The water in the pipeline would require management to prevent it from becoming stagnant and losing disinfection residual. Several water quality management strategies may be considered for implementation:

1. Operate the PS on a regular basis to ensure water is circulated from the LVMWD system into the CMWD system.
2. Operate the PRS on a regular basis to ensure water is circulated from the Calleguas system into the LVMWD system.

3. If water loses disinfection residual and cannot be delivered to customers, discharge the water into an existing sewer or storm drain facility.

The preferred operational strategy includes operation of the PS and the PRS (one at a time) as described under 1 and 2 above, on a predetermined alternating schedule. This would help to ensure that water is circulated between both systems to mitigate water quality concerns.

The two agencies would communicate directly with one another regarding the operation of the PS and PRS facilities. The Interconnection Agreement specifies basic communication protocols between both agencies, however, more specific requirements (if determined necessary by CMWD and LVMWD) would be included in a future Operations Agreement.

3.5 CUMULATIVE PROJECTS

Section 15130 of the State CEQA Guidelines requires a discussion of cumulative impacts, and determination of the project's contribution to identified cumulative impacts. The project's contribution must be viewed when added to the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects and the effects of reasonably foreseeable future projects.

The discussion of cumulative impacts must reflect the severity of the impacts and their likelihood of occurrence, but the discussion need not provide as great of detail as is provided for the effects attributable to the project alone. The discussion should be guided by standards of practicality and reasonableness, and should focus on the cumulative impact to which the identified other projects contribute rather than the attributes of other projects which do not contribute to the cumulative impact. The following elements are necessary for an adequate discussion of significant cumulative impacts:

- A list of past, present, and probable future projects producing related or cumulative impacts, including, if necessary, those projects outside the control of the agency, or
- A summary of projections contained in an adopted general plan or related planning document, or in a prior environmental document which has been adopted or certified, which described or evaluated regional or area-wide conditions contributing to the cumulative impact. Any such planning document shall be referenced and made available to the public at a location specified by the Lead Agency.

The cumulative impacts discussion of this EIR is based on a list of other projects that may generate impacts to which the proposed project may also incrementally contribute. The following is a list of other projects in the project area that may be implemented at about the same time as the proposed project.

3.5.1 Ventura County

The Ventura County Planning Division's April 1, 2019 pending and approved project lists were reviewed and no projects were identified that are anticipated to result in a physical change in the environment in the project area (Oak Park Planning Area).

3.5.2 City of Thousand Oaks

The following projects were identified that are anticipated to result in a substantial physical change in the environment (equivalent to one single-family residence or larger) in the project area (east Thousand Oaks). However, none of these projects is located in the immediate project area.

- Conejo School Road & Willow Lane Sidewalks Project: pavement widening, new sidewalks, bike lane striping (under review).
- Public storage building: Willow Lane at South Skyline Drive (under review).

3.5.3 City of Westlake Village

The following projects were identified by the City Planning Department that are anticipated to result in a substantial physical change in the environment (equivalent to one single-family residence or larger).

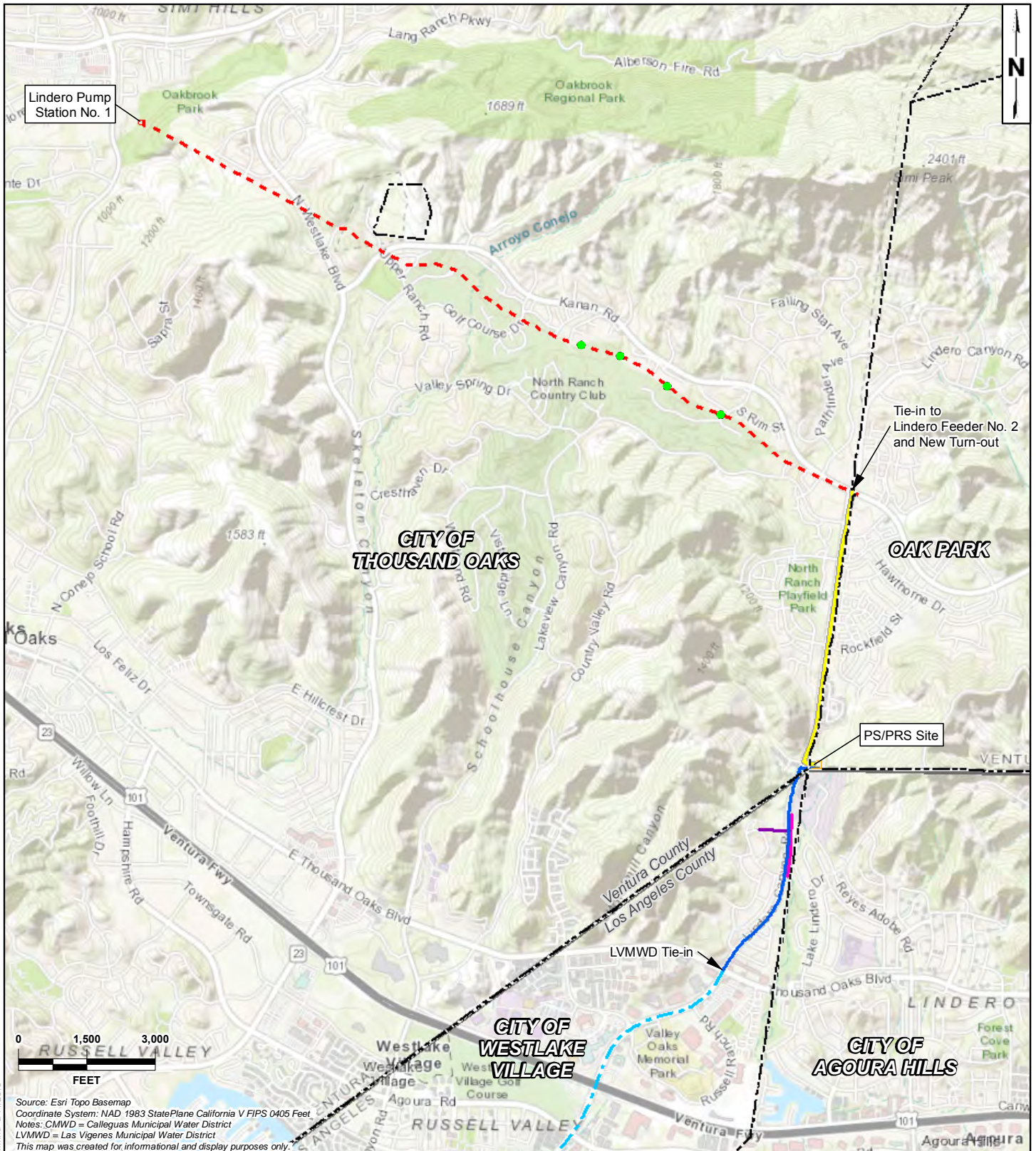
- PDP no. 16-002: spa and salon, 12 additional hotel rooms, swimming pool and yoga pavilion at 31943 Agoura Road (under review).
- PDP no. 18-001: 13,000 square foot multi-purpose building and 1,140 square foot storage building at the Calvary Community Church (under review).

3.5.4 City of Agoura Hills

The following projects were identified in the City's December 2018 Quarterly Report that are anticipated to result in a substantial physical change in the environment (equivalent to one single-family residence or larger).

- 08-AVDP-001: mixed use addition of restaurant space, outdoor dining area, play areas and parking at 28888 Roadside Drive (under review).
- 13-AVDP-001: 46,987 square foot mixed use including restaurant/retail, residential and parking garage on Agoura Road (under review).
- AVDP-01161-2015: 200,000 square foot mixed use with 118 multi-family dwelling units, hotel, restaurant/retail and office at the intersection of Kanan Road and Agoura Road (under review).
- CUP-01430-2107: 36,750 square foot office development with underground parking 30440 Agoura Road (under review).
- AVDP-01443-2017: 44,969 square foot mixed use including office, restaurant, retail, residential, and underground parking garage at the intersection of Kanan Road and Agoura Road (under review).
- AVDP-01469-2018: 37,852 square foot mixed use development with office, retail, restaurant, residential, and underground parking garage at 28902 Agoura Road (under review).
- CUP-01511-2018: 72-unit senior assisted living facility at 29541 Canwood Street (under review).

- CUP-01542-2018: 8,274 square foot animal rescue facility at 28260 Dorothy Drive (under review).
- 06-CUP-003: 103,000 square foot industrial park at 28700 Canwood Street (approved).
- 14-SPR-003: 49,000 square foot gym facility with restaurant at 29431 Agoura Road (approved).
- CUP-01150-2015: 225-room hotel with parking at 29505 Agoura Road (approved).
- SPR-01048-2015: 69,867 square feet of industrial buildings at 29621 Agoura Road (approved).
- 07-AVDP-002; 90,700 square foot mixed use development with residential, office and retail at the intersection of Agoura Road and Cornell Road (approved).
- CUP-01359-2017: 75-unit senior care facility at 29353 Canwood Street (approved).
- SPR-01437-2017: remodel 100,000 square feet of retail at 5727 Kanan Road (approved).



Source: Esri Topo Basemap
 Coordinate System: NAD 1983 StatePlane California V FIPS 0405 Feet
 Notes: CMWD = Calleguas Municipal Water District
 LVMWD = Las Virgenes Municipal Water District
 This map was created for informational and display purposes only.

LEGEND:		MAP EXTENT:	
	North Interconnection Pipeline (CMWD Segment)		Lindero Pump Station No.1
	Existing Lindero Feeder No.2		Pump Station/PRS Site
	LVMWD Existing Pipeline		City Limit
	South Interconnection Pipeline (LVMWD Segment)		County Boundary
	Canyon Oaks Park Lateral Recycled Water Pipeline		Proposed Air/Vacuum Relief Valve Location
	Yerba Buena Recycled Water Pipeline Extension		



<p>ENGINEERS, GEOLOGISTS & ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTISTS</p>	PROJECT NAME: CMWD - LVMWD INTERCONNECTION VENTURA AND LOS ANGELES COUNTIES, CA	<h1>PROJECT OVERVIEW</h1>	FIGURE 3-1
	PROJECT NUMBER: 1802-0331		



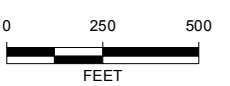
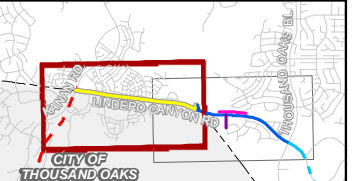
Connection to the Linderero Feeder No.2
(See Figure 3-6 for more detail)

Pump station / PRS Site

SEE FIGURE 3-3 FOR SOUTH ALIGNMENT

- LEGEND:**
- Pump Station/PRS Site
 - County Boundary
 - North Interconnection Pipeline
 - South Interconnection Pipeline
 - Existing Linderero Feeder No.2
 - Proposed New Turn-Out
 - Connector Pipeline to New Turn-Out
 - City Limit

MAP EXTENT:



Source: NAIP Imagery 2016
 Coordinate System: NAD 1983 StatePlane California V FIPS 0405 Feet
 Notes: CMWD = Calleguas Municipal Water District
 LVMWD = Las Virgenes Municipal Water District
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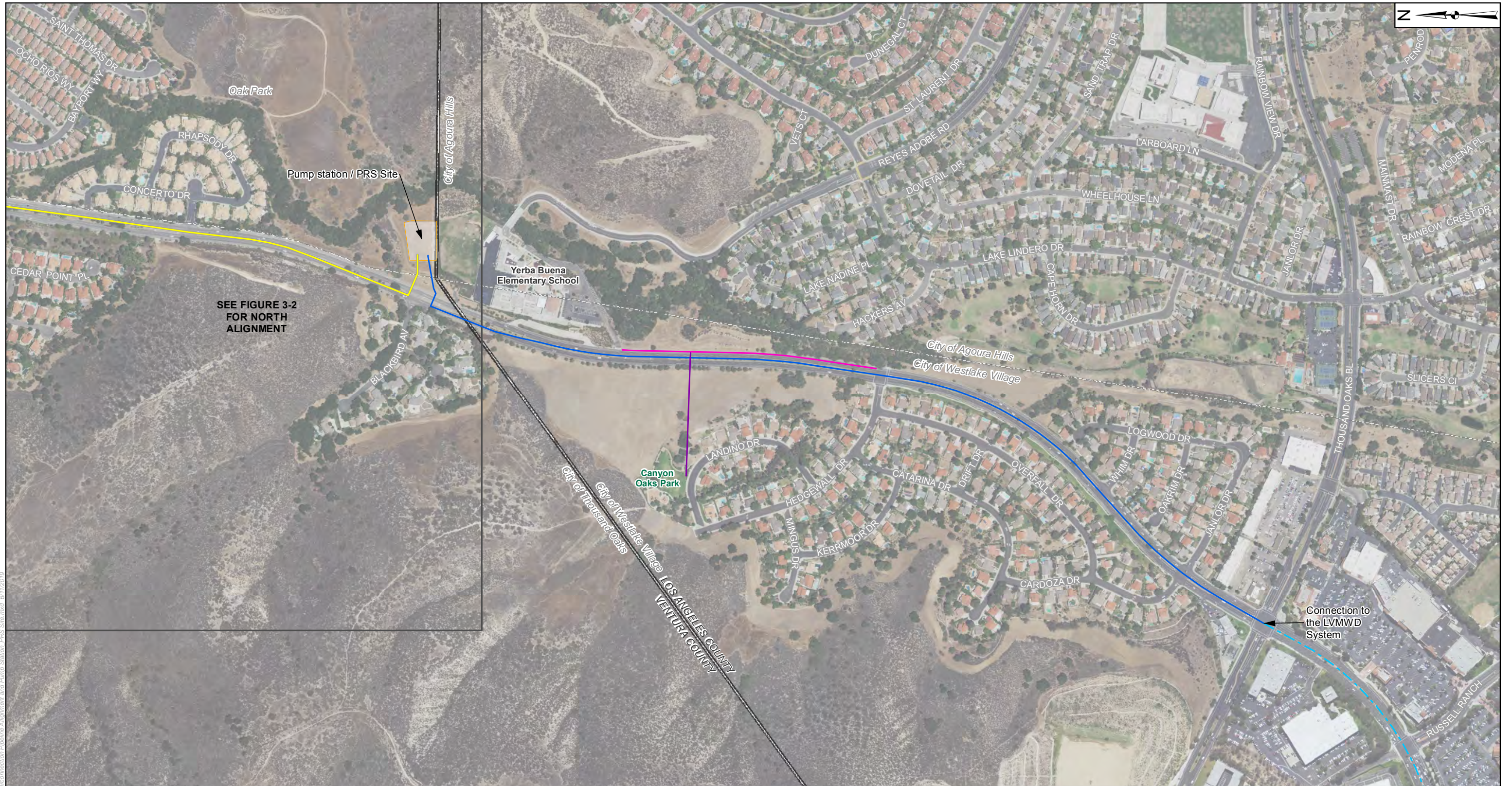


PROJECT NAME:
 CMWD - LVMWD INTERCONNECTION
 VENTURA AND LOS ANGELES COUNTIES, CA
 PROJECT NUMBER:
 1802-0331
 DATE:
 June 2019

NORTH INTERCONNECTION PIPELINE ALIGNMENT AND PUMP STATION/PRS SITE

FIGURE 3-2

Calleguas Water District/Figure 3-2 - 3-3 - CMWD Interconnection Pipeline Alignment and Pump Station PRS Site.mxd 6/11/2019

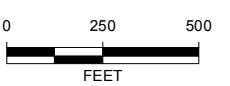
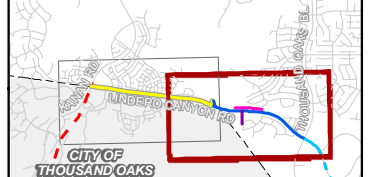


SEE FIGURE 3-2
FOR NORTH
ALIGNMENT

Connection to
the LVMWD
System

- LEGEND:**
- Pump Station/PRS Site
 - City Limit
 - North Interconnection Pipeline
 - LVMWD Existing Pipeline
 - Canyon Oaks Park Lateral Recycled Water Pipeline
 - Yerba Buena Recycled Water Pipeline Extension
 - County Boundary

MAP EXTENT:



Source: NAIP Imagery 2016
 Coordinate System: NAD 1983 StatePlane California V FIPS 0405 Feet
 Notes: CMWD = Calleguas Municipal Water District
 LVMWD = Las Virgenes Municipal Water District
 This map was created for informational and display purposes only.



PROJECT NAME:
 CMWD - LVMWD INTERCONNECTION
 VENTURA AND LOS ANGELES COUNTIES, CA
 PROJECT NUMBER:
 1802-0331
 DATE:
 June 2019

**SOUTH INTERCONNECTION
 PIPELINE AND RECYCLED
 WATER PIPELINE ALIGNMENTS**

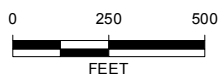
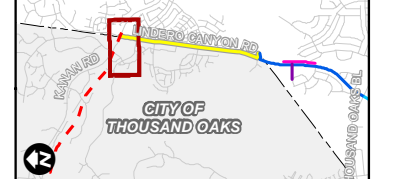
FIGURE
3-3



LEGEND:

- North Interconnection Pipeline
- - - Existing CMWD Lindero Feeder No.2
- Connector Pipeline to New Turn-out
- Convert Existing Combination Air Valve to Controlled Venting Vacuum Relief Valve
- New Controlled Venting Vacuum Relief Valve

MAP EXTENT:



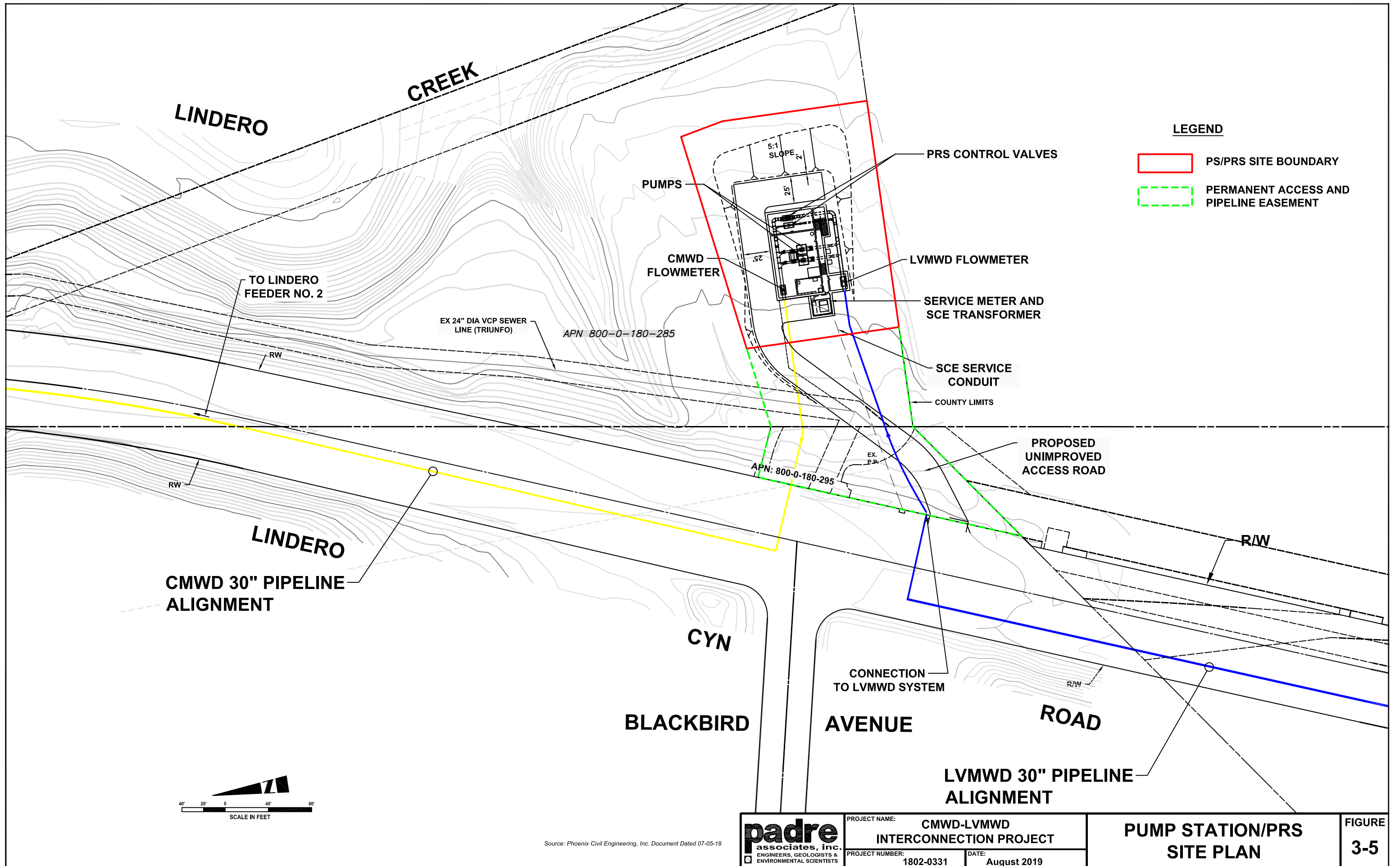
Source: NAIP Imagery 2016
 Coordinate System: NAD 1983 StatePlane California V FIPS 0405 Feet
 Notes: CMWD = Calleguas Municipal Water District
 LVMWD = Las Virgenes Municipal Water District
 This map was created for informational and display purposes only.



PROJECT NAME:
 CMWD - LVMWD INTERCONNECTION
 VENTURA AND LOS ANGELES COUNTIES, CA
 PROJECT NUMBER:
 1802-0331
 DATE:
 August 2019

LOCATIONS OF EXISTING AIR/VACUUM
 RELIEF VALVE UPGRADES AND NEW
 AIR/VACUUM RELIEF VALVE

FIGURE
 3-4





LEGEND:

- Existing Lindero Feeder No.2
- Proposed North Interconnection Pipeline
- Proposed Replacement Turnout
- Proposed Connector Pipeline to New Turn-out

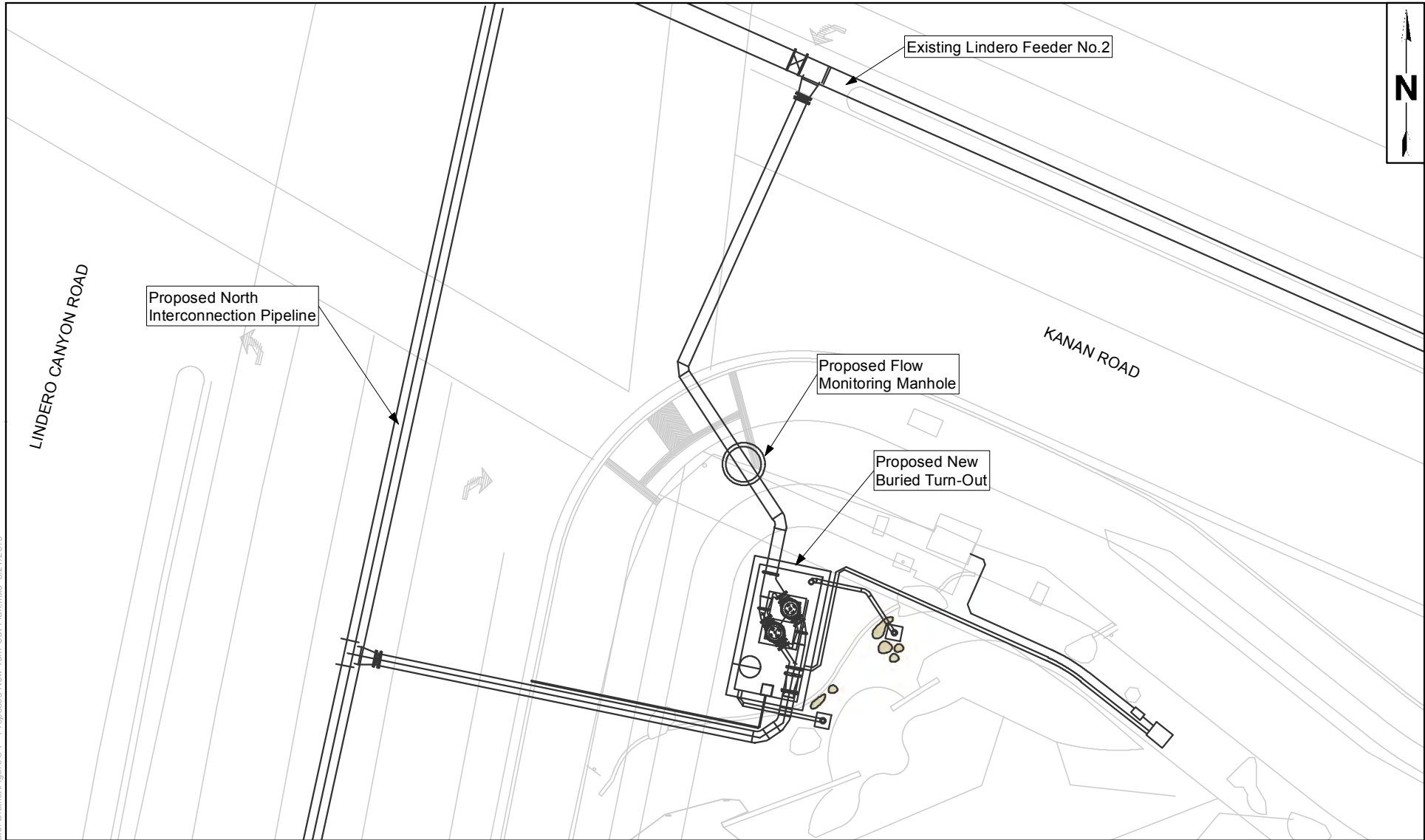
Source: Benner and Carpenter, Inc. 2019
 Coordinate System: NAD 1983 StatePlane California V FIPS 0405 Feet
 Notes: This map was created for informational and display purposes only.




PROJECT NAME: CMWD - LVMWD INTERCONNECTION VENTURA AND LOS ANGELES COUNTIES, CA	
PROJECT NUMBER: 1802-0331	DATE: June 2019

<h1>PROPOSED LINDERO FEEDER NO.2 TIE-IN PLAN</h1>	FIGURE 3-6
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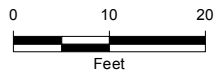
back of Figure 3-6



LEGEND:

 Proposed Boulders for Visual Screening (See Figure 4.7-2)

Source: Phoenix Engineering 2019
 Coordinate System: NAD 1983 StatePlane California V FIPS 0405 Feet
 Notes: This map was created for informational and display purposes only.



PROJECT NAME: CMWD - LVMWD INTERCONNECTION VENTURA AND LOS ANGELES COUNTIES, CA	
PROJECT NUMBER: 1802-0331	DATE: August 2019

**PROPOSED NEW
BURIED TURN-OUT PLAN**

FIGURE
3-7

Back of Figure 3-7



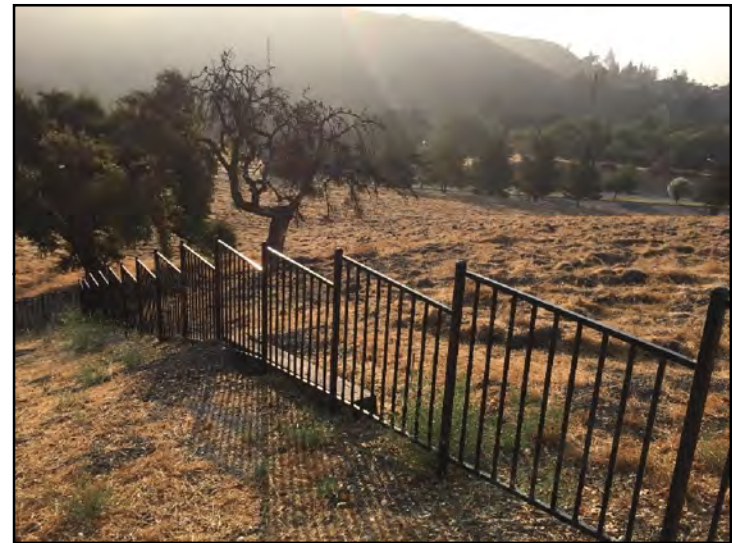
a. South Interconnection pipeline alignment at Janlor Drive, facing south



b. South Interconnection pipeline alignment at Hedgewall Drive, facing south



c. South Interconnection pipeline alignment on Lindero Canyon Road at the PS/PRS Site (left)



d. Canyon Oaks Park Lateral alignment, facing east

Calleguas Water District/figure 3-8 - Alignment Photos.mxd 5/22/2019

Notes: CWMD = Calleguas Municipal Water District;
LVMWD = Las Virgenes Municipal Water District



PROJECT NAME: CMWD - LVMWD INTERCONNECTION VENTURA AND LOS ANGELES COUNTIES, CA	
PROJECT NUMBER: 1802-0331	DATE: May 2019

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE
SOUTH INTERCONNECTION
AND CANYON OAKS PARK
LATERAL PIPELINE ALIGNMENTS

FIGURE
3-8

Back of Figure 3-8



a. Pump station/PRS site, facing east



b. Pump station/PRS site from Yerba Buena Elementary School



c. North Interconnection pipeline alignment at Rockfield Street, facing north

Calleguas Water District\Figure 3-9 - Photographs of the CMWD Pipeline Alignment and PS - PRS Site.mxd 5/3/2019

Notes: CMWD = Calleguas Municipal Water District;
LVMWD = Las Virgenes Municipal Water District



PROJECT NAME: CMWD - LVMWD INTERCONNECTION VENTURA AND LOS ANGELES COUNTIES, CA	
PROJECT NUMBER: 1802-0331	DATE: May 2019

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE
NORTH INTERCONNECTION PIPELINE
ALIGNMENT AND PS/PRS SITE

FIGURE
3-9

Back of Figure 3-9

4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ANALYSIS

4.1 AIR QUALITY AND GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

4.1.1 Physical Setting

4.1.1.1 Climatological Setting

The project area is characterized by cool winters and hot, dry summers occasionally tempered by cooling sea breezes. Summer, spring, and fall weather is generally a result of the movement and intensity of the semi-permanent high pressure area located several hundred miles to the west. Winter weather is generally a result of the size and location of low pressure weather systems originating in the north Pacific Ocean.

The proposed PS/PRS site is located in unincorporated Ventura County immediately adjacent to the City of Thousand Oaks. In Thousand Oaks, the maximum average monthly temperature is 85 degrees Fahrenheit (°F) in July and August, and the minimum average monthly temperature is 44°F in December and February. The average monthly maximum precipitation is 4.21 inches in February, and the average monthly minimum is 0.04 inches in July, with an average annual precipitation of 16.62 inches.

4.1.1.2 Ambient Air Quality

Air quality in Ventura County and adjacent Los Angeles County is directly related to air pollutant emissions and regional topographic and meteorological factors. The California Air Resources Board (CARB) has divided the State into 15 air basins to better manage air pollution. Air basin boundaries were determined by grouping together areas with similar geographical and meteorological features. Political boundaries were also considered in determining the air basin boundaries. The proposed facilities would be located in the Ventura County portion of the South-Central Coast Air Basin (SCCAB) and the Los Angeles County portion of the South Coast Air Basin (SCAB). The SCCAB encompasses the counties of Ventura, Santa Barbara, and San Luis Obispo. The SCAB encompasses Orange County and coastal portions of Los Angeles, San Bernardino, and Riverside counties.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and CARB classify an area as attainment, unclassified, or nonattainment depending on whether the monitored ambient air quality data shows compliance, insufficient data available, or non-compliance with the ambient air quality standards, respectively. The National and California Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS and CAAQS) relevant to the project are provided in Table 4.1-1.

4.1.1.3 Greenhouse Gases (GHG) and Global Climate Change

Climate change, often referred to as “global warming” is a global environmental issue that refers to any significant change in measures of climate, including temperature, precipitation, or wind. Climate change refers to variations from baseline conditions that extend for a period (decades or longer) of time and is a result of both natural factors, such as volcanic eruptions, and anthropogenic, or man-made, factors including changes in land use and burning of fossil fuels. Anthropogenic activities, such as deforestation and fossil fuel combustion, emit heat-trapping GHGs, defined as any gas that absorbs infrared radiation within the atmosphere.

According to data from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the 2017 average global temperature across land and ocean surface areas was 0.84°C (1.51°F) above the twentieth-century average of 13.9°C (57.0°F), making it the third-warmest year on record behind 2016 (warmest) and 2015 (second warmest). 2017 was the warmest non-El-Niño year in the record. Since the start of the twenty-first century, the annual global temperature record has been broken five times. From 1900 to 1980 a new temperature record was set on average every 13.5 years; however, since 1981, the average period between temperature records has decreased to every 3 years.

4.1.2 Regulatory Setting

4.1.2.1 Attainment Status

Proposed facilities would be located in eastern Ventura County (SCCAB) and western Los Angeles County (SCAB). Ventura County has been designated by CARB and USEPA as unclassified or in attainment of all criteria ambient air pollutant standards with the exception of:

- Federal 2015 8-hour ozone standard: non-attainment, classified as “serious”.
- California 1-hour ozone standard: non-attainment.
- California particulate matter less than 10 microns (PM₁₀) standard: non-attainment.

According to the baseline (2012) air pollutant emissions inventory presented in the Ventura County Air Pollution Control District (VCAPCD)’s 2016 Air Quality Management Plan, mobile sources (on-road vehicles, trains, aircraft, marine vessels, farm equipment) account for about 45 percent of the Reactive Organic Compound (ROC) emissions and 88 percent of the oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) emissions in the County.

The Los Angeles County portion of the SCAB has been designated by CARB and USEPA as unclassified or in attainment of all criteria ambient air pollutant standards with the exception of:

- Federal 2015 8-hour ozone standard: non-attainment, classified as “extreme”.
- California 8-hour ozone standard: non-attainment.
- Federal 1-hour ozone standard: non-attainment, classified as “extreme”.
- California 1-hour ozone standard: non-attainment.
- California PM₁₀ standard: non-attainment.
- Federal particulate matter less than 2.5 microns (PM_{2.5}) 24-hour standard: non-attainment, classified as “serious”.
- Federal 2012 PM_{2.5} annual standard: non-attainment.
- California PM_{2.5} annual standard: non-attainment.

The South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) 2016 Air Quality Management Plan indicates mobile sources contributed about 88 percent of the total regional NO_x emissions in 2012.

Table 4.1-1. Ambient Air Quality Standards

Pollutant	Averaging Time	California Standards	Federal Standards (NAAQS)	
			Primary	Secondary
Ozone (O ₃)	1-hour	0.09 ppm (180 µg/m ³)	--	--
	8-hour	0.07 ppm (137 µg/m ³)	0.070 ppm* (137 µg/m ³)	Same as primary
Respirable Particulate Matter (PM ₁₀)	24-hour	50 µg/m ³	150 µg/m ³	Same as primary
	Annual	20 µg/m ³	--	--
Fine Particulate Matter (PM _{2.5})	24-hour	--	35 µg/m ³	Same as primary
	Annual	12 µg/m ³	12 µg/m ³	Same as primary
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	1-hour	20 ppm (23 µg/m ³)	35 ppm (40 mg/m ³)	--
	8-hour	9.0 ppm (10 mg/m ³)	9 ppm (10 mg/m ³)	--
Nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂)	1-hour	0.18 ppm (339 µg/m ³)	0.10 ppm (188 µg/m ³)	Same as primary
	Annual	0.030 ppm (57 µg/m ³)	0.053 ppm (100 µg/m ³)	Same as primary
Sulfur dioxide (SO ₂)	1-hour	0.25 ppm (655 µg/m ³)	0.075 ppm (196 µg/m ³)	--
	3-hour	--	--	0.50 ppm (1300 µg/m ³)
	24-hour	0.04 ppm (105 µg/m ³)	0.14 ppm (for certain areas)	--
	Annual Arithmetic Mean		0.030 ppm (for certain areas)	

*The 2008 (0.075 ppm) Federal 8-hour ozone standard was revised to 0.070 ppm in 2015

Table 4.1-2. Summary of Ambient Air Pollutant Data Collected at the Thousand Oaks and Simi Valley Monitoring Stations

Parameter	Standard	Year		
		2015	2016	2017
Ozone – parts per million (ppm): Thousand Oaks				
Maximum 1-hr concentration monitored		0.078	0.080	0.090
Number of days exceeding CAAQS	0.09	0	0	0
Maximum 8-hr concentration monitored		0.069	0.076	0.073
Number of days exceeding 8-hour ozone NAAQS & CAAQS	0.070	0	1	6
PM₁₀ – micrograms per cubic meter (µg/m³): Simi Valley				
Maximum 24-hour average sample (California sampler)		62.8	156.3	149.8
Number of samples exceeding CAAQS	50	3	4	9
Number of samples exceeding NAAQS	150	0	1	0
PM_{2.5} – micrograms per cubic meter (µg/m³): Thousand Oaks				
Maximum 24-hour sample		32.2	35.2*	32.0
Number of samples exceeding NAAQS	35	0	0	0

*value is rounded down for comparison to the NAAQS

4.1.2.2 Air Quality Monitoring

The ambient air quality of Ventura County is monitored by a network of five stations, located in El Rio, Ojai, Piru, Simi Valley, and Thousand Oaks. The nearest air quality monitoring station is the Thousand Oaks station (near Thousand Oaks High School), located approximately 4.9 miles northwest of the proposed PS/PRS site. The nearest air quality monitoring station in Los Angeles County is located in Reseda 14.7 miles east of the PS/PRS site. Table 4.1-2 lists the monitored maximum concentrations and number of exceedances of air quality standards at the Thousand Oaks station for the years 2015 through 2017. PM₁₀ is not monitored at the Thousand Oaks station; therefore, data from the nearest station (Simi Valley, 9.5 miles northeast of the PS/PRS site) is provided.

As shown in Table 4.1-2, the State 8-hour ozone standard was occasionally exceeded at the Thousand Oaks station. Concentrations of PM₁₀ monitored at the Simi Valley station exceeded the State 24-hour standard an average of 5.3 sampling periods per year from 2015 through 2017. Concentrations of PM_{2.5} monitored at the Thousand Oaks station did not exceed the Federal 24-hour standard from 2015 through 2017.

4.1.2.3 Sensitive Receptors

Some land uses are considered more sensitive to air pollution than others due to population groups and/or activities involved. Sensitive population groups include children, the elderly, the acutely ill, and the chronically ill, especially those with cardio-respiratory diseases. Residential areas are also considered to be sensitive to air pollution because residents (including children and the elderly) tend to be at home for extended periods of time, resulting in sustained exposure to any pollutants present.

Recreational land uses may be considered moderately sensitive to air pollution. Although exposure periods are generally short, exercise places a high demand on respiratory functions, which can be impaired by air pollution. In addition, noticeable air pollution can detract from the enjoyment of recreation. Industrial and commercial areas are considered the least sensitive to air pollution. Exposure periods are relatively short and intermittent, as the majority of the workers tend to stay indoors most of the time. In addition, the working population is generally the healthiest segment of the public.

Residential land uses occur along the proposed pipeline alignments and near the proposed PS/PRS site including:

- Lindero Canyon Road, and adjacent parallel and intersecting streets (Ventura County, cities of Westlake Village and Thousand Oaks).
- Kanan Road (Ventura County, City of Thousand Oaks)
- Landino Drive (City of Westlake Village, near Canyon Oaks Park Lateral pipeline alignment).

One school is located near the proposed PS/PRS site:

- Yerba Buena Elementary School (City of Agoura Hills, Las Virgenes Unified School District).

4.1.2.4 Planning for Attainment of Ambient Air Quality Standards

Federal

The Federal government first adopted the Clean Air Act (CAA) in 1963 to improve air quality and protect citizens' health and welfare, which required implementation of the NAAQS. The NAAQS are revised and changed when scientific evidence indicates a need. The CAA also requires each state to prepare an air quality control plan referred to as a State Implementation Plan (SIP). The CAA Amendments of 1990 added requirements for states with non-attainment areas to revise their SIPs to incorporate additional control measures to reduce air pollution. The SIP is modified periodically to reflect the latest emissions inventories, planning documents, and rules and regulations of the air basins as reported by their jurisdictional agencies.

The USEPA has been charged with implementing Federal air quality programs, which includes the review and approval of all SIPs to determine if they conform to the mandates of the CAA and its amendments, and to determine whether implementation of the SIPs will achieve air quality goals. If the USEPA determines that a SIP is inadequate, a Federal Implementation Plan that imposes additional control measures may be prepared for the non-attainment area. Failure to submit an approvable SIP or to implement the SIP within the mandated time frame may result in application of sanctions to transportation funding and stationary air pollution sources within the air basin.

Pursuant to the CAA, State and local agencies are responsible for planning for attainment and maintenance of the NAAQS. The USEPA classifies air basins (i.e., distinct geographic regions) as either “attainment” or “non-attainment” for each criteria pollutant, based on whether the NAAQS have been achieved. Some air basins have not received sufficient analysis for certain criteria air pollutants and are designated as “unclassified” for those pollutants. The VCAPCD, SCAQMD, and CARB are the responsible agencies for providing attainment plans and for demonstrating attainment of these standards within the proposed project area.

The VCAPCD completed the 2016 update to the County’s Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) on February 14, 2017 to build on past AQMPs, including a strategy to attain the 2008 Federal 8-hour ozone standard, photochemical modeling to demonstrate the strategy would ultimately result in attainment of the Federal ozone standard, and a demonstration that reasonable further progress towards attainment of the Federal 8-hour ozone standard would occur. The 2016 AQMP includes control strategies to be implemented both locally (Ventura County) and Statewide to reduce air pollutant emissions as needed to attain the Federal 8-hour ozone standard. The 2016 AQMP includes four new stationary source control measures to be adopted as rules to facilitate attainment of the Federal 8-hour ozone standard. Ventura County is anticipated to attain the 2015 Federal 8-hour ozone standard (0.070 ppm) by 2025 (VCAPCD, 2017).

The SCAQMD completed its Final 2016 AQMP in March 2017, which indicates continued implementation of already adopted regulatory actions would reduce the 2012 baseline NO_x emissions from 522 tons per day to 255 tons per day by 2023. This NO_x emissions reduction appears sufficient to attain the 1-hour ozone standard by 2023, but not the 8-hour ozone standard. Therefore, additional control strategies and regulatory measures are proposed to meet the mandated attainment dates for the Federal 8-hour ozone standard. In addition, these NO_x emissions reductions are anticipated to result in attainment of PM_{2.5} standards.

State

The California Clean Air Act (CCAA), signed into law in 1988, requires all areas to achieve and maintain attainment with the CAAQS by the earliest possible date. The CCAA, enforced by CARB, requires that each area exceeding the CAAQS develop a plan aimed at achieving those standards. The California Health and Safety Code, Section 40914, requires air districts to design a plan that achieves an annual reduction in district-wide emissions of 5 percent or more, averaged every consecutive 3-year period. To satisfy this requirement, the local air districts are required to develop and implement air pollution reduction measures, which are described in their clean air plans and incorporated into the SIP, and outline strategies for achieving the CAAQS for criteria pollutants for which the region is classified as non-attainment.

In 1991, the VCAPCD adopted an AQMP to attain the California ozone standards. The CCAA mandates that every three years areas update their clean air plans to attain the State ozone standard. The most recent triennial update (dated November 2015) indicates Ventura County is making significant progress towards attaining the California 1-hour ozone standard. The “every feasible measure” analysis conducted for the update identified five existing VCAPCD rules for enhancement and three possible new control measures to facilitate progress toward attainment.

The SCAQMD 2016 Final AQMP satisfies the triennial update requirement of the CCAA, including progress towards attainment of the CAAQS, emissions reductions of at least 5 percent per year, reduction in population exposure, and cost-effectiveness ranking of emissions control measures.

Local Authority

The VCAPCD is the local agency that has primary responsibility for regulating stationary sources of air pollution located within Ventura County. To this end, the VCAPCD implements air quality programs required by State and federal mandates, develops and enforces local rules and regulations based on air pollution laws, and educates businesses and residents about their role in protecting air quality. The VCAPCD is also responsible for managing and permitting existing, new, and modified sources of air emissions within the County. Applicable VCAPCD rules and regulations for portions of the proposed project within Ventura County are limited to:

- Rule 51 (Nuisance): This Rule states that a person shall not discharge from any source whatsoever such quantities of air contaminants or other material which cause injury, detriment, nuisance, or annoyance to any considerable number of persons or to the public, or which endanger the comfort, repose, health, or safety of any such persons or the public, or which cause, or have a natural tendency to cause, injury, or damage to business or property. This Rule would apply to fugitive dust generated during project-related construction.
- Rule 55 (Fugitive Dust): This Rule regulates visible dust beyond the property line, opacity (amount of light blocked by a dust cloud), and track-out of soil onto adjacent roads and applies to construction activities. This Rule applies to dust generated by construction.

Within Los Angeles County, the SCAQMD implements air quality programs required by State and federal mandates, develops and enforces local rules and regulations based on air pollution laws, and educates businesses and residents about their role in protecting air quality.

Applicable SCAQMD rules and regulations for portions of the proposed project within Los Angeles County are limited to:

- Rule 402 (Nuisance): Same as VCAPCD Rule 51.

- Rule 403 (Fugitive Dust): This Rule prohibits the emissions of fugitive dust associated with construction activities (and other operations) such that the dust remains visible beyond the property boundary or the dust emissions exceed 20 percent opacity (if the dust is the result of vehicle movement). Rule 403 also limits track-out of earth material onto adjacent streets and requires implementation of best available control measures.

4.1.2.5 Greenhouse Gases and Global Climate Change

GHG emissions are a global issue, as climate change is not a localized phenomenon. Eight recognized GHGs are described below. The first six are commonly analyzed for projects, while the last two are often excluded for reasons described below.

- Carbon Dioxide (CO₂): Natural sources include decomposition of dead organic matter; respiration of bacteria, plants, animals, and fungus; evaporation from oceans; and volcanic degassing; anthropogenic sources of CO₂ include burning fuels such as coal, oil, natural gas, and wood.
- Methane (CH₄): Natural sources include wetlands, permafrost, oceans, and wildfires; anthropogenic sources include fossil fuel production, rice cultivation, biomass burning, animal husbandry (fermentation during manure management), and landfills.
- Nitrous Oxide (N₂O): Natural sources include microbial processes in soil and water, including those reactions which occur in nitrogen-rich fertilizers; anthropogenic sources include industrial processes, fuel combustion, aerosol spray propellant, and use of racing fuels.
- Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs): No natural sources, synthesized for use as refrigerants, aerosol propellants, and cleaning solvents.
- Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs): No natural sources, synthesized for use in refrigeration, air conditioning, foam blowing, aerosols, and fire extinguishing.
- Sulfur Hexafluoride (SF₆): No natural sources, synthesized for use as an electrical insulator in high voltage equipment that transmits and distributes electricity. SF₆ has a long lifespan and high global warming potency.
- Ozone: Unlike the other GHGs, ozone in the troposphere is relatively short-lived and, therefore, is not global in nature. Due to the nature of ozone, and, because this project is not anticipated to contribute a significant level of ozone, it is excluded from consideration in this analysis.
- Water Vapor: The most abundant and variable GHG in the atmosphere. It is not considered a pollutant and maintains a climate necessary for life. Because this project is not anticipated to contribute significant levels of water vapor to the environment, it is excluded from consideration in this analysis.

The primary GHGs that would be emitted during construction and operation of the proposed project are CO₂, CH₄, and N₂O. The project is not expected to have any associated use or release of HFCs, CFCs or SF₆.

The heat absorption potential of a GHG is referred to as the “Global Warming Potential” (GWP). Each GHG has a GWP value based on the heat-absorption properties of the GHG relative to CO₂. This is commonly referred to as CO₂ equivalent (CO₂E). The GWP of the three primary GHGs associated with the proposed project are defined by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC): CO₂ – GWP of 1, CH₄ – GWP of 28, and N₂O – GWP of 265.

International Authority

The IPCC is a scientific body that reviews and assesses the most recent scientific, technical, and socio-economic information produced worldwide relevant to the understanding of climate change. The scientific evidence brought up by the first IPCC Assessment Report of 1990 unveiled the importance of climate change as a topic deserving international political attention to tackle its consequences; it therefore played a decisive role in leading to the creation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the key international treaty to reduce global warming and cope with the consequences of climate change.

On March 21, 1994, the United States joined a number of countries around the world in signing the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Under the Convention, governments gather and share information on GHG emissions, national policies, and best practices; launch national strategies for addressing GHG emissions and adapting to expected impacts, including the provision of financial and technological support to developing countries; and cooperate in preparing for adaptation to the impacts of climate change.

The Kyoto Protocol is an international treaty which extends the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and commits governments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, based on the premise that (a) global warming exists and (b) human-made CO₂ emissions have caused it. The Kyoto Protocol was adopted in Kyoto, Japan, on December 11, 1997 and entered into force on February 16, 2005. There are currently 192 signatory parties to the Protocol including the United States; however, the United States has not ratified the Protocol and is not bound by its commitments.

At the 2015 United Nations Climate Change Conference in Paris, a global agreement was initiated, which represented a consensus of the representatives of the 196 parties attending it. On April 22, 2016 (Earth Day), 174 countries signed the Paris Agreement in New York, and began adopting it within their own legal systems (through ratification, acceptance, approval, or accession). As of September 2018, 197 United Nations Climate Change Conference members have signed the agreement, 180 of which have ratified it. The United States ratified the Paris Agreement on September 3, 2016.

On June 1, 2017, President Trump announced that the U.S. would cease participation in the Paris Agreement. However, in accordance with Article 28 of the Paris Agreement, the earliest possible effective withdrawal date by the United States cannot be before November 4, 2020, four years after the Agreement came into effect in the United States and one day after the 2020 U.S. presidential election.

Federal Authority

On September 22, 2009, the USEPA released its final GHG Reporting Rule (Reporting Rule), in response to the fiscal year 2008 Consolidated Appropriations Act (H.R. 2764; Public Law 110-161) that required the USEPA to develop "...mandatory reporting of GHGs above appropriate thresholds in all sectors of the economy". The Reporting Rule applies to most entities that emit 25,000 metric tons (MT) CO₂E or more per year. On September 30, 2011, facility owners were required to submit an annual GHG emissions report with detailed calculations of facility GHG emissions. The Reporting Rule mandates recordkeeping and administrative requirements for the USEPA to verify annual GHG emissions reports but does not regulate GHG as a pollutant.

The CAA defines the USEPA's responsibilities for protecting and improving the nation's air quality and the stratospheric ozone layer. On May 13, 2010, USEPA set greenhouse gas emissions thresholds to define when permits under the New Source Review Prevention of Significant Deterioration and Title V Operating Permit programs are required for new and existing industrial facilities. This final rule "tailors" the requirements of these CAA permitting programs to limit covered facilities to the nation's largest greenhouse gas emitters: power plants, refineries, and cement production facilities.

State Authority

In efforts to reduce and mitigate climate change impacts, state and local governments are implementing policies and initiatives aimed at reducing GHG emissions. California, one of the largest state contributors to the national GHG emission inventory, has adopted significant reduction targets and strategies. The primary legislation affecting GHG emissions in California is the California Global Warming Solutions Act (Assembly Bill [AB] 32). AB 32 focuses on reducing GHG emissions in California, and requires CARB to adopt rules and regulations that would achieve GHG emissions equivalent to statewide levels in 1990 by 2020. In addition, two State-level Executive Orders have been enacted by the Governor (Executive Order S-3-05, signed June 1, 2005, and Executive Order S-01-07, signed January 18, 2007) that mandate reductions in GHG emissions.

In June 2008, CARB developed a Draft Scoping Plan for Climate Change, pursuant to AB 32. The Scoping Plan was approved at the Board hearing on December 12, 2008. The Scoping Plan proposes a comprehensive set of actions designed to reduce overall carbon emissions in California, improve our environment, reduce our dependence on oil, diversify our energy sources, save energy, and enhance public health while creating new jobs and enhancing the growth in California's economy. Key elements of the Scoping Plan for reducing California's greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels by 2020 include:

- Expansion and strengthening of existing energy efficiency programs and building and appliance standards.
- Expansion of the Renewables Portfolio Standard to 33 percent.
- Development of a California cap-and-trade program that links with other Western Climate Initiative Partner programs to create a regional market system.

- Implementation of existing State laws and policies, including California's clean car standards, goods movement measures, and the Low Carbon Fuel Standard.
- Targeted fees to fund the State's long-term commitment to AB 32 administration.

The Climate Change Scoping Plan was updated in May 2014 and again in November 2017. In 2016, the State Legislature passed Senate Bill (SB) 32, which codifies a 2030 GHG emissions reduction target of 40 percent below 1990 levels. With SB 32, the Legislature passed companion legislation AB 197, which provides additional direction for developing the Scoping Plan. The 2017 update to the Scoping Plan indicates the State is on track to reduce GHG emissions to 1990 levels by the 2020 target, and focuses on strategies to achieve the 2030 target set by Executive Order B-30-15 and codified by SB 32.

CARB developed regulations for mandatory reporting of greenhouse gas emissions in 2007, which incorporated by reference certain requirements promulgated by the USEPA in its Final Rule on Mandatory Reporting of Greenhouse Gases (Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 98). These regulations were revised in 2010, 2012, 2013, and 2014, with the current regulations becoming effective on January 1, 2015. The proposed project would not be subject to these regulations, as it does not involve any industrial processes and does not meet the 10,000-metric ton CO₂E reporting threshold.

SB 97, enacted in 2007, amends the CEQA statute to clearly establish that greenhouse gas emissions and the effects of GHG emissions are appropriate for CEQA analysis. It directs the California Office of Planning and Research to develop guidelines *"for the mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions or the effects of greenhouse gas emissions as required by this division."* (Pub. Res. Code § 21083.05(a)).

In December 2009, the California Natural Resources Agency adopted amendments to the CEQA Guidelines (Title 14, Cal. Code of Regulations, §15000 et seq.) to comply with the mandate set forth in Public Resources Code §21083.05. These revisions became effective March 18, 2010. According to the 2019 State CEQA Guidelines (Section 15064.4), a lead agency may use a model or methodology to estimate GHG emissions, has the discretion to select the most appropriate model or methodology, and must support the selection of the model or methodology with substantial evidence.

Local Authority

The Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning completed its Community Climate Action Plan in August 2015 focusing on reducing GHG emissions in unincorporated Los Angeles County at least 11 percent below 2010 levels by 2020. To date, Ventura County has not adopted any documents related to GHG emissions reduction planning in the County. Other municipalities in which the proposed project would be located or potentially affect (City of Thousand Oaks, City of Westlake Village, City of Agoura Hills) have not adopted any documents related to GHG emissions reduction planning.

4.1.3 Impact Analysis

4.1.3.1 Significance Thresholds

Significance thresholds for air quality impacts are derived from the State CEQA Guidelines, the Ventura County Air Quality Assessment Guidelines (VCAPCD, 2003), and the SCAQMD Air Quality Significance Thresholds.

Criteria Pollutants

Ventura County. Short-term air quality impacts generally occur during project construction. CEQA requires a discussion of short-term impacts of a project in the environmental document. The VCAPCD considers temporary construction emissions insignificant and quantitative thresholds for construction emissions have not been established. However, the VCAPCD recommends fugitive dust and ROC and NO_x mitigation measures provided in the Ventura County Air Quality Assessment Guidelines be implemented.

Long-term air quality impacts occur during project operation and may include emissions from any equipment or process used in the project (e.g., residential water heaters, engines, boilers, and operations using paints or solvents) and motor vehicle emissions associated with the project. These emissions must be summed in order to determine the significance of the project's long-term impact on air quality.

A significant adverse long-term air quality impact may occur when a project triggers any one of the following:

- Result in daily emissions exceeding 25 pounds of ROC or NO_x.
- Cause a violation or make a substantial contribution to a violation of an ambient air quality standard.
- Directly or indirectly cause the existing population to exceed the population forecasts in the most recently adopted AQMP.
- Be inconsistent with the AQMP and emit greater than 2 pounds per day ROC or NO_x.

These thresholds are applied to proposed project components located in Ventura County (North interconnection pipeline, new/relocated turn-out, PS/PRS, Lindero Pump Station No. 1 improvements, air/vacuum relief valves).

Note that criteria pollutant emissions from project components required to obtain a permit to operate from the VCAPCD are not considered when assessing the significance of air quality impacts (VCAPCD, 2003).

Los Angeles County. The SCAQMD has adopted the following air pollutant significance thresholds to be used in CEQA documents:

Pollutant	Construction (pounds/day)	Operation (pounds/day)
NO _x	100	55
ROC	75	55
PM ₁₀	150	150
PM _{2.5}	55	55
SO _x	150	150
CO	550	550

These thresholds are applied to proposed project components located in Los Angeles County (South interconnection pipeline, Yerba Buena and Canyon Oaks Park Lateral recycled water pipelines).

As part of the SCAQMD's environmental justice program, its staff has developed localized significance threshold (LST) methodology and mass rate look-up tables by source receptor area (SRA) that can be used by public agencies to determine whether or not a project may generate significant adverse localized air quality impacts. LSTs represent the maximum emissions from a project that will not cause or contribute to an exceedance of the most stringent applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard and are developed based on the ambient concentrations of that pollutant for each source receptor area. Portions of the project within Los Angeles County are located within SRA 6 (West San Fernando Valley).

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

To date, GHG thresholds of significance have not been adopted by Ventura County. On November 8, 2011, the VCAPCD completed a staff report assessing several options and strategies in developing GHG thresholds for land development projects. Although no GHG thresholds were developed, the staff report stated that consistency with any GHG thresholds developed by the SCAQMD is preferred. On December 5, 2008, the SCAQMD governing board adopted an interim GHG significance threshold of 10,000 metric tons per year CO₂ equivalent (including amortized construction emissions) for industrial projects. Due to the lack of any other applicable threshold, this value will be used in this EIR to determine the significance of the contribution of the project to global climate change.

4.1.3.2 Project-Specific Impacts

Construction Air Pollutant Emissions

Impact AQ-1: Construction activities associated with implementation of the proposed project would result in air pollutant emissions that may affect regional or local air quality – significant, but mitigable.

Construction of new facilities would generate air pollutant emissions, including exhaust emissions from heavy equipment, heavy-duty trucks, and worker vehicles. In addition, earthwork (excavation, trenching, stockpiling, loading earth material, etc.), vehicle operation on unpaved surfaces, and wind erosion of exposed soil and soil stockpiles would generate fugitive dust. Construction equipment exhaust emissions were calculated using project activity assumptions, and emission factors from the CARB OFFROAD 2017 model. Motor vehicle emissions were estimated using the EMFAC 2014 model developed by CARB and assuming that construction would be initiated in 2020.

Construction Emissions - Ventura County Components. Peak day construction emissions have been estimated and are based on simultaneous installation of the North interconnection pipeline and construction of the PS/PRS (see Table 4.1-3). 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. The VCAPCD does require that emission reduction measures be implemented during construction to reduce exhaust emissions and fugitive dust generation. Applicable VCAPCD-recommended measures would be implemented and are provided below as mitigation measures.

Table 4.1-3. Ventura County Peak Day Construction Air Pollutant Emissions

Source	Pollutant, Pounds per Peak Day			
	ROC	NO _x	CO	PM ₁₀
Equipment exhaust	12.5	127.4	83.8	5.8
On-road vehicles	0.8	10.7	13.4	0.6
Fugitive dust	0.0	0.0	0.0	133.8
Total	13.3	138.1	97.2	140.2

Construction Emissions - Los Angeles County Components. Construction emissions associated with the South interconnection pipeline have been estimated for comparison to the SCAQMD construction emissions thresholds (see Table 4.1-4). Daily heavy equipment emissions were estimated using the CARB OFFROAD 2017 model. Emissions of on-road vehicles were estimated using CARB's EMFAC 2014 model. Construction emissions associated with installation of the Yerba Buena recycled water pipeline extension and Canyon Oaks Park Lateral recycled water pipeline are not included in peak day emissions estimates as these two components would not be constructed at the same time as the South interconnection pipeline and would result in lower peak day emissions if estimated separately.

Table 4.1-4. Los Angeles County Peak Day Construction Air Pollutant Emissions

Source	Pollutant, Pounds per Peak Day			
	ROC	NO _x	CO	PM ₁₀
Equipment exhaust	5.4	55.2	37.8	2.5
On-road vehicles	0.6	7.5	8.4	0.4
Fugitive dust	0.0	0.0	0.0	76.3
Total	6.0	62.7	46.2	79.2
SCAQMD Significance Threshold	75	100	550	150
Localized Significance Threshold*	--	103	426	4.0

*SRA 6, one-acre work area, 25 meter receptor distance

Peak day construction PM₁₀ emissions within Los Angeles County (SCAB) would exceed the applicable LST and are considered significant. The project is subject to SCAQMD Rule 403 and best available control measures to minimize fugitive dust have been provided below as mitigation measures.

Operational Air Pollutant Emissions

Impact AQ-2: Project maintenance activities would generate motor vehicle trips and the associated air pollutant emissions – less than significant.

Air pollutant emissions generated by operation of the project would be limited to a few vehicle trips per month to maintain the PS/PRS. Based on a peak day of two light-duty truck round trips, estimated vehicle emissions are 0.02 pounds NO_x, <0.01 pounds ROC, 0.15 pounds CO, and 0.01 pounds PM₁₀. These emissions would not exceed the VCAPCD or SCAQMD thresholds and are considered less than significant.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Impact AQ-3: Construction activities associated with implementation of the proposed project would result in greenhouse gas emissions that may affect global climate change – less than significant.

The proposed project would result in short-term GHG emissions associated with construction activities (see Table 4.1-5). Emissions of GHG from construction-related sources were estimated using CARB’s EMFAC 2014 Model and emission factors provided in the California Climate Action Registry General Reporting Protocol. Estimated emissions of GHG associated with construction are 1,870.8 MTCO₂E, and 62.4 MTCO₂E if amortized over 30 years (presumed minimum life of the project) as recommended in the SCAQMD interim significance threshold. As these emissions are less than the significance threshold, greenhouse gas emissions are considered a less than significant impact to global climate change.

Table 4.1-5. Total (Annual) Construction Greenhouse Gas Emissions (metric tons)

Project Component	CO ₂	CH ₄	N ₂ O	CO ₂ E
North interconnection pipeline	612.10	0.01	0.02	615.97
PS/PRS	718.16	0.01	0.02	721.81
Air-vacuum relief valves	10.18	<0.01	<0.01	10.24
Lindero Pump Station No. 1 reverse flow valve upgrade	2.66	<0.01	<0.01	2.67
South interconnection pipeline	448.65	0.01	0.02	451.20
Yerba Buena recycled water pipeline extension	54.76	<0.01	<0.01	55.03
Canyon Oaks Park Lateral recycled water pipeline	13.78	<0.01	<0.01	13.87
Total	1860.28	0.04	0.06	1870.78

Impact AQ-4: Electrical consumption of the proposed PS/PRS would result in greenhouse gas emissions associated with power generation and may affect global climate change – less than significant.

The proposed project would result in long-term GHG emissions associated with generating electrical power to operate the proposed PS/PRS. Based on an estimated power consumption of 1,000 KW-hr, emissions factors for Southern California Edison provided by the CARB CalEEMod model, and 96 hours per year operation for testing and maintenance, annual GHG emissions would be 30.7 MTCO₂E. These emissions would be 93.1 MTCO₂E when combined with amortized construction GHG emissions. As these emissions are less than the significance threshold, greenhouse gas emissions are considered a less than significant impact to global climate change.

4.1.3.3 Cumulative Impacts

The cumulative projects, as listed in Section 3.5, would generate both short-term (demolition and construction) and long-term (primarily motor vehicles) air quality impacts. Project-related construction emissions would be in addition to short-term emissions of other projects that are under construction at the same time. Project-specific localized construction impacts within SRA 6 (West San Fernando Valley) would be significant and contribute to cumulative impacts of projects in the City of Agoura Hills (also located within SRA 6). Overall, the project contribution may be cumulatively considerable.

The project would also generate fugitive dust that may be considered a nuisance. None of the cumulative projects would generate fugitive dust affecting the same population, such that cumulative impacts would be the same as project-specific impacts.

4.1.3.4 General Plan Policy Consistency

The proposed project involves installation of components within Ventura County (Oak Park Planning Area), the City of Thousand Oaks, and the City of Westlake Village. The following discussion addresses consistency with applicable air quality policies of the general plans of these three jurisdictions.

Ventura County General Plan

Air quality policies of the Ventura County General Plan Goals, Policies and Programs document (Section 1.2.2) are applicable to components of the proposed project located in Oak Park and include:

1. Discretionary development that is inconsistent with the AQMP shall be prohibited, unless overriding considerations are cited by the decision-making body.
2. The air quality impacts of discretionary development shall be evaluated by use of the Guidelines for the Preparation of Air Quality Impact Analysis.
3. Discretionary development that would have a significant adverse air quality impact shall only be approved if it is conditioned with all reasonable mitigation measures to avoid, minimize or compensate (offset) for the air quality impact. Developers shall be encouraged to employ innovative methods and technologies to minimize air pollution impacts.
4. Where deemed necessary by the VCAPCD, discretionary development shall be conditioned to develop, implement, and maintain over time, Transportation Demand Management programs consistent with VCAPCD's trip reduction rule 210. TDM programs shall include a requirement for annual performance reporting to and approval by the VCAPCD.
5. Development subject to VCAPCD permit authority shall comply with all applicable VCAPCD rules and permit requirements, including the use of best available control technology as determined by the VCAPCD.

The proposed project is consistent with applicable Ventura County General Plan air quality policies because:

1. The project is consistent with the AQMP.
2. Air quality impacts have been evaluated using the VCAPCD Guidelines.
3. Mitigation would be implemented to minimize air pollutant emissions.
4. The project would generate minimal long-term traffic, and a Transportation Demand Management program is not needed.
5. The project would comply with applicable VCAPCD rules.

Oak Park Area Plan

Air quality policies of the Oak Park Area Plan applicable to the proposed project include:

- Discretionary development which could have significant adverse air quality impacts shall be conditioned to avoid, minimize or compensate for the air quality impact (Policy 1.1.2-1).

- Projects subject to VCAPCD permit authority shall comply with all applicable VCAPCD rules and permit requirements, including using the best available control technology as determined by the VCAPCD. Developers shall be encouraged to employ innovative technology in order to minimize air pollution impacts (Policy 1.1.2-2).
- Where deemed necessary by the VCAPCD, discretionary development shall be required to submit a Transportation Systems Management Plan, contribute funds to the Commuter Computer, develop or participate in employee ride sharing or van pooling programs, subsidize transit fares for employees, implement a four-day work week, incorporate an Integrated Energy System into the design of the development, and/or comply with other air pollution mitigation measures deemed appropriate by the VCAPCD (Policy 1.1.2-3).

The proposed project is consistent with applicable Oak Park Area Plan air quality policies:

- The project (with mitigation) would not have significant adverse air quality impacts (Policy 1.1.2-1).
- The proposed project does not require any VCAPCD permits but would comply with VCAPCD Rules 51 and 55 during construction (Policy 1.1.2-2).
- As the project would generate only a few vehicle trips per month, a Transportation Systems Management Plan is not required (Policy 1.1.2-3).

City of Thousand Oaks

Applicable City of Thousand Oaks General Plan air quality policies are limited to Conservation Element Policy CO-39:

- Support efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, consistent with the intent of the State of California's California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (Assembly Bill 32).

The project is consistent with AB 32 and a greenhouse gas analysis has been prepared. Therefore, the proposed project is consistent with this City policy.

City of Westlake Village

The following City of Westlake Village General Plan air quality policies are applicable to the proposed project:

- Continue to enforce construction site guidelines which require trucks hauling soil, dirt, sand or other emissive materials to cover their loads (Natural Resources Policy 7.1.1).
- Require soils to be seeded and watered upon completion of construction and initial landscaping activities ((Natural Resources Policy 7.1.2).

- Require construction sites to install truck wheel washers and other barriers to prevent transporting of soil onto public rights of way (Natural Resources Policy 7.1.3).

The proposed project is consistent with these policies because:

- As required by SCAQMD Rule 403, trucks transporting earth materials to and from construction sites would be covered.
- As required by SCAQMD Rule 403, construction areas where paving or landscaping would not be replaced would be seeded to minimize generation of fugitive dust.
- As required by SCAQMD Rule 403, wheel washers or equivalent methods (rumble plates) would be provided at construction sites to minimize track-out of earth materials on public roadways.

4.1.4 Mitigation Measures

4.1.4.1 Proposed Project

MM AQ-1. Applicable construction mitigation measures listed in Section 7.4 of the VCAPCD Air Quality Assessment Guidelines and applicable Best Available Control Measures listed in SCAQMD Rule 403 would be implemented.

4.1.4.2 Cumulative Impacts

Same as project-specific measures (see Section 4.1.4.1).

4.1.5 Residual Impacts

4.1.5.1 Proposed Project

Mitigation measures provided would minimize fugitive dust and PM₁₀ emissions generated by project construction activities and comply with applicable VCAPCD and SCAQMD rules. Therefore, residual impacts would be less than significant.

4.1.5.2 Cumulative Impacts

Same as for the proposed project.

4.2 WATER RESOURCES

4.2.1 Physical Setting

4.2.1.1 Surface Water Characteristics

The proposed project components are located within the Lindero Canyon watershed, a sub-watershed of the Malibu Creek watershed. The Malibu Creek watershed encompasses approximately 109 square miles, extending from Simi Peak south to Malibu Lagoon, and west to Hidden Valley. Primary surface water features of the watershed include Las Virgenes Creek, Triunfo Creek, Medea Creek, Lindero Creek, Cold Creek, Malibu Creek, Lake Sherwood, Westlake Lake, Malibou Lake, and Lake Lindero.

Lindero Creek extends from near Simi Peak about 3.9 stream miles to Lake Lindero, and about 1.8 stream miles to its confluence with Medea Creek (see Figure 4.2-1). Much of the watershed is developed with residential land uses and two golf courses (North Ranch Country Club, Lake Lindero Country Club). Surface water was observed in Lindero Creek adjacent to the PS/PRS site on April 3, 2019, augmented by irrigation run-off from upstream residential land uses and the North Ranch Country Club. In addition, seeps have been reported in the area (Oakridge Geoscience, 2015), which may contribute to rising groundwater in the streambed.

Near the South interconnection pipeline alignment, Lindero Creek is channelized within the Lake Lindero Country Club and riparian vegetation is mostly absent. North of the Lake Lindero Country Club, Lindero Creek is a less confined earthen channel supporting a linear strip of riparian vegetation and oak woodland. Approximately 400 feet south of Rockfield Street, the channel transitions to a 12-foot by 12-foot reinforced concrete buried box culvert, extending northwest under Lindero Canyon Road to approximately 150 feet north of Rockfield Street, where it emerges as an earthen channel on the west side. This channel extends north and crosses under Kanan Road west of Falling Star Avenue, and supports mostly oak woodland vegetation.

Lindero Creek was included in the Malibu Creek Watershed Monitoring Program managed by the City of Calabasas. The program includes two water quality sampling locations on Lindero Creek; LIN1 located just downstream of Thousand Oaks Boulevard and LIN2 located near the outlet of Lake Lindero. Table 4.2-1 provides a summary of water quality parameters monitored on seven sampling days from February through May 2005. Data collected indicates fecal coliform, E. coli, total nitrogen and total phosphorus water quality standards are exceeded within Lindero Creek (Medlen, 2005). More recent data for this area are not available.

Table 4.2-1. Lindero Creek Water Quality Data (February-May 2005)

Parameter	Sampling Site LIN1	Sampling Site LIN2
Water Temperature (°C)	12.6-15.1	13.6-19.6
Dissolved Oxygen (mg/l)	9.55-13.46	6.15-16.6
pH	8.0-8.6	8.0-8.9
Conductivity (µS)	2700-3600	1250-3000
Total Nitrogen (mg/l)	0.7-1.65	0.72-1.52
Fecal Coliform (colonies/100 ml)	23-1300	<2-1300

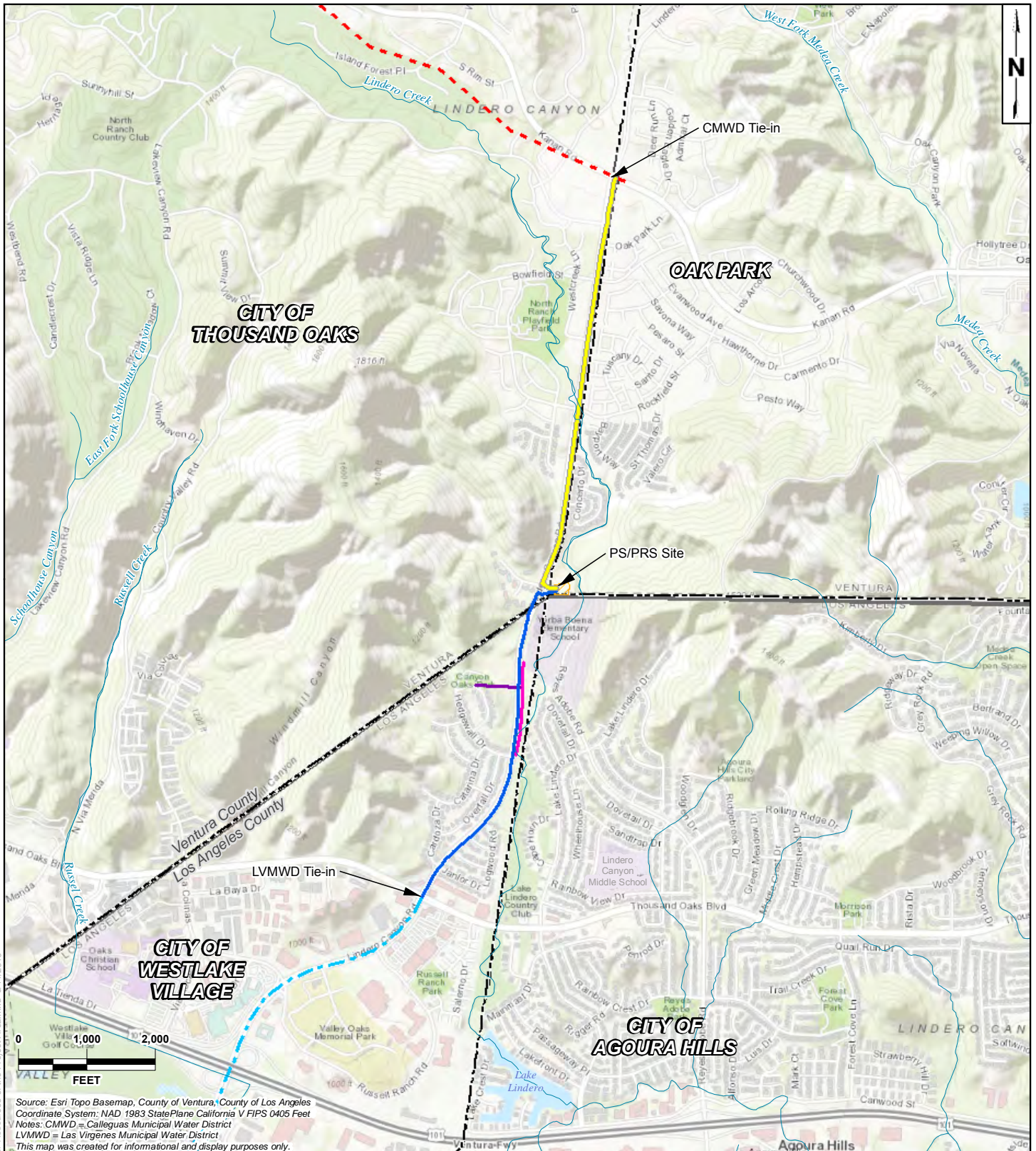
4.2.1.2 Groundwater Environment

The proposed pipeline alignments are located within the Russell Valley Groundwater Basin, which encompasses the Russell Valley and portions of the Lindero Canyon and Medea Creek watersheds. The Basin encompasses 3,100 acres and the principal water bearing formation is Holocene age alluvium about 35 to 55 feet thick (DWR, 2004). Recharge from underflow is estimated to be about 300 to 500 acre-feet/year and about 50 to 150 acre-feet/year from irrigation return. Groundwater extraction is estimated to be about 600 acre-feet/year (DWR, 2004). Total dissolved solids and sulfate exceed the established maximum contaminant levels for some wells in the Basin (DWR, 2004).

The 2014 Sustainable Groundwater Management Act requires the formation of groundwater sustainability agencies (GSAs) in high- and medium-priority groundwater basins and sub-basins by June 30, 2017 to meet California Water Code requirements. The Russell Valley Groundwater Basin is a low priority basin and formation of a GSA is not required to manage groundwater in the Basin.

4.2.1.3 Floodplain and Flooding

The proposed PS/PRS site is located approximately 100 feet from Lindero Creek, but is not within the flood hazard area (Zone A) indicated on Flood Insurance Rate Map no. 06111C0995E (see Figure 4.2-2). Flood Insurance Rate Map no. 06037C1241F indicates the flood hazard area (1% chance) associated with Lindero Creek includes a portion of the South interconnection pipeline alignment in Lindero Canyon Road, approximately 200 feet north of Hedgewall Drive (see Figure 4.2-3). However, the flood hazard map is outdated as the creek channel and embankment are located entirely east of Lindero Canyon Road and the proposed interconnection pipeline alignment near Hedgewall Drive.



Source: Esri Topo Basemap, County of Ventura, County of Los Angeles
 Coordinate System: NAD 1983 StatePlane California V FIPS 0405 Feet
 Notes: CMWD = Calleguas Municipal Water District
 LVMWD = Las Virgenes Municipal Water District
 This map was created for informational and display purposes only.

- LEGEND:**
- CMWD Interconnection Pipeline (North Segment)
 - - - Existing Lindero Feeder No.2
 - LVMWD Existing Pipeline
 - LVMWD Interconnection Pipeline (South Segment)
 - Canyon Oaks Park Lateral Recycled Water Pipeline
 - Yerba Buena Recycled Water Pipeline Extension
 - Existing Blue Line Channel
 - Lindero Pump Station No.1
 - Pump Station/PRS Site
 - City Limit
 - County Boundary



PROJECT NAME:
**CMWD - LVMWD INTERCONNECTION
 VENTURA AND LOS ANGELES COUNTIES, CA**

PROJECT NUMBER:
 1802-0331

DATE:
 June 2019

**SURFACE WATER RESOURCES
 OF THE PROJECT AREA**

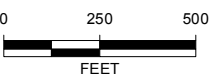
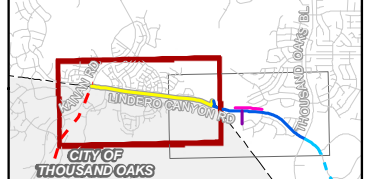
FIGURE
4.2-1



LEGEND:

- Pump Station/PRS Site
- County Boundary
- North Interconnection Pipeline
- South Interconnection Pipeline
- FEMA National Flood Hazard Layer (NFHL)
- Existing Lindero Feeder No.2
- Connector Pipeline to New Turn-Out
- Proposed New Turn-Out

MAP EXTENT:



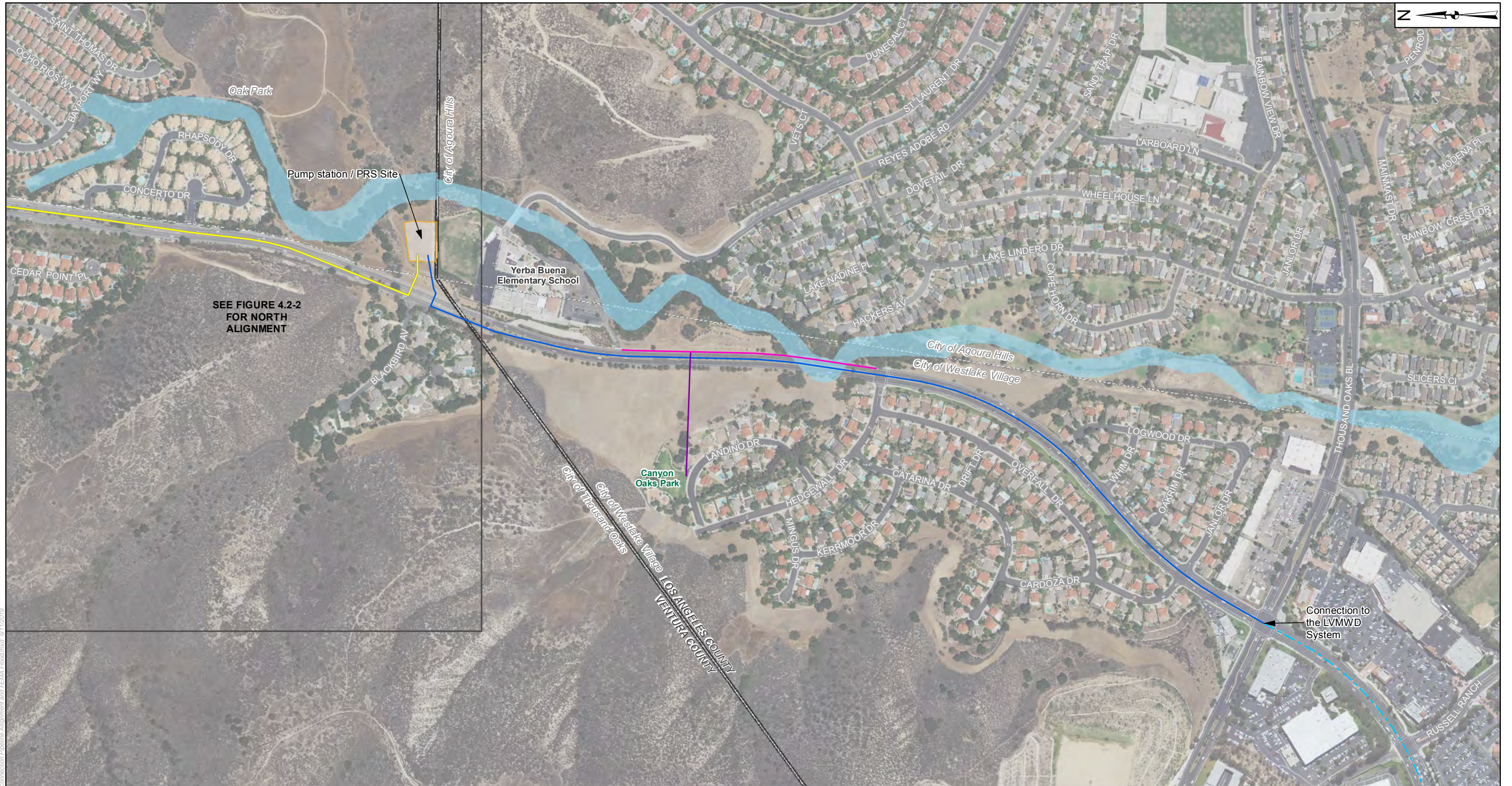
Source: NAIP Imagery 2016
 Coordinate System: NAD 1983 StatePlane California V FIPS 0405 Feet
 Notes: CMWD = Calleguas Municipal Water District
 LVMWD = Las Virgenes Municipal Water District
 This map was created for informational and display purposes only.



PROJECT NAME:
 CMWD - LVMWD INTERCONNECTION
 VENTURA AND LOS ANGELES COUNTIES, CA
 PROJECT NUMBER:
 1802-0331
 DATE:
 June 2019

**REGULATED FLOODPLAIN AREAS
 ALONG THE NORTH
 INTERCONNECTION PIPELINE**

FIGURE
4.2-2



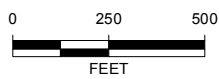
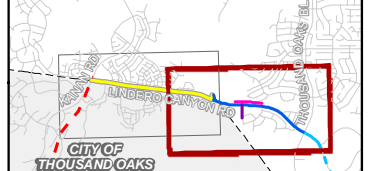
SEE FIGURE 4.2-2 FOR NORTH ALIGNMENT

Connection to the LVMWD System

LEGEND:

- Pump Station/PRS Site
- County Boundary
- North Interconnection Pipeline
- LVMWD Existing Pipeline
- South Interconnection Pipeline
- Canyon Oaks Park Lateral Recycled Water Pipeline
- Yerba Buena Recycled Water Pipeline Extension
- FEMA National Flood Hazard Layer (NFHL)

MAP EXTENT:



Source: NAIP Imagery 2016
 Coordinate System: NAD 1983 StatePlane California V FIPS 0405 Feet
 Notes: CMWD = Calleguas Municipal Water District
 LVMWD = Las Virgenes Municipal Water District
 This map was created for informational and display purposes only.



PROJECT NAME:
 CMWD - LVMWD INTERCONNECTION
 VENTURA AND LOS ANGELES COUNTIES, CA
 PROJECT NUMBER:
 1802-0331
 DATE:
 June 2019

**REGULATED FLOODPLAIN AREAS
 ALONG THE SOUTH
 INTERCONNECTION PIPELINE**

FIGURE
4.2-3

4.2.2 Regulatory Setting

4.2.2.1 Federal Clean Water Act (CWA)

The Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 and 1987, collectively known as the Clean Water Act (33 United States Code [USC] §§1251 et seq.), establish the principal Federal statutes for water quality protection. The Clean Water Act (CWA)'s intent is "to restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the nation's water, to achieve a level of water quality which provides for recreation in and on the water, and for the propagation of fish and wildlife."

CWA Section 303(d) requires States, territories, and tribes to develop lists of impaired waters within their jurisdictions every two years. Impaired waters are those that do not meet water quality standards. States, territories, and tribes are also required to establish priority rankings for waters on their respective lists. Water bodies in a given State or territory are prioritized by comparing their existing degrees of pollution, and the sensitivity and importance of beneficial uses that are being threatened. The water bodies that are deemed most important are designated as "high priority".

Section 303(d) also requires States, territories, and tribes to develop Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) for all water bodies on their respective lists of impaired waters. In essence, TMDLs are plans by which impaired water bodies would be restored such that they consistently meet the established water quality standard(s) that are currently being violated. TMDLs specify the maximum amount of pollutants that a water body can receive and still meet water quality standards, and allocates pollutant loads among point and non-point sources in the subject watershed. The intent of CWA is for the TMDL program to work hand in hand with the impaired waters lists; impaired waters are identified, and then restored to meet water quality standards. Based upon a March 22, 1999 consent decree between the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Heal the Bay, Inc., and Baykeeper, TMDLs must be prepared for all impaired waters within 13 years.

The proposed project components are located within the Lindero Canyon watershed, a sub-watershed of the Malibu Creek watershed, approximately 10.5 miles northwest of Malibu Lagoon. The proposed pipeline alignments are primarily located within/along Lindero Canyon Road which parallels Lindero Creek. Lindero Creek extends from the southern slopes of Simi Peak to Lake Lindero, to its confluence with Medea Creek, which then flows into Malibou Lake. Malibu Creek flows out of Malibou Lake to the Pacific Ocean. For the purposes of water quality assessment, Lindero Creek is considered two reaches: Reach 1 is located between Lake Lindero and the confluence with Medea Creek and Reach 2 is located above Lake Lindero. Medea Creek is considered two reaches: Reach 1 is located between Malibu Lake and the confluence with Lindero Creek and Reach 2 is located above the confluence with Lindero Creek. Table 4.2-2 lists water quality impairments of these waterbodies identified as required by Section 303(d) of the CWA.

Table 4.2-2. Impaired Waters of the Lindero Canyon and Medea Creek Watersheds

Waterbody	Source of Impairment
Lindero Creek Reach 1	Benthic community effects, indicator bacteria, algae, invasive species, selenium, scum/foam (unnatural), trash
Lindero Creek Reach 2	Indicator bacteria, algae, selenium, scum/foam (unnatural), trash
Lake Lindero	Chloride, algae, odor, specific conductance, eutrophic, selenium, trash
Medea Creek Reach 1	Benthic community effects, indicator bacteria, algae, trash, sedimentation/siltation, metals/metalloids
Medea Creek Reach 2	Benthic community effects, indicator bacteria, selenium, trash, sedimentation/siltation, algae, invasive species

4.2.2.2 California Porter-Cologne Act

The Porter-Cologne Act (California Water Code Section 13000) is the principal law governing water quality regulation in California. It establishes a comprehensive program to protect water quality and the beneficial uses of water. The Porter-Cologne Act applies to surface waters, wetlands, and groundwater, and to both point and non-point sources of pollution. Pursuant to the Porter-Cologne Act, it is the policy of the State that:

- The quality of all the waters of the State shall be protected.
- All activities and factors affecting the quality of water shall be regulated to attain the highest water quality within reason.
- The State must be prepared to exercise its full power and jurisdiction to protect the quality of water in the State from degradation.
- The State shall undertake all possible steps to encourage development of water recycling facilities to help meet the growing water requirements of the State.

Pursuant to the Porter-Cologne Act, the responsibility for protection of water quality in California rests with the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB). The SWRCB administers Federal and State water quality regulations for California’s ocean waters, and also oversees and funds the State’s nine Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCBs). The RWQCBs prepare water quality control plans, establish water quality objectives, and carry out Federal and State water quality regulations and permitting duties for inland water bodies, enclosed bays, and estuaries within their respective regions. The Porter-Cologne Act gives the SWRCB and RWQCBs broad powers to protect water quality by regulating waste dischargers to water and land, and requiring cleanup of hazardous wastes.

The RWQCBs regulate discharges under the Porter-Cologne Act primarily through issuance of National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) and waste discharge report permits. Anyone discharging or proposing to discharge materials that could affect water quality (other than to a community sanitary sewer system regulated by an NPDES permit) must file a report of waste discharge. The Porter-Cologne Act provides RWQCBs with several options for enforcing regulations, including cease and desist orders, cleanup and abatement orders, administrative civil liability orders, civil court actions, and criminal prosecutions.

The Malibu Creek watershed (including Lindero Creek and Medea Creek) is within the jurisdiction of the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (LARWQCB), which includes coastal drainages from Rincon Point (western boundary of Ventura County) to the eastern Los Angeles County boundary.

Per the requirements of the CWA and the California Porter-Cologne Act, LARWQCB has prepared a Water Quality Control Plan for the watersheds under its jurisdiction. The Water Quality Control Plans from all nine of the RWQCBs and the California Ocean Plan (prepared and implemented by SWRCB) collectively constitute the State Water Quality Control Plan. Water Quality Control Plan, Los Angeles Region has been designed to support the intentions of the CWA and the Porter-Cologne Act by: (1) characterizing watersheds within the Los Angeles Region; (2) identifying beneficial uses that exist or have the potential to exist in each water body; (3) establishing water quality objectives for each water body to protect beneficial uses or allow their restoration, and; (4) providing an implementation program that achieves water quality objectives. Implementation program measures include monitoring, permitting, and enforcement activities. Per the requirements of CWA Section 303(c), the Water Quality Control Plan is reviewed every three years and revised as necessary to address problems with the plan and meet new legislative requirements.

Beneficial uses designated by LARWQCB in the Water Quality Control Plan for the Lindero Canyon and Medea Creek watersheds are listed in Table 4.2-3. Beneficial uses are potential uses of surface waters and groundwater that could be supported, including water supply, recharge of groundwater supplies, recreation, and wildlife habitat. Consistent with the requirements of CWA Section 303(d), LARWQCB identifies impaired waters and prepares TMDLs for impaired waters within its jurisdiction. TMDLs completed to date affecting the Lindero Canyon watershed address indicator bacteria, trash, algae, and scum/foam.

4.2.2.3 Municipal Stormwater Permits

The following permits regulate non-point water discharges (run-off) of storm water and non-storm water into storm drains within affected watersheds:

- Ventura County: Ventura County Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System MS4 NPDES (Order no. R4-2010-0108).
- Los Angeles County: Los Angeles County Coastal Watersheds Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System MS4 NPDES permit (Order no. R4-2012-0175).

These permits provide best management practices to be implemented by new development and construction activities to minimize discharge of pollutants to waterways.

Table 4.2-3. Beneficial Uses of Surface Waters of the Lindero Canyon and Medea Creek Watersheds

Watershed/Reach	Beneficial Uses
Lindero Creek Reach 1	Municipal water supply (potential), warm freshwater habitat (intermittent), wildlife habitat, water-contact recreation (intermittent), non-water contact recreation (intermittent)
Lindero Creek Reach 2	Municipal water supply (potential), warm freshwater habitat (intermittent), wildlife habitat, water-contact recreation (intermittent), non-water contact recreation (intermittent)
Medea Creek Reach 1	Municipal water supply (potential), groundwater replenishment, warm freshwater habitat (intermittent), cold freshwater habitat (potential), rare species habitat, wildlife habitat, wetland habitat, water-contact recreation (intermittent), non-water contact recreation (intermittent)
Medea Creek Reach 2	Municipal water supply (intermittent), groundwater replenishment, warm freshwater habitat, wildlife habitat, wetland habitat, water-contact recreation, non-water contact recreation

4.2.3 Impact Analysis

4.2.3.1 Significance Thresholds

Construction Water Quality

Any project-related exceedance of the water quality objectives of the Water Quality Control Plan is considered a significant impact.

Groundwater Quantity

Any project-related activity that would substantially increase groundwater production from an overdrafted basin is considered a significant impact. Overdraft is defined as a long-term decline in groundwater in storage caused by extraction rates exceeding recharge rates.

Groundwater Quality

Any project-related exceedance of the water quality objectives of the Water Quality Control Plan is considered a significant impact.

Surface Water Quantity

Any project-related reduction in surface flow that would substantially reduce the potential for the affected waterbody to support identified beneficial uses is considered a significant impact.

Surface Water Quality

Any land use or project that would individually or cumulatively degrade surface water quality causing an exceedance of the water quality objectives of the Water Quality Control Plan is considered to have a significant impact. Any land use or project that would directly or indirectly cause stormwater quality to exceed the applicable waste discharge requirements is considered to have a significant impact.

Flooding

Development within an identified flood hazard area (1 percent annual chance) may result in significant flood hazard impacts to persons and/or property.

4.2.3.2 Project-Specific Impacts

Storm/Surface Water Quality

Impact WR-1: Construction activities associated with implementation of the proposed project may result in surface water contamination due to storm water run-off from construction sites – less than significant.

Storm water run-off from project construction sites may transport sediment and pollutants to nearby storm drains and Lindero Creek and degrade water quality. The proposed project would be subject to the Statewide General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction and Land Disturbance Activities (2009-0009-DWQ, as amended), and best management practices required by this permit would be implemented during project construction.

Portions of the proposed project located within Ventura County and the City of Thousand Oaks would be subject to Best Management Practices identified for construction sites exceeding one acre as identified in the County's stormwater quality management program developed for the Ventura County Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System Permit (Order R4-2010-0108, NPDES Permit no. CAS004002). Portions of the proposed project located within the City of Westlake Village would be required to implement best management practices identified for construction sites subject to the Los Angeles County Coastal Watersheds Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System MS4 NPDES permit (Order no. R4-2012-0175).

Storm water pollution prevention plans would be developed by qualified practitioners and implemented for the proposed project. The plans will include appropriate erosion control measures (e.g., mulching, hydroseeding, soil binders, geotextiles), sediment controls (e.g., fiber rolls, street sweeping, storm drain inlet controls), and wind erosion controls. Impacts would be less than significant with implementation of a project-specific storm water pollution prevention plan because this would minimize storm water run-off and reduce the potential for water quality degradation.

Groundwater Quantity

The proposed project would not result in the consumption of any groundwater. Water would be used during the construction period for soil compaction, concrete/slurry mixing, and dust control. This water would be supplied by fire hydrants located in the City of Westlake Village or the City of Thousand Oaks which originates as imported surface water (see discussion of the State Water Project in Section 1.3.1).

Groundwater Quality

Groundwater may be encountered during deep excavations for construction of the PS/PRS near Lindero Creek. However, proposed dewatering prior to excavation at the PS/PRS site would avoid construction activities within or adjacent to exposed groundwater and associated groundwater contamination.

Surface Water Quantity/Water Supply

Impact WR-2: Potable water to be used by the proposed project could affect local water supplies – less than significant.

The proposed project does not involve any direct consumption of surface water. However, potable water supplied to the project area and that to be transported by proposed pipelines originates as surface water in the Sacramento/San Joaquin delta in northern California. The proposed project would utilize potable water for construction (soil compaction, concrete/slurry mixing, dust control). It is also possible that there may be the need to occasionally perform maintenance-related purging of stagnant water from the proposed PS and/or PRS to a sewer or storm drain. However, the preferred strategy will be to operate the facilities periodically to maintain good water quality.

Construction-related water use would average about several thousand gallons per day over the roughly two-year construction period. This daily usage is equivalent to the water use of about 10 persons, based on 210 gallons per day per capita in Thousand Oaks (Kennedy/Jenks Consultants, 2016). The impact of construction-related water use is considered a less than significant impact to local water supplies as it would represent a comparable water use to less than 0.01 percent of the current population of the City of Thousand Oaks.

Flooding

The PS/PRS site is not located within the FEMA-identified 1 percent (100-year) flood hazard area associated with Lindero Creek and would not be subject to flooding. The South interconnection pipeline would be located within the Lindero Canyon Road right-of-way and would pass through a flood hazard area approximately 200 feet north of Hedgewall Drive associated with Lindero Creek. However, the FEMA flood hazard map does not reflect current conditions. The interconnection pipeline would be fully buried and not subject to failure should Lindero Canyon Road become inundated during a major storm event. The proposed project would not result in any changes to mapped flood water elevations or result in any increase in the number of persons or area of property potentially exposed to flooding. Therefore, flood hazard impacts are not anticipated.

4.2.3.3 Cumulative Impacts

The cumulative projects listed in Section 3.5 would generate storm water run-off and could result in contamination of surface waters. However, none of the projects are located in the Lindero Creek watershed. Therefore, the proposed project would not incrementally contribute to cumulative surface water quality impacts of these projects. Other projects listed in Section 3.5 may result in groundwater contamination through excavation-related exposure of groundwater, and the project may incrementally contribute to contamination of the Russell Valley Groundwater Basin. Other projects listed in Section 3.5 would be served potable water by CMWD or LVMWD and potable water usage by the proposed project would contribute to a less than significant cumulative water supply impact.

4.2.3.4 General Plan Policy Consistency

Ventura County General Plan

Water resources policies of the Ventura County General Plan Goals, Policies and Programs document (Section 1.3.2) are applicable to components of the proposed project located in Ventura County and include:

1. Discretionary development which is inconsistent with the goals and policies of the County's Water Management Plan shall be prohibited, unless overriding considerations are cited by the decision-making body.
2. Discretionary development shall comply with all applicable County and State water regulations.
3. The installation of on-site septic systems shall meet all applicable State and County regulations.
4. Discretionary development shall not significantly impact the quantity or quality of water resources within watersheds, groundwater recharge areas or groundwater basins.

5. Landscape plans for discretionary development shall incorporate water conservation measures as prescribed by the County's Guide to Landscape Plans, including use of low water usage landscape plants and irrigation systems and/or low water usage plumbing fixtures and other measures designed to reduce water usage.
6. The use of the Santa Clara River as a multiple resource (i.e., source of supply for water, concrete aggregates and biological habitat) shall be permitted to continue; with the use of the River as a water resource having priority over all other uses.
7. Out-of-river mining below the historic or predicted high groundwater level in the Del Norte/El Rio (Oxnard Forebay Basin) area may be permitted if the applicant can demonstrate to the satisfaction of the County of Ventura that the excavation activity will not interfere with or affect groundwater quality and quantity.
8. All discretionary development shall be conditioned for the proper drilling and construction of new oil, gas and water wells and destruction of all abandoned wells on-site.
9. New wells in the Oxnard Plain pressure basin shall not be allowed if they would increase seawater intrusion in the Oxnard or Mugu aquifers.
10. All new golf courses shall be conditioned to prohibit landscape irrigation with water from groundwater basins or inland surface waters identified as Municipal and Domestic Supply or Agricultural Supply in the California Regional Water Quality Control Board's Water Quality Control Plan unless either: a) the existing and planned water supplies for a Hydrologic Area, including interrelated Hydrologic Areas and Subareas, are shown to be adequate to meet the projected demands for existing uses as well as reasonably foreseeable probable future uses within the area, or b) it is demonstrated that the total groundwater extraction/recharge for the golf course will be equal to or less than the historic groundwater extraction/recharge (as defined in the Ventura County Initial Study Assessment Guidelines) for the site. Where feasible, reclaimed water shall be utilized for new golf courses.

The proposed project is consistent with these water resources policies because:

- The proposed project is consistent with the County's Water Management Plan and complies with County and State regulations.
- The proposed project does not involve any septic systems, landscaping, direct use of surface water, mining, new wells, or golf courses.
- The proposed project would not significantly impact surface or groundwater resources.

Oak Park Area Plan

Water resources policies of the Oak Park Area Plan include:

- Unused wells shall be abandoned and destroyed per the requirements of the County Well Ordinance (Policy 1.2.2-1).
- Developers of discretionary projects shall be required to submit a water conservation plan which should include consideration of low water usage landscape plants and irrigation systems, low or ultra-low water usage plumbing fixtures and other measures designed to reduce water usage (Policy 1.2.2-2).
- Landscaping within discretionary development shall utilize reclaimed water from the Triunfo Water and Sanitation District where economically and physically feasible (Policy 1.2.2-3).
- All discretionary permits shall be reviewed for consistency with the goals, objectives and policies of the County's Water Quality Management Plan (Policy 1.2.2-4).
- Discretionary development shall be designed to minimize soil erosion and downstream siltation and pollution by temporary revegetation shall be used on graded areas to reduce erosion potential and use of soil stabilization fabrics where necessary during the construction phase (Policy 1.2.2-5).
- Each residential tract shall include at least one model home which shall utilize a water conserving landscape design (Xeriscape) consistent with the Ventura County Guide to Landscape Plans (Policy 1.2.2-6).

The proposed project is consistent with the water resources policies of the Oak Park Area Plan (Section 1.2.2):

- No unused wells are located in proximity to project components.
- The proposed project would not involve any landscaping or plumbing fixtures.
- The proposed project would not require a discretionary permit from Ventura County such that review for consistency with the Water Quality Management Plan is not required.
- Although not subject to Ventura County review, areas affected by pipeline installation and PS/PRS construction would be restored through revegetation, replacement of hardscape, replacement of landscaping, and/or soil stabilization.
- The project does not include residential development.

City of Thousand Oaks

Water resources policies of the Thousand Oaks General Plan include:

- Locate structures and additions outside of the 100-year floodplain unless such facilities are necessary to serve existing uses and construction of these structures will not increase the hazard to life or property within or adjacent to the floodplain (Safety Element Policy C-6).
- Protect remaining floodplains in order to help retain stormwater runoff from tributary watersheds and reduce the potential for erosion and periodic flooding within downstream reaches of the Arroyo Conejo and Calleguas Creek (Conservation Element CO-14).
- Every effort shall be made to design and construct stormwater retention and debris basins to minimize any potentially adverse impacts to significant landform features, aquatic resources, and associated native plant and animal communities (Conservation Element CO-15).
- Continue to ensure the provision of water in quantities sufficient to satisfy current and projected demand (Conservation Element CO-17).
- Encourage the use of reclaimed water for irrigation purposes (Conservation Element CO-19).

The proposed project is consistent with the City's General Plan policies because:

- No facilities would be constructed within the 100-year floodplain.
- The Lindero Creek floodplain would not be affected.
- The proposed project does not involve any storm water retention basins or debris basins that may adversely affect landform features, aquatic resources or native plant and animal communities.
- The proposed project would help to ensure the current and projected potable water demand is satisfied during natural disasters.
- The proposed project includes providing reclaimed water to Canyon Oaks Park to replace potable water used for irrigation.

City of Westlake Village

The following City of Westlake Village General Plan water resources policy is applicable to the proposed project:

- Limit the impacts of development on Triunfo Canyon Creek and other riparian habitat areas through interagency coordination and development review (Watershed Policy 1.2).

The proposed project is consistent with this City policy because it would not adversely affect riparian habitat areas along Lindero Creek.

4.2.4 Mitigation Measures

4.2.4.1 Proposed Project

Significant water resources impacts were not identified; therefore, mitigation measures are not required.

4.2.4.2 Cumulative Impacts

Significant cumulative water resources impacts were not identified; therefore, mitigation measures are not required.

4.2.5 Residual Impacts

4.2.5.1 Proposed Project

Significant water resources impacts were not identified; therefore, mitigation measures are not required, and residual impacts would be less than significant.

4.2.5.2 Cumulative Impacts

Significant cumulative water resources impacts were not identified; therefore, mitigation measures are not required, and residual impacts would be less than significant.

4.3 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

4.3.1 Physical Setting

4.3.1.1 Overview

Although the proposed project components are located within or immediately adjacent to developed areas, designated open spaces (with mostly intact native vegetation and wildlife habitat) nearly surround the project sites including:

- Wistful Vista Open Space (Rancho Simi Recreation and Park District) located immediately east of the PS/PRS site and east of developed areas along Lindero Canyon Road within Oak Park.
- North Ranch Open Space (Conejo Open Space Conservation Agency) located west of developed areas along Lindero Canyon Road and north of Kanan Road within the City of Thousand Oaks.
- Lang Ranch Open Space (City of Thousand Oaks) located north of Kanan Road within the City of Thousand Oaks.
- Oakbrook Open Space (Conejo Recreation and Park District) located north of Kanan Road within the City of Thousand Oaks.
- Woodridge Open Space (Conejo Open Space Conservation Agency/City of Thousand Oaks) located north of Kanan Road within the City of Thousand Oaks.

4.3.1.2 Description of the Proposed Pipeline Alignments and PS/PRS Site

The proposed pipeline alignments are mostly located within roadway rights-of-way or other developed areas. Although the PS/PRS site is undeveloped, it supports mostly non-native vegetation typical of disturbed sites. A vegetation/habitat map of the pipeline alignments, the PS/PRS site and vicinity is provided as Figures 4.3-1 through 4.3-3. Slopes on both sides of Lindero Canyon Road in the project area (including the PS/PRS site) burned in November 2018 during the Woolsey Fire.

North Interconnection Pipeline

This pipeline would extend north from the proposed PS/PRS site to its connection to Lindero Feeder No. 2 within the public right-of-way along Lindero Canyon Road. Affected areas are developed with either roadway pavement, sidewalks, or landscaping. The only native vegetation is located along Lindero Creek and the slopes on the west side of Lindero Canyon Road, north of Blackbird Avenue. Lindero Creek in the project area supports coast live oak riparian forest dominated by coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) and red willow (*Salix laevigata*). Arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*) is also present along the low flow channel and occasional valley oaks (*Quercus lobata*) occur along the margin of this plant community. The slopes west of Lindero Canyon Road north of Blackbird Avenue support purple sage scrub (also known as *Salvia leucophylla* Shrubland Alliance) which is dominated by purple sage (*Salvia leucophylla*) and California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*) (see Figure 4.3-1).

South Interconnection Pipeline

This pipeline would extend south from the proposed PS/PRS site to its connection to the LVMWD potable water distribution system within the public right-of-way along Lindero Canyon Road. Much of the area along the roadway shoulder is developed with landscaping and sidewalks. Native vegetation is limited to coast live oak riparian forest along Lindero Creek, which is located immediately adjacent to Lindero Canyon Road near Hedgewall Drive (see Figure 4.3-2).

PS/PRS Site

Although periodically mowed for fire prevention purposes, the site burned in November 2018. Adjacent oak trees and riparian vegetation mostly survived. Vegetation is recovering at the site, mostly invasive non-native plant species typical of disturbed areas, including black mustard (*Brassica nigra*), rip-gut grass (*Bromus diandrus*), red brome (*Bromus madritensis* ssp. *rubens*), and summer mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*). A narrow strip of purple sage scrub (*Salvia leucophylla* Shrubland Alliance) is located immediately north of the site and is dominated by purple sage and sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*). Coast live oak riparian woodland occurs along Lindero Creek east of the site and along an unnamed tributary located just north of the site (see Figure 4.3-3). A small patch of arroyo willow scrub (*Salix lasiolepis* Shrubland Alliance) is located along the unnamed tributary immediately east of Lindero Canyon Road. This patch of arroyo willow scrub was entirely burned in November 2018, which killed the trees. However, it is anticipated that willows will re-colonize this area. Coast live oak trees protected under the Ventura County Non-coastal Zoning Ordinance are located both north and east of the site.

Lindero Pump Station No. 1

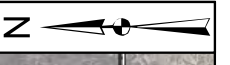
This existing pump station is entirely paved and surrounded by a wall and does not support any vegetation or wildlife habitat.

Air/Vacuum Relief Valves for the Lindero Feeder No. 2 Pipeline

The ~~four~~ proposed locations for the new controlled venting vacuum relief valve and valve conversions are within the North Ranch Country Club golf course and support landscaping (turfgrass, trees, or shrubs) or located in disturbed areas at the Westlake Reservoir. Native vegetation is absent.

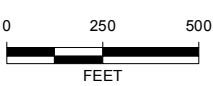
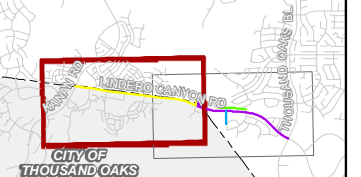
Yerba Buena Recycled Water Pipeline Extension

This pipeline would be located within the Lindero Canyon Road public right-of-way and parallel to the South interconnection pipeline. Natural vegetation along this pipeline alignment is limited to coast live oak riparian forest associated with Lindero Creek located to the east and weedy plant species colonizing disturbed areas near the roadway shoulder.



- LEGEND:**
- Permanent Access and Pipeline Easement
 - Pump Station/PRS Site
 - Temporary Construction Easement
 - City Limit
 - County Boundary
 - Biological Study Area
 - CMWD Interconnection Pipeline
 - Lindero Feeder No.2
 - LVMWD Interconnection Pipeline
 - Connector Pipeline to New Turn-Out
 - Vegetation Types
 - CR - Coast live oak riparian forest
 - DI - Disturbed (weedy annual grassland)
 - DV - Developed (roads, residences, landscaping)
 - PS - Purple sage scrub

MAP EXTENT:



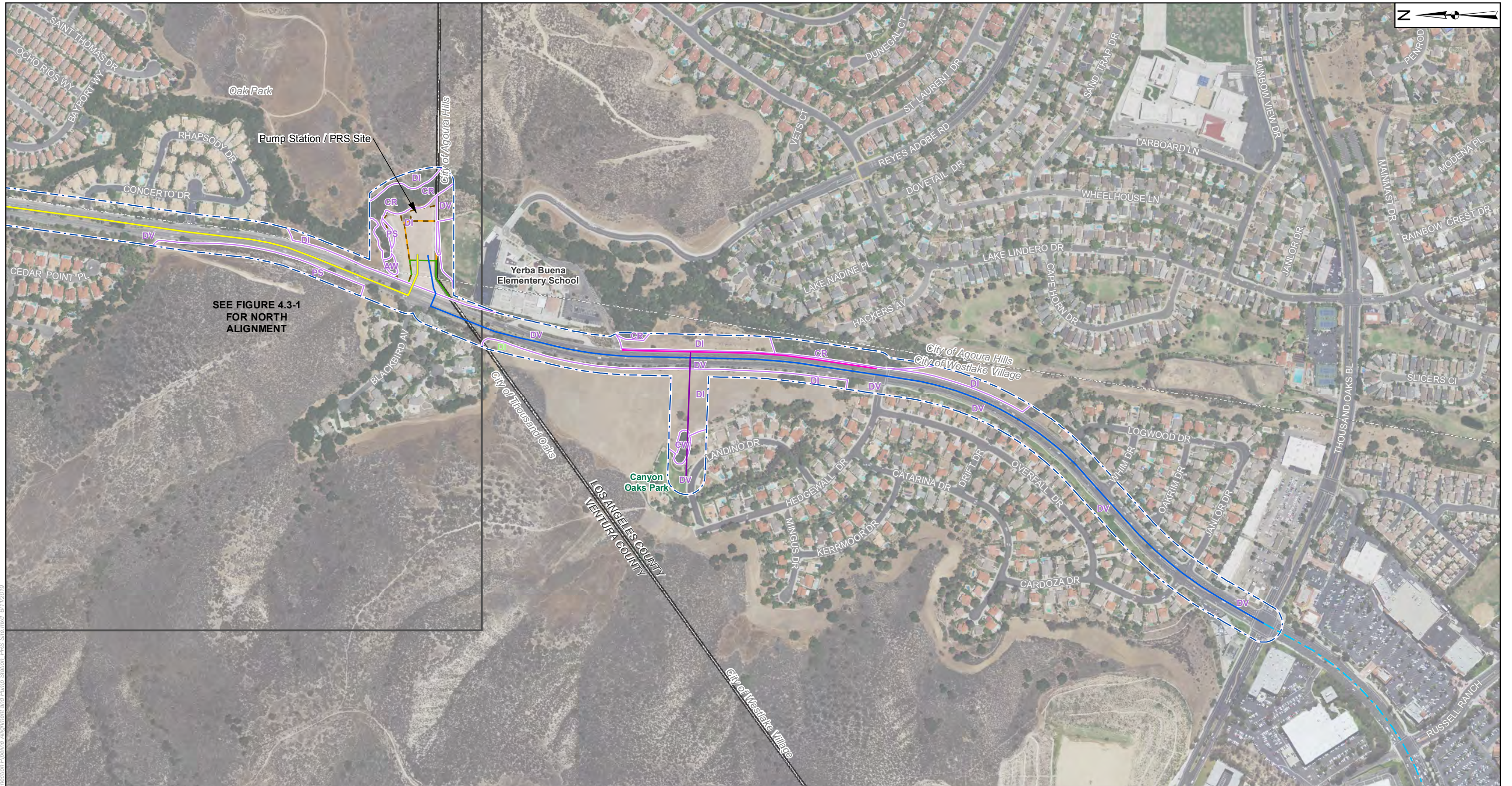
Source: NAIP Imagery 2016
 Coordinate System: NAD 1983 StatePlane California V FIPS 0405 Feet
 Notes: CMWD = Calleguas Municipal Water District
 LVMWD = Las Virgenes Municipal Water District
 This map was created for informational and display purposes only.



PROJECT NAME:
 CMWD - LVMWD INTERCONNECTION
 VENTURA AND LOS ANGELES COUNTIES, CA
 PROJECT NUMBER:
 1802-0331
 DATE:
 June 2019

NORTH INTERCONNECTION PIPELINE
 ALIGNMENT BIOLOGICAL HABITAT MAP

FIGURE
 4.3-1



SEE FIGURE 4.3-1
FOR NORTH
ALIGNMENT

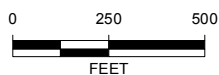
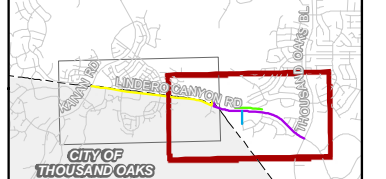
- LEGEND:**
- Permanent Access and Pipeline Easement
 - Pump Station/PRS Site
 - Temporary Construction Easement
 - City Limit

- County Boundary
- Biological Study Area
- CMWD Interconnection Pipeline
- LVMWD Existing Pipeline

- LVMWD Interconnection Pipeline
- Canyon Oaks Park Lateral Recycled Water Pipeline
- Yerba Buena Recycled Water Pipeline Extension

- Vegetation Types
- CR - Coast live oak riparian forest
- CW - Coast live oak woodland

- MAP EXTENT:**
- DI - Disturbed (weedy annual grassland)
 - DV - Developed (roads, residences, landscaping)
 - PS - Purple sage scrub



Source: NAIP Imagery 2016
 Coordinate System: NAD 1983 StatePlane California V FIPS 0405 Feet
 Notes: CMWD = Calleguas Municipal Water District
 LVMWD = Las Virgenes Municipal Water District
 This map was created for informational and display purposes only.



PROJECT NAME:
 CMWD - LVMWD INTERCONNECTION
 VENTURA AND LOS ANGELES COUNTIES, CA
 PROJECT NUMBER:
 1802-0331
 DATE:
 June 2019

SOUTH INTERCONNECTION PIPELINE AND
 RECYCLED WATER PIPELINE ALIGNMENTS
 BIOLOGICAL HABITAT MAP

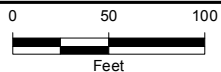
FIGURE
 4.3-2



LEGEND:

- CMWD Interconnection Pipeline
- LVMWD Interconnection Pipeline
- County Boundary
- Biological Study Area
- Permanent Access and Pipeline Easement
- Pump Station/PRS Site
- Temporary Construction Easement
- Vegetation Types
- AW - Arroyo willow scrub
- CB - Coyote brush scrub
- CR - Coast live oak riparian forest
- DI - Disturbed (weedy annual grassland)
- DV - Developed (roads, residences, landscaping)
- PS - Purple sage scrub

MAP EXTENT:



Source: Google Earth Pro Image 2018, County of Ventura
 Coordinate System: NAD 1983 StatePlane California V FIPS 0405 Feet
 Notes: This map was created for informational and display purposes only.



PROJECT NAME: CMWD - LVMWD INTERCONNECTION VENTURA AND LOS ANGELES COUNTIES, CA	
PROJECT NUMBER: 1802-0331	DATE: June 2019

**PS/PRS SITE
BIOLOGICAL HABITAT MAP**

**FIGURE
4.3-3**

Colleguas Water District\Figure 4.3-3-PS-PRS-Site-Habitat-Map.mxd 6/11/2019

Back of Figure 4.3-3

Canyon Oaks Park Lateral Recycled Water Pipeline

This pipeline would extend east from Canyon Oaks Park to Lindero Canyon Road across disturbed areas supporting non-native annual grassland, dominated by rip-gut grass (see Figure 4.3-2). The proposed pipeline alignment is located immediately adjacent to six large coast live oak trees within and adjacent to Canyon Oaks Park. Landscaping trees within Canyon Oaks Park (canary island pine [*Pinus canariensis*]) and along Lindero Canyon Road (Aleppo pine [*Pinus halepensis*]) are located along the pipeline alignment and may require removal.

4.3.1.3 Wildlife

Table 4.3.1 provides a list of wildlife species observed at or flying over the proposed pipeline alignments and the PS/PRS site during field surveys conducted by Padre Associates biologists on April 3, 2019 and April 10, 2019. Species that appeared to be breeding near the PS/PRS site included starling, acorn woodpecker, and lesser goldfinch.

Table 4.3-1. Wildlife Species Observed in the Vicinity of Proposed Project Components

Common Name	Scientific Name
Amphibians	
Baja California treefrog	<i>Pseudacris hypochondriaca</i>
Birds	
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>
Wrentit	<i>Chamaea fasciata</i>
Anna's hummingbird	<i>Calypte anna</i>
Common raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>
American crow	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>
Song sparrow	<i>Melospiza melodia</i>
Red-tailed hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>
Great horned owl	<i>Bubo virginianus</i>
California scrub-jay	<i>Aphelocoma californica</i>
Mourning dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>
Spotted towhee	<i>Pipilo maculatus</i>
Lesser goldfinch	<i>Spinus psaltria</i>
California quail	<i>Callipepla californica</i>
Black phoebe	<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>
Yellow-rumped warbler	<i>Setophaga coronata</i>
Dark-eyed junco	<i>Junco hyemalis</i>
Acorn woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes formicivorus</i>
European starling	<i>Strunus vulgaris</i>
Mammals	
Pocket gopher	<i>Thomomys bottae</i>
Tree squirrel	<i>Sciurus sp.</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name
California ground squirrel	<i>Otospermophilus beechyi</i>
Bobcat	<i>Lynx rufus</i>
Feral domestic cat	<i>Felis catus</i>
Striped skunk	<i>Mephitis mephitis</i>
Raccoon	<i>Procyon lotor</i>
Coyote	<i>Canis latrans</i>

4.3.1.4 Wildlife Corridors

Wildlife migration corridors are generally defined as connections between habitat patches that allow for physical and genetic exchange between otherwise isolated animal populations. Migration corridors may be local, such as between foraging and nesting or denning areas, or they may be regional in nature. Migration corridors are not unidirectional access routes; however, reference is usually made to source and receiver areas in discussions of wildlife movement networks. "Habitat linkages" are migration corridors that contain contiguous strips of native vegetation between source and receiver areas. Habitat linkages provide cover and forage sufficient for temporary inhabitation by a variety of ground-dwelling animal species. Wildlife migration corridors are essential to the regional ecology of an area as they provide avenues of genetic exchange and allow animals to access alternative territories as fluctuating dispersal pressures dictate.

Native vegetation and cover provided by Lindero Creek may be used by wildlife to make local movements in the suburban environment. Tracks observed in the streambed during the field survey include raccoon, coyote, skunk, and bobcat. However, Lindero Creek terminates at Lake Lindero and does not provide a means (streambed or large culvert) for wildlife to cross U.S. Highway 101 and access the Santa Monica Mountains. In addition, a metal grate bolted to the box culvert where the Creek crosses under Lindero Canyon Road 400 feet south of Rockfield Street serves to prevent passage of wildlife larger than a raccoon.

A wildlife habitat linkage possibly allowing regional wildlife movement between the Santa Monica Mountains and the Sierra Madre Range has been identified as part of the South Coast Missing Linkages Project (Penrod et al., 2006). The western margin of this potential wildlife linkage is located approximately 1.0 miles north of the proposed North interconnection pipeline tie-in to the Lindero Feeder No. 2. No proposed facilities would be located within this identified habitat linkage.

The proposed PS/PRS site is located approximately 4.2 miles northwest of the Liberty Canyon Road undercrossing of U.S. Highway 101, which is considered a critical point for wildlife seeking to cross this busy freeway which acts as nearly a complete barrier to regional wildlife movement. The California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) is planning to build a wildlife crossing (165-foot wide by 200-foot long vegetation-surfaced bridge) across U.S. Highway 101 immediately west of Liberty Canyon Road. The purpose is to help maintain wildlife populations that travel between the Santa Monica Mountains and Simi Hills, and ultimately to the Sierra Madre Mountain Range.

4.3.1.5 Flora

A botanical survey was conducted at the PS/PRS site and adjacent areas on April 3, 2019. A total of 51 plant species were identified including 33 native species (65 percent). Of the 18 non-native species identified, 14 are considered invasive by the California Invasive Plant Council, including one species rated as highly invasive, eight species rated as moderately invasive, and five species rated as limited invasiveness.

4.3.1.6 Special-Status Plant Species

Special-status plant species are listed as endangered or threatened under the Federal or California Endangered Species Acts, or rare under the California Native Plant Protection Act, or considered to be rare or of scientific interest (but not formally listed) by resource agencies, professional organizations (e.g., Audubon Society, California Native Plant Society [CNPS], The Wildlife Society) and the scientific community.

For the purposes of this project, special-status plant species are defined in Table 4.3-2. The literature search conducted for this impact analysis indicates 15 special-status plant species have been reported within five miles of project components. Table 4.3-3 lists these species, their current status and the nearest known location relative to the proposed project facilities.

Table 4.3-2. Definitions of Special-Status Plant Species

- | |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Plants listed or proposed for listing as threatened or endangered under the Federal Endangered Species Act (50 CFR 17.12 for listed plants and various notices in the Federal Register for proposed species). ➤ Plants that are candidates for possible future listing as threatened or endangered under the Federal Endangered Species Act (Federal Register, December 2, 2016). ➤ Plants that meet the definitions of rare or endangered species under the CEQA (State CEQA Guidelines, Section 15380). ➤ Plants considered by the CNPS to be "rare, threatened, or endangered" in California (Lists 1B and 2). ➤ Plants listed by CNPS as plants about which we need more information and plants of limited distribution (Lists 3 and 4). ➤ Plants listed or proposed for listing by the State of California as threatened or endangered under the California Endangered Species Act (14 CCR 670.5). ➤ Plants listed under the California Native Plant Protection Act (California Fish and Game Code 1900 et seq.). ➤ Plants considered sensitive by other Federal agencies (i.e., U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management), State and local agencies or jurisdictions. ➤ Plants considered sensitive or unique by the scientific community or occurring at the limits of its natural range (State CEQA Guidelines). ➤ Trees protected under the Ventura County Tree Protection Regulations (Section 8107-25 of the Non-Coastal Zoning Ordinance). ➤ Locally Important Plant Species designated by the Ventura County Resource Management Agency. ➤ Oak and Landmark trees protected by City of Thousand Oaks ordinances. |
|--|

Table 4.3-3. Special-Status Plant Species Reported within 5 miles of the Proposed Pipeline Alignments and the PS/PRS Site

Common Name Scientific Name	Status	Habitat Description	Nearest Known Location Relative to the Proposed Facilities	Discussion
Braunton's milkvetch <i>Astragalus brauntonii</i>	FE, List 1B	Chaparral, coastal scrub, coniferous forest on recent burns or disturbed areas	West of Lindero Canyon, 0.5 miles west of the North interconnection pipeline alignment (CNDDDB, 2019).	Suitable habitat in project area, not observed during spring botanical survey
Malibu baccharis <i>Baccharis malibuensis</i>	List 1B	Chaparral, woodland, coastal scrub	Near Oakbrook Regional Park, approximately 1.8 miles northwest of the North interconnection pipeline alignment (CNDDDB, 2019).	Suitable habitat in project area, not observed during spring botanical survey
Round-leaved filaree <i>California macrophylla</i>	List 1B	Woodland, grassland	Liberty Canyon, approximately 4.1 miles southeast of the proposed PS/PRS site (CNDDDB, 2019).	No suitable habitat in project area, not observed during spring botanical survey
Slender mariposa lily <i>Calochortus clavatus var. gracilis</i>	List 1B	Chaparral, coastal scrub	Cornell Corners (historic-1960), approximately 3.0 miles south of the South interconnection pipeline alignment (CNDDDB, 2019).	Suitable habitat in project area, not observed during spring botanical survey
Plummer's mariposa lily <i>Calochortus plummerae</i>	List 4	Chaparral, woodland, coastal scrub, grassland, coniferous forest	Near Palo Comado Canyon, approximately 2.8 miles northeast of the North interconnection pipeline alignment (CNDDDB, 2019).	Suitable habitat in project area, not observed during spring botanical survey
Santa Susana tarplant <i>Deinandra minthornii</i>	SR, List 1B	Chaparral, coastal scrub on sandstone-derived soils	Near Simi Peak, approximately 0.9 miles north of the North interconnection pipeline alignment (CNDDDB, 2019).	No suitable habitat in project area, not observed during spring botanical survey
Dune larkspur <i>Delphinium parryi ssp. blochmaniae</i>	List 1B	Chaparral, coastal dunes, below 650' elevation	Near Lake Eleanor, approximately 3.9 miles southwest of the South interconnection pipeline alignment (CNDDDB, 2019).	No suitable habitat in project area, not observed during spring botanical survey
Agoura Hills dudleya <i>Dudleya cymosa agouensis</i>	FT, List 1B	Volcanic rock outcrops in chaparral, woodland	Triunfo Canyon, approximately 1.8 miles south of the South interconnection pipeline alignment (CNDDDB, 2019).	No suitable habitat in project area, not observed during spring botanical survey
Marcrescent dudleya <i>Dudleya cymosa marcescens</i>	FT, SR, List 1B	Volcanic rock outcrops in chaparral	Near Mulholland Highway, approximately 3.8 miles south of the South interconnection pipeline alignment (CNDDDB, 2019).	No suitable habitat in project area, not observed during spring botanical survey
Conejo buckwheat <i>Eriogonum crocatum</i>	SR, List 1B	Volcanic rock outcrops in chaparral, coastal scrub, grassland	Near Lake Eleanor, approximately 3.7 miles southwest of the South interconnection pipeline alignment (CNDDDB, 2019).	No suitable habitat in project area, not observed during spring botanical survey
Ojai navarretia <i>Navarretia ojaiensis</i>	List 1B	Openings in chaparral and coastal scrub, grassland on clay soils	Near Kanan Road, approximately 2.5 miles east-southeast of the South interconnection pipeline alignment (CNDDDB, 2019).	Suitable habitat in project area, not observed during spring botanical survey

Table 4.3-3. Continued

Common Name <i>Scientific Name</i>	Status	Habitat Description	Nearest Known Location Relative to the Proposed Facilities	Discussion
Chaparral nolina <i>Nolina cismontane</i>	List B	Chaparral, coastal scrub	Oak Canyon Community Park, approximately 0.9 miles east of the North interconnection pipeline alignment (CNDDDB, 2019).	Suitable habitat in project area, not observed during spring botanical survey
Lyon's pentachaeta <i>Pentachaeta lyonii</i>	FE, SE List 1B	Openings in chaparral and coastal scrub, grassland	Ladyface Mountain, 1.1 miles southeast of the South interconnection pipeline alignment (CNDDDB, 2019).	Suitable habitat in project area, not observed during spring botanical survey
Chaparral ragwort <i>Senecio aphanactis</i>	List 2B	Chaparral, woodland, coastal scrub	Near Lake Eleanor, 3.4 miles southwest of the South interconnection pipeline alignment (CNDDDB, 2019)	Suitable habitat in project area, not observed during spring botanical survey
Coast live oak <i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	CTO, VCZO	Canyon bottoms, slopes	Near PS/PRS site and Canyon Oaks Park Lateral pipeline alignment	Present

Status Codes:

- CTO Regulated under City of Thousand Oaks oak tree and landmark tree ordinances
- FE Federal Endangered (USFWS)
- FT Federal Threatened (USFWS)
- List 1B Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere (CNPS)
- List 2B Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California but more common elsewhere (CNPS)
- List 4 Plants of limited distribution (CNPS)
- SE California Endangered (CDFW)
- SR California Rare (CDFW)
- VCZO Regulated under the Ventura County Non-coastal Zoning Ordinance

Purple sage scrub occurs on slopes in the project area and may be considered suitable habitat for Braunterton's milkvetch, Malibu baccharis, slender mariposa lily, Plummer's mariposa lily, Ojai navarretia, chaparral nolina, Lyon's pentachaeta, and chaparral ragwort. Suitable habitat for other special-status species listed in Table 4.3-3 does not occur in the immediate project area and these species are considered absent.

4.3.1.7 Special-Status Wildlife Species

Special-status wildlife species are defined in Table 4.3-4. The potential for these species to occur in the vicinity of the proposed project facilities was determined by habitat characterization of areas along the proposed pipeline alignments and the PS/PRS site, review of sight records from other environmental documents, and range maps described above. Table 4.3-5 lists special-status wildlife species that have the potential to occur near proposed facilities for at least a portion of their life cycle. A focused nighttime survey using a headlamp to detect eyeshine was conducted on April 10, 2019 by a qualified biologist to determine the presence of California red-legged frog in Lindero Creek in the vicinity of the PS/PRS site. Evidence of this species (eggs, larvae, adults) was not observed.

A small patch of recently burned purple sage scrub occurs within the temporary construction easement area north of the PS/PRS site and may be removed by construction activities. This patch is isolated from other similar habitat by development to the west, north, and south, and Lindero Creek to the east. Due to the small area and isolated location, the affected habitat is not anticipated to support Santa Monica grasshopper, coastal whiptail, California gnatcatcher, or southern California rufous-crowned sparrow. In any case, these species have not been reported in the immediate project area and were not observed during the field survey.

Table 4.3-4. Definitions of Special-Status Wildlife Species

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Animals listed or proposed for listing as threatened or endangered under the Federal Endangered Species Act (50 CFR 17.11 for listed animals and various notices in the Federal Register for proposed species). ➤ Animals that are candidates for possible future listing as threatened or endangered under the Federal Endangered Species Act (Federal Register December 2, 2016). ➤ Animals that meet the definitions of rare or endangered species under the CEQA (<i>State CEQA Guidelines</i>, Section 15380). ➤ Animals listed or proposed for listing by the State of California as threatened and endangered under the California Endangered Species Act (14 CCR 670.5). ➤ Animal species of special concern to the CDFW (Shuford & Gardali, 2008 for birds; Williams, 1986 for mammals; Moyle et al., 2015 for fish; and Thomson et al., 2016 for amphibians and reptiles). ➤ Animal species that are fully protected in California (California Fish and Game Code, Section 3511 [birds], 4700 [mammals], and 5050 [reptiles and amphibians]). ➤ Locally Important Animal Species designated by the Ventura County Resource Management Agency.

Table 4.3-5. Special-Status Wildlife Species Reported within 5 miles of the Proposed Pipeline Alignments and the PS/PRS Site

Common Name	Habitat	Status	Nearest Known Location Relative to Proposed Facilities	Discussion
Invertebrates				
Santa Monica grasshopper <i>Trimerotropis occidentiloides</i>	Chaparral, coastal scrub	SA	Near Kanan Road, approximately 2.2 miles southeast of the South interconnection pipeline alignment (CNDDDB, 2019)	Suitable habitat absent at project sites
Amphibians				
Western spadefoot toad <i>Spea hammondi</i>	Seasonal pools, grassland	CSC	Vernal pool on a mesa, approximately 4.2 miles northeast of the North interconnection pipeline alignment (CNDDDB, 2019)	Suitable habitat absent in project area
California red-legged frog <i>Rana draytonii</i>	Streams, ponds	FT, CSC	Las Virgenes Creek, approximately 4.7 miles east of the PS/PRS site (CNDDDB, 2019)	Suitable habitat present in Lindero Creek, but not observed during focused nighttime survey
Reptiles				
Western pond turtle <i>Emys marmorata</i>	Vegetated ponds, stream pools	CSC	Medea Creek, approximately 2.4 miles east-southeast of the South interconnection pipeline alignment (CNDDDB, 2019)	Suitable habitat present in Lindero Creek near PS/PRS site

Common Name	Habitat	Status	Nearest Known Location Relative to Proposed Facilities	Discussion
Southern California legless lizard <i>Anniella stebbinsi</i>	Moist, loose soil, typically in woodlands	CSC	La Baya Park site, approximately 0.5 miles west of the South interconnection pipeline alignment (CNDDDB, 2019)	Suitable habitat absent at project sites
Coastal whiptail <i>Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri</i>	Coastal scrub, chaparral	CSC	East of Lake Sherwood, approximately 3.2 miles southwest of the South interconnection pipeline alignment (CNDDDB, 2019)	Suitable habitat absent at project sites
Two-striped garter snake <i>Thamnophis hammondi</i>	Streams	CSC	Triunfo Creek, approximately 2.5 miles south-southeast of the South interconnection pipeline alignment (CNDDDB, 2019)	Suitable habitat present in Lindero Creek near PS/PRS site
Birds				
California gnatcatcher <i>Poliophtila californica californica</i>	Coastal scrub	FT, CSC	Near Las Virgenes Road, approximately 4.9 miles east of the PS/PRS site (CNDDDB, 2019)	Suitable habitat absent at project sites
Golden eagle <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	Grassland, scrub, chaparral	FP, WL	Nest site reported from Lobo Canyon, approximately 2.8 miles south-southeast of the South interconnection pipeline alignment (CNDDDB, 2019)	Suitable habitat absent at project sites
Southern California rufous-crowned sparrow <i>Aimophila ruficeps canescens</i>	Coastal scrub, chaparral	WL	Near Kanan Road, approximately 2.1 miles southeast of the South interconnection pipeline alignment (CNDDDB, 2019)	Suitable habitat absent at project sites
Tri-colored blackbird <i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	Freshwater, brackish marshes	CSC, SE Candidate	Lake Sherwood, approximately 4.6 miles west-southwest of the South interconnection pipeline alignment (CNDDDB, 2019)	Suitable habitat absent in project area
Mammals				
Yuma myotis <i>Myotis yumanensis</i>	Roosts in caves, bridges, mines, crevices	SA	Peter Strauss Ranch, approximately 3.1 miles southeast of the South interconnection pipeline alignment (CNDDDB, 2019)	Suitable roosting habitat absent in project area
Small-footed myotis <i>Myotis ciliolabrum</i>	Roosts in caves, bridges, buildings, mines, crevices	SA	China Flat, approximately 2.0 miles northeast of the North interconnection pipeline alignment (CNDDDB, 2019)	Suitable roosting habitat absent in project area
Hoary bat <i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>	Roosts in dense deciduous tree foliage	SA	Peter Strauss Ranch, approximately 3.1 miles southeast of the South interconnection pipeline alignment (CNDDDB, 2019)	Suitable roosting habitat absent in project area
Western red bat <i>Lasiurus blossevillii</i>	Roosts in dense tree foliage	CSC	Peter Strauss Ranch, approximately 3.1 miles southeast of the South interconnection pipeline alignment (CNDDDB, 2019)	Suitable roosting habitat absent in project area
Pallid bat <i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	Roosts in caves, bridges, mines, crevices, hollow trees	CSC	China Flat, approximately 2.0 miles northeast of the North interconnection pipeline alignment (CNDDDB, 2019)	Suitable roosting habitat absent in project area

Common Name	Habitat	Status	Nearest Known Location Relative to Proposed Facilities	Discussion
Western mastiff bat <i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	Roosts in crevices, buildings, trees and tunnels	CSC	China Flat, approximately 2.0 miles northeast of the North interconnection pipeline alignment (CNDDDB, 2019)	Suitable roosting habitat absent in project area

Status Codes:

- CE Candidate: California Endangered (CDFW)
- CSC California Species of Special Concern (CDFW)
- FP Fully protected under the California Fish and Game Code
- FE Federal Endangered (USFWS)
- FT Federal Threatened (USFWS)
- SA Special Animal (CDFW)
- SE State Endangered (CDFW)
- WL Watch List (CDFW)

4.3.2 Regulatory Setting

Numerous Federal, State, and local regulations have been established to protect and conserve biological resources. The descriptions below provide a brief overview of the regulations applicable to the resources that occur within or adjacent to the proposed project components, and their respective requirements.

4.3.2.1 Federal Regulations and Standards

Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA)

Enacted in 1973, the ESA provides for the conservation of threatened and endangered species and their habitat. The Act prohibits the “take” of threatened and endangered species except under certain circumstances and only with authorization from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) through a permit under Section 4(d), 7, or 10(a) of the Act. Under the ESA, “take” is defined as to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct. The ESA requires federal agencies to make a finding on all federal actions, including approval by an agency of a public or private action, as to the potential to jeopardize the continued existence of any listed species. As there is no Federal nexus for the project, Section 10 of the ESA applies, and a habitat conservation plan would be required for any potential take of listed species.

Migratory Bird Treaty Act

Congress passed the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) in 1918 to prohibit the pursuit, hunt, kill, capture, possession, purchase, barter, or transport of native migratory birds, or any part, nest, or egg of any such bird unless allowed by another regulation adopted in accordance with the MBTA. The USFWS has jurisdiction over migratory birds. No permit is issued under the MBTA; however, project construction and operation should be conducted to avoid take of migratory birds.

Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act)

The Federal Water Pollution Control Act was first passed by Congress in 1948. The Act was later amended and became known as the Clean Water Act (CWA). The CWA establishes the basic structure for regulating discharges of pollutants into the waters of the U.S. It gives the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency the authority to implement pollution control programs, including setting wastewater standards for industry and water quality standards for contaminants in surface waters. The CWA makes it unlawful for any person to discharge any pollutant from a point source into navigable waters, without a permit under its provisions. CWA Section 404 permits are issued by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) for dredge/fill activities within wetlands or non-wetland waters of the U.S. CWA Section 401 certifications are issued by the RWQCB for activities requiring a federal permit or license which may result in discharge of pollutants into waters of the U.S.

4.3.2.2 State Regulations and Standards

California Fish and Game Code

The California Fish and Game Code, administered by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), regulates the taking or possession of birds, mammals, fish, amphibians, and reptiles, as well as natural resources, such as wetlands and waters of the state. It includes regulations addressing modifications to streambeds and lakes (Sections 1600-1616), as well as provisions for legal hunting and fishing, and tribal agreements for activities involving take of native wildlife. The California Fish and Game Code also includes Sections 3503 and 3513 which prohibits take or destruction of bird nests and eggs and take of migratory birds.

California Endangered Species Act

This Act generally parallels the main provisions of the Federal ESA and is administered by the CDFW. The California Endangered Species Act (CESA) prohibits take of any species that the California Fish and Game Commission determines to be a threatened or endangered species. CESA allows for take incidental to otherwise lawful development projects upon approval from the CDFW. Under the California Fish and Game Code, "take" is defined as to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill, or attempt to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill. The CESA "rare" designation applies to plants only and includes those plants that are not threatened or endangered, but that could become eligible due to decreasing numbers or further restrictions to habitat. Any project-related impacts to State-listed species may require an incidental take permit under CESA.

California Species of Special Concern

California also has identified wildlife species of special concern, which is a species, subspecies, or distinct population of an animal native to California that currently satisfies one or more of the following (not necessarily mutually exclusive) criteria:

- Is extirpated from the State or, in the case of birds, is extirpated in its primary season or breeding role.
- Is Federally-listed as threatened or endangered, but not State-listed, meets the State definition of threatened or endangered, but has not formally been listed.

- Is experiencing, or formerly experienced, serious (non-cyclical) population declines or range retractions (not reversed) that, if continued or resumed, could qualify it for State threatened or endangered status.
- Has naturally small populations exhibiting high susceptibility to risk from any factor(s) that, if realized, could lead to declines that would qualify it for State threatened or endangered status.

Having been so designated, these species of special concern are considered as “special-status species” and substantial adverse effects to these species may be considered a significant impact in this EIR (see Section 4.3.3.1).

4.3.3 Impact Analysis

4.3.3.1 Significance Thresholds

As lead agency, CMWD has determined that the following biological resources significance thresholds are appropriate for the proposed 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 CDFW, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, or the National Marine Fisheries Service.
- Have a substantial adverse effect on riparian habitat or a sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulation, or by the CDFW or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
- Have a substantial adverse effect on State or Federally-protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, and coastal) 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 the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or State habitat conservation plan.
- Conflict with any local polices or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance, unless exempted under Section 53091.e of the California Government Code.
- Substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish and wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, or reduce the number or restrict the range of an endangered, rare, or threatened species.

4.3.3.2 Project-Specific Impacts

Special-Status Plant Species

Oak trees protected under the Ventura County Non-Coastal Zoning Ordinance occur immediately adjacent to the temporary construction easements at the proposed PS/PRS site. These trees would not be removed by construction activities. In any case, the project is not subject to zoning ordinances under Section 53091.e of the California Government Code.

Based on the lack of suitable habitat and the results of a spring botanical survey, other special-status plant species listed in Table 4.3-3 are not anticipated to occur within areas affected by construction and operation of project components. Therefore, impacts to special-status plant species are not anticipated.

Special-Status Wildlife Species

Impact BIO-1: Construction of the PS and PRS would occur adjacent to aquatic habitat in Lindero Creek that may support western pond turtle and two-striped garter snake – significant, but mitigable.

The suitability of Lindero Creek to support these species is reduced by development of the upper watershed with residential and golf course land uses, channelization of the lower reach (Lake Lindero Country Club), surrounding residential development, and roadway culverts. In addition, tracks of potential predators of these species (raccoon, coyote) were commonly observed in the streambed of Lindero Creek during the field survey. Western pond turtle and two-striped garter snake have not been reported from the Lindero Canyon watershed and were not observed during the field survey. However, focused surveys for these two species were not conducted. The proposed temporary construction easement is located immediately west of Lindero Creek, and construction activities may adversely affect these species (if present) through inadvertent mortality.

Impact BIO-2: Pipeline installation and other project-related construction activities may disrupt breeding of migratory birds – significant, but mitigable.

Vegetation (including landscaping) removal would occur at the PS/PRS site, air/vacuum relief valve sites, and along the Canyon Oaks Park Lateral pipeline alignment. Vegetation removal, noise, dust, and heavy equipment activity associated with project construction may result in direct impacts (loss of nests during vegetation removal) and indirect impacts (nest abandonment, alteration of breeding behavior) to breeding birds. These impacts may result in violation of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and Sections 3503 and 3513 of the California Fish and Game Code and are considered potentially significant.

Sensitive Plant Communities and Wetlands

Coast live oak riparian forest has been identified as a high priority for inventory by CDFW and stands along Lindero Creek are considered sensitive for the purposes of this analysis. Although a wetland delineation was not conducted, it is anticipated that wetlands (as defined by the CWA and/or SWRCB) occur in some portion of the Lindero Creek streambed in the project area. However, no project-related loss of this sensitive vegetation or wetlands would occur.

Habitat Connectivity/Wildlife Movement Corridors

The proposed project would involve construction activities adjacent to Lindero Creek. The Lindero Creek corridor may facilitate local wildlife movements in the suburban environment, but does not provide for regional wildlife movements that would have a meaningful benefit to the survival and persistence of wildlife populations. Overall, the proposed project would not adversely impact wildlife movement because Lindero Creek is not an important wildlife movement corridor and the project would not impact this creek.

4.3.3.3 Cumulative Impacts

Each of the cumulative projects listed in Section 3.5 are located in developed areas such that impacts would be mostly limited to removal of non-native weedy vegetation or landscaping. However, adjacent native habitat may be adversely affected by fire prevention activities. In addition, removal of oak trees protected under local ordinances may occur. Indirect impacts to special-status species and breeding birds may also occur. The proposed project would incrementally contribute to these impacts (excluding oak tree removal) and the project's contribution may be considered cumulatively considerable.

4.3.3.4 General Plan Policy Consistency

Ventura County General Plan

Biological resources policies of the Ventura County General Plan Goals, Policies and Programs document (Section 1.5.2) are applicable to components of the proposed project located in Ventura County and include:

1. Discretionary development which could potentially impact biological resources shall be evaluated by a qualified biologist to assess impacts and, if necessary, develop mitigation measures.
2. Discretionary development shall be sited and designed to incorporate all feasible measures to mitigate any significant impacts to biological resources. If the impacts cannot be reduced to a less than significant level, findings of overriding considerations must be made by the decision-making body.

3. Discretionary development that is proposed to be located within 300 feet of a marsh, small wash, intermittent lake, intermittent stream, spring, or perennial stream (as identified on the latest USGS 7½ minute quad map), shall be evaluated by a County approved biologist for potential impacts on wetland habitats. Discretionary development that would have a significant impact on significant wetland habitats shall be prohibited, unless mitigation measures are adopted that would reduce the impact to a less than significant level; or for lands designated "Urban" or "Existing Community", a statement of overriding considerations is adopted by the decision-making body.
4. Discretionary development shall be sited a minimum of 100 feet from significant wetland habitats to mitigate the potential impacts on said habitats. Buffer areas may be increased or decreased upon evaluation and recommendation by a qualified biologist and approval by the decision-making body. Factors to be used in determining adjustment of the 100-foot buffer include soil type, slope stability, drainage patterns, presence or absence of endangered, threatened or rare plants or animals, and compatibility of the proposed development with the wildlife use of the wetland habitat area. The requirement of a buffer (setback) shall not preclude the use of replacement as a mitigation when there is no other feasible alternative to allowing a permitted use, and if the replacement results in no net loss of wetland habitat. Such replacement shall be "in kind" (i.e., same type and acreage), and provide wetland habitat of comparable biological value. On-site replacement shall be preferred wherever possible. The replacement plan shall be developed in consultation with CDFW.
5. The CDFW, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Audubon Society and the California Native Plant Society shall be consulted when discretionary development may affect significant biological resources. The National Park Service shall also be consulted regarding discretionary development within the Santa Monica Mountains or Oak Park Area.
6. Based on the review and recommendation of a qualified biologist, the design of road and floodplain improvements shall incorporate all feasible measures to accommodate wildlife passage.
7. 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).
8. Development within the Habitat Connectivity and Wildlife Corridors and the Critical Wildlife Passage Areas shown in Figures 1.5.5 – 1.5.8 of the Resources Appendix, shall be subject to the provisions and standards of the Habitat Connectivity and Wildlife Corridor overlay zone (HCWC overlay zone) and the Critical Wildlife Passage Areas overlay zone (CWPA overlay zone) as set forth in the Non-Coastal Zoning Ordinance.

The proposed project is consistent with these biological resources policies because:

- The potential biological impacts of the project have been evaluated by a qualified biologist as part of EIR preparation.
- Impacts of the proposed project (with mitigation) would be reduced to a less than significant level.
- Lindero Creek may support significant wetland habitat as defined by Ventura County. However, proposed facilities would not be located within 100 feet of this potentially significant wetland habitat.
- The CDFW, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Ventura Audubon Society, and California Native Plant Society were contacted as part of the Notice of Preparation process or as part of Draft EIR preparation and distribution.
- Proposed facilities would be buried or located in urban areas and would not act as a barrier to wildlife movement. Therefore, no adverse effects on wildlife passage would occur.
- The proposed project is not located within a Critical Wildlife Passage Area as identified in the Ventura County General Plan.

Oak Park Area Plan

Biological resources policies of the Oak Park Area Plan (Section 1.3.2) are applicable to components of the proposed project located in the Oak Park Planning Area (PS/PRS site, portions of the North and South interconnection pipelines) and include:

- Where not previously prepared, a biological field reconnaissance report detailing the composition of species at the site and suitable mitigation measures shall be prepared as part of the environmental assessment of all discretionary permits involving earth movement or construction on previously undeveloped land (Policy 1.3.2-1).
- Discretionary development shall be located to avoid the loss or damage to healthy mature trees and sensitive plant species, including: Catalina mariposa lily, wind poppy and Santa Susana tarplant and other rare or endangered species (Policy 1.3.2-2).
- Where applicable, developers shall be required to submit an updated Oak Tree Report, covering all oaks located within 50 feet of any proposed grading or construction. Trees, along with identifying number, health and aesthetic grades, shall be shown on the grading plan (Policy 1.3.2-3).
- All discretionary development shall comply with the oak tree preservation and mitigation requirements of the adopted Oak Park Development Plans (Policy 1.3.2-4).

- Discretionary development that is proposed to be located within 300 feet of a marsh, small wash, intermittent lake, intermittent stream, spring, or perennial stream as identified on the latest USGS 7.5-minute quad map shall be evaluated by a qualified biologist, approved by the County, for potential impacts on "wetland" habitats. Discretionary development that would have a significant impact on significant "wetland" habitats shall be prohibited, unless mitigation measures are adopted that would reduce the impact to a less than significant level, or for lands designated "Urban" or "Existing Community", a statement of overriding considerations is adopted by the decision-making body (Policy 1.3.2-5).
- Where improved channels are necessary for flood control purposes, they shall be constructed to maintain as natural a setting as possible (Policy 1.3.2-6).
- No blasting shall be permitted from February 15 through June 30 unless a field survey determines that there are no nesting raptors (other than kestrels) within 1/2 mile of the blasting site or unless studies are conducted to the satisfaction of Ventura County which indicate that blasting in an area will have no significant impact on nesting raptors (Policy 1.3.2-7).
- Brush removal adjacent to proposed buildings shall be limited to 2 acres or less per lot, unless greater clearance is required by the Fire Protection Ordinance (Policy 1.3.2-8).
- The CDFW, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Audubon Society, California Native Plant Society and the National Park Service shall be consulted when discretionary development may affect significant biological resources (Policy 1.3.2-9).

The proposed project is consistent with these biological resources policies because:

- Biological field surveys were conducted for the project, including identification of potentially affected species and mitigation measures, as part of EIR preparation.
- The proposed project would not adversely affect Catalina mariposa lily, wind poppy, Santa Susana tar plant, or other rare or endangered species.
- The proposed project would not result in the removal of any oak trees. As a water project, it is exempt from the tree protection requirements of the Ventura County Non-coastal Zoning Ordinance under Section 53901(e) of the Government Code.
- The proposed project is not subject to the Oak Park Development Plans.
- Lindero Creek may support significant wetland habitat as defined by Ventura County. However, the proposed project would not impact this potentially significant wetland habitat.
- No flood control channel improvements or blasting is proposed.

- Brush removal is not required for underground structures (pipelines, PS/PRS), and any fuel management practiced at the PS/PRS site would affect much less than two acres.
- The CDFW, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Ventura Audubon Society, and California Native Plant Society were contacted as part of the Notice of Preparation process or as part of Draft EIR preparation and distribution.

City of Thousand Oaks

General Plan biological resources policies include:

- Streams and creeks should be protected as open space and maintained in as natural a state as possible, and appropriate measures taken to manage urban runoff, in order to protect the City's and other downstream communities' water quality, wildlife diversity, native vegetation, and aesthetic value (Conservation Element CO-10).
- Degraded sections of streams and creeks should be restored or enhanced as opportunities arise and financial resources become available (Conservation Element CO-11).
- Major barrancas should be protected in a natural state. Appropriate land uses for these natural features include recreation trails and open space (Conservation Element CO-12).
- Use of concrete for flood control improvements in natural drainage courses should occur only when no reasonable alternatives can be found that would maintain natural hydrological and ecological functions (Conservation Element CO-13).
- Isolation and fragmentation of natural open space areas should be prevented wherever possible (Conservation Element CO-26).
- Since natural stream drainages often serve as important movement corridors for wildlife, they should be preserved wherever it is feasible to do so (Conservation Element CO-27).
- Continue to protect oak and landmark trees and their habitat in recognition of their historic, aesthetic and environmental value to the citizens of Thousand Oaks, in particular Valley Oak habitat (Conservation Element CO-29).
- Preserve wetlands and associated wetland buffers as open space and maintain these areas in a natural state to protect the community's water quality, biodiversity and aesthetic value (Conservation Element CO-30).
- The City shall encourage and promote the conservation and protection of all rare, threatened, endangered or sensitive species listed by State and Federal agencies (United States Fish and Wildlife Service and California Department of Fish and Wildlife), the California Native Plant Society (CNPS), the County of Ventura and the City of Thousand Oaks (Conservation Element CO-32).

The proposed project is consistent with the City's General Plan biological resources policies as it would:

- Not adversely affect Lindero Creek (Policies CO-10 through CO-13, CO-27).
- Not isolate or fragment natural open space areas (Policy CO-26).
- Not result in the removal of oak trees or landmark trees within the City (Policy CO-29).
- Not adversely affect potential wetlands (Policy CO-30).
- Not result in significant impacts to rare, threatened, endangered, or sensitive species (Policy CO-32).

City of Westlake Village

General Plan biological resources policies include:

- Encourage new development projects to identify biological constraints and habitat linkages prior to project planning and site design (Natural Resources Policy 1.3).
- Minimize the overall reduction of oak trees throughout the community, where appropriate, based on the biological resource survey (Natural Resources Policy 2.4).
- Prohibit development in riparian habitats to the greatest extent feasible (Natural Resources Policy 2.5).

The proposed project is consistent with the City's General Plan biological resources policies because:

- Biological constraints and wildlife corridors were identified in the Initial Study Checklist prepared prior to completion of the project design and preparation of the EIR.
- Oak trees would not be removed.
- Development would not occur within Lindero Creek.

4.3.4 Mitigation Measures

4.3.4.1 Proposed Project

MM BIO-1: Aquatic Reptile Surveys and Exclusion Measures. Focused surveys for western pond turtle and two-striped garter snake shall be conducted in Lindero Creek adjacent to the PS/PRS site no more than seven days prior to any earthwork or vegetation removal. If any of these species are detected, exclusion fencing (Ertco special-status species fencing or equivalent) shall be installed along the eastern boundary of the temporary construction easement area near Lindero Creek.

MM BIO-2: Breeding Migratory Bird Avoidance Measures. Vegetation removal and pipeline installation and related construction activity adjacent to tree windrows or native vegetation shall avoid the migratory bird and raptor breeding season (February 15 to August 15).

- If construction in these areas cannot be avoided during this period, a nest survey within the area of impact and a 200 foot buffer for passerines and any available raptor nesting areas within 500 feet shall be conducted by a qualified biologist no earlier than 14 days and no later than 5 days prior to any native habitat removal or ground disturbance to determine if any nests are present.
- If an active nest is discovered during the survey, a buffer of 200 feet for migratory birds or 500 feet for raptors (or as determined by the biologist based on a field assessment) shall be established around the nest. The buffer area may be reduced if nest monitoring by a qualified biologist indicates construction activities are not adversely affecting nesting success. No construction activity shall occur within the buffer area until a biologist determines that the nest is abandoned, or fledglings are adequately independent from the adults.

4.3.4.2 Cumulative Impacts

Same as for the proposed project.

4.3.5 Residual Impacts

4.3.5.1 Proposed Project

Mitigation measures provided would avoid impacts to special-status species and breeding birds that may occur as a result of project construction activities. Therefore, residual impacts would be less than significant.

4.3.5.2 Cumulative Impacts

Same as for the proposed project.

4.4 NOISE AND VIBRATION

4.4.1 Physical Setting

4.4.1.1 Noise Environment

The noise environment of areas potentially affected by the proposed project is dominated by traffic noise generated by arterial roadways and State highways, including Thousand Oaks Boulevard, Lindero Canyon Road, Kanan Road, and U.S. Highway 101.

Noise sensitive land uses in proximity to proposed project components include residential land uses and two schools:

- Lindero Canyon Road, and adjacent parallel and intersecting streets (Ventura County, cities of Westlake Village and Thousand Oaks).
- Landino Drive (City of Westlake Village, near Canyon Oaks Park Lateral pipeline alignment).
- Yerba Buena Elementary School (City of Agoura Hills, Las Virgenes Unified School District).
- Red Oak Elementary School (Oak Park).

4.4.1.2 Projected Traffic Noise

The Ventura County General Plan Hazards Appendix provides projected 2020 noise levels (dBA Community Noise Equivalent Level [CNEL]) for County roads. The estimated 65 dBA CNEL noise contour along Kanan Road east of Lindero Canyon Road is 130 feet, which means land uses located within 130 feet of the roadway centerline would be exposed to 24-hour noise levels of at least 65 dBA CNEL.

The City of Thousand Oaks General Plan Noise Element indicates the future 60 dBA CNEL noise contour along Thousand Oaks Boulevard would be approximately 500 feet from the roadway centerline. The City's Noise Element also indicates the future 60 dBA CNEL noise contour along Lindero Canyon Road would be approximately 200 feet from the roadway centerline.

4.4.1.3 Results of Project-Specific Noise Measurements

The existing ambient noise levels at the PS/PRS site and adjacent Blackbird Avenue were recorded by Steve Rogers Acoustics (2019) for a 24-hour period from September 12 to 13, 2018. These noise data are summarized in Table 4.4-1.

Table 4.4-1. Summary of Existing Ambient Noise Measurement Data

Location	Lowest Value (dBA Leq)	Highest Value (dBA Leq)	24-hour Value (CNEL)
PS/PRS site	35	52	52
Blackbird Avenue	56	76	76

4.4.2 Regulatory Setting

4.4.2.1 Sound, Noise and Acoustics

Sound can be described as the mechanical energy of a vibrating object transmitted by pressure waves through a liquid or gaseous medium (e.g., air) to a hearing organ, such as a human ear. Noise is defined as loud, unexpected, or annoying sound. In the science of acoustics, the fundamental model consists of a sound (or noise) source, a receiver, and the propagation path between the two. The loudness of the noise source and obstructions or atmospheric factors affecting the propagation path to the receiver determines the sound level and characteristics of the noise perceived by the receiver. The field of acoustics deals primarily with the propagation and control of sound.

4.4.2.2 Frequency

Continuous sound can be described by frequency (pitch) and amplitude (loudness). A low-frequency sound is perceived as low in pitch. Frequency is expressed in terms of cycles per second, or Hertz (Hz) (e.g., a frequency of 250 cycles per second is referred to as 250 Hz). High frequencies are sometimes more conveniently expressed in kilohertz (kHz), or thousands of Hertz. The audible frequency range for humans is generally between 20 Hz and 20,000 Hz.

4.4.2.3 Sound Pressure Levels and Decibels

The amplitude of pressure waves generated by a sound source determines the loudness of that source. Sound pressure amplitude is measured in micro-Pascals (mPa). One mPa is approximately one hundred billionth (0.0000000001) of normal atmospheric pressure. Sound pressure amplitudes for different kinds of noise environments can range from less than 100 to 100,000,000 mPa. Because of this huge range of values, sound is rarely expressed in terms of mPa. Instead, a logarithmic scale is used to describe sound pressure level in terms of decibels (dB). The threshold of hearing for young people is about 0 dB, which corresponds to 20 mPa.

4.4.2.4 Addition of Decibels

Because decibels are logarithmic units, sound pressure level cannot be added or subtracted through ordinary arithmetic. Under the decibel scale, a doubling of sound energy corresponds to a 3 dB increase. In other words, when two identical sources are each producing sound of the same loudness, the resulting sound level at a given distance would be 3 dB higher than one source under the same conditions. For example, if one automobile produces a sound pressure level of 70 dB when it passes an observer, two cars passing simultaneously would not produce 140 dB, they would combine to produce 73 dB. Under the decibel scale, three sources of equal loudness together produce a sound level 5 dB louder than one source.

4.4.2.5 A-Weighted Decibels

The decibel scale alone does not adequately characterize how humans perceive noise. The dominant frequencies of a sound have a substantial effect on the human response to that sound. Although the intensity (energy per unit area) of the sound is a purely physical quantity, the loudness or human response is determined by the characteristics of the human ear. Human hearing is limited in the range of audible frequencies as well as in the way it perceives the SPL in that range. In general, people are most sensitive to the frequency range of 1,000–8,000 Hz, and perceive sounds within that range better than sounds of the same amplitude in higher or lower frequencies. To approximate the response of the human ear, sound levels of individual frequency bands are weighted, depending on the human sensitivity to those frequencies. Then, an “A-weighted” sound level (expressed in units of dBA) can be computed based on this information.

The A-weighting network approximates the frequency response of the average young ear when listening to most ordinary sounds. When people make judgments of the relative loudness or annoyance of a sound, their judgments correlate well with the A-scale sound levels of those sounds. Other weighting networks have been devised to address high noise levels or other special problems (e.g., B-, C-, and D-scales), but these scales are rarely used in noise impact assessments. Noise levels for impact assessments are typically reported in terms of A-weighted decibels or dBA. Table 4.4-2 describes typical A-weighted noise levels for various noise sources.

4.4.2.6 Human Response to Changes in Noise Levels

As discussed above, doubling sound energy results in a three dB increase in sound. However, given a sound level change measured with precise instrumentation, the subjective human perception of a doubling of loudness will usually be different than what is measured.

Under controlled conditions in an acoustical laboratory, the trained, healthy human ear is able to discern one dB changes in sound levels, when exposed to steady, single-frequency (“pure-tone”) signals in the mid-frequency (1,000 Hz–8,000 Hz) range. In typical noisy environments, changes in noise of one to two dB are generally not perceptible. However, it is widely accepted that people are able to begin to detect sound level increases of three dB in typical noisy environments.

Further, a five dB increase is generally perceived as a distinctly noticeable increase, and a 10 dB increase is generally perceived as a doubling of loudness. Therefore, a doubling of sound energy (e.g., doubling the number of similar sources or the volume of traffic on a highway) that would result in a three dB increase in sound would generally be perceived as barely detectable.

Table 4.4-2. Typical A-Weighted Noise Levels

Common Outdoor Activities	Noise Level (dBA)	Common Indoor Activities
Jet fly-over at 1000 feet	— 110 —	Rock band
Gas lawn mower at 3 feet	— 100 —	
Diesel truck at 50 feet at 50 mph	— 90 —	Food blender at 3 feet
Noisy urban area, daytime	— 80 —	Garbage disposal at 3 feet
Gas lawn mower, 100 feet	— 70 —	Vacuum cleaner at 10 feet
Commercial area	— 60 —	Normal speech at 3 feet
Heavy traffic at 300 feet	— 50 —	Large business office
Quiet urban daytime	— 40 —	Dishwasher next room
Quiet urban nighttime	— 30 —	Theater, large conference room (background)
Quiet suburban nighttime	— 20 —	Library
Quiet rural nighttime	— 10 —	Bedroom at night, concert
	— 0 —	Broadcast/recording studio
Lowest threshold of human hearing	— 0 —	Lowest threshold of human hearing

Source: Caltrans 2009.

4.4.2.7 Noise Descriptors

Noise in our daily environment fluctuates over time. Some fluctuations are minor, but some are substantial. Some noise levels occur in regular patterns, but others are random. Some noise levels fluctuate rapidly, but others slowly. Some noise levels vary widely, but others are relatively constant. Various noise descriptors have been developed to describe time-varying noise levels. The following are the noise descriptors most commonly used in noise analysis.

- Equivalent Sound Level (Leq) represents an average of the sound energy occurring over a specified period. The one-hour A-weighted equivalent sound level (Leq[h]) is the energy average of A-weighted sound levels occurring during a one-hour period.
- Percentile-Exceeded Sound Level (L_{xx}) represents the sound level exceeded for a given percentage of a specified period (e.g., L₁₀ is the sound level exceeded 10% of the time, and L₉₀ is the sound level exceeded 90% of the time).
- Maximum Sound Level (L_{max}) is the highest instantaneous sound level measured during a specified period.

- Day-Night Level (Ldn) is the energy average of A-weighted sound levels occurring over a 24-hour period, with a 10 dB penalty applied to A-weighted sound levels occurring during nighttime hours between 10:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m.
- Community Noise Equivalent Level (CNEL) is the energy average of the A-weighted sound levels occurring over a 24-hour period, with a 10 dB penalty applied to A-weighted sound levels occurring during the nighttime hours between 10:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m., and a five dB penalty applied to the A-weighted sound levels occurring during evening hours between 7:00 p.m. and 10:00 p.m.

4.4.2.8 Sound Propagation

When sound propagates over a distance, it changes in level and frequency content. The manner in which noise reduces with distance depends on the following factors.

Geometric Spreading

Sound from a localized source (i.e., a point source) propagates uniformly outward in a spherical pattern. The sound level attenuates (or decreases) at a rate of six dB for each doubling of distance from a point source. Roadways consist of several localized noise sources on a defined path, and hence can be treated as a line source, which approximates the effect of several point sources. Noise from a line source propagates outward in a cylindrical pattern, often referred to as cylindrical spreading. Sound levels attenuate at a rate of three dB for each doubling of distance from a line source.

Ground Absorption

The propagation path of noise from a source to a receiver is usually very close to the ground. Noise attenuation from ground absorption and reflective-wave canceling adds to the attenuation associated with geometric spreading. Traditionally, the excess attenuation has also been expressed in terms of attenuation per doubling of distance. This approximation is usually sufficiently accurate for distances of less than 200 feet. For acoustically hard sites (i.e., sites with a reflective surface between the source and the receiver, such as a parking lot or body of water), no excess ground attenuation is assumed. For acoustically absorptive or soft sites (i.e., those sites with an absorptive ground surface between the source and the receiver, such as soft dirt, grass, or scattered bushes and trees), an excess ground-attenuation value of 1.5 dB per doubling of distance is normally assumed. When added to the cylindrical spreading, the excess ground attenuation results in an overall drop-off rate of 4.5 dB per doubling of distance.

Atmospheric Effects

Receptors located downwind from a source can be exposed to increased noise levels relative to calm conditions, whereas locations upwind can have lowered noise levels. Sound levels can be increased at large distances (e.g., more than 500 feet) from the source due to atmospheric temperature inversion (i.e., increasing temperature with elevation). Other factors such as air temperature, humidity, and turbulence can also have significant effects.

Shielding by Natural or Human-Made Features

A large object or barrier in the path between a noise source and a receiver can substantially attenuate noise levels at the receiver. The amount of attenuation provided by shielding depends on the size of the object and the frequency content of the noise source. Natural terrain features (e.g., hills and dense woods) and human-made features (e.g., buildings and walls) can substantially reduce noise levels. Walls are often constructed between a source and a receiver specifically to reduce noise. A barrier that breaks the line of sight between a source and a receiver will typically result in at least five dB of noise reduction. Taller barriers provide increased noise reduction. Vegetation between a noise source and receiver is rarely effective in reducing noise because it does not create a solid barrier.

4.4.2.9 Regulatory Framework

State Policies

The California Department of Health has established noise guidelines to facilitate land use planning, which are summarized in Table 4.4-3.

Ventura County Policies

Ventura County noise standards are provided in Section 2.16.2(1) of the Goals, Policies and Programs document of the Ventura County General Plan. Applicable policies include those for noise generating land uses (Policy 2.16.2.1-4) and construction noise (Policy 2.16.2.1-5). Policy 2.16.2.1-4 requires noise control measures to reduce noise measured at the exterior wall of the building to:

- 55 dBA Leq OR ambient noise + 3 dBA, whichever is greater from 6 a.m. to 7 p.m.
- 50 dBA Leq OR ambient noise + 3 dBA, whichever is greater from 7 p.m. to 10 p.m.
- 45 dBA Leq OR ambient noise + 3 dBA, whichever is greater from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m.

Policy 2.16.2.1-5 requires construction noise to be evaluated and mitigated in accordance with the Construction Noise Threshold Criteria and Control Plan prepared by Advanced Engineering Acoustics (amended 2010). Based on this document, noise-sensitive receptors include:

- Hospitals and nursing homes (sensitive 24 hours/day);
- Residences (sensitive during evening and nighttime – 7 p.m. to 7 a.m.);
- Hotels and motels (sensitive during evening and nighttime); and
- Schools, churches and libraries (daytime and evening, when in use).

Table 4.4-3. Land Use Compatibility for Community Noise Environments

Land Use Category	Community Noise Exposure Ldn or CNEL, dBA					
	55	60	65	70	75	80
Residential: Low-density Single Family, Duplex, Mobile Homes	[Shaded]					
		[Shaded]				
				[Shaded]		[Black]
Residential: Multiple Family	[Shaded]					
		[Shaded]				
				[Shaded]		[Black]
Transient Lodging: Motels, Hotels	[Shaded]					
		[Shaded]				
				[Shaded]		[Black]
Schools, Libraries, Churches, Hospitals, Nursing Homes	[Shaded]					
		[Shaded]				
				[Shaded]		[Black]
Sports Arena, Outdoor Spectator Sports	[Shaded]					
				[Shaded]		[Black]
Playgrounds, Neighborhood Parks	[Shaded]					
				[Shaded]		[Black]
Golf Courses, Riding Stables, Water Recreation, Cemeteries	[Shaded]					
				[Shaded]		[Black]
Office Buildings, Business Commercial and Professional	[Shaded]					
				[Shaded]		[Black]
Industrial, Manufacturing, Utilities, Agriculture	[Shaded]					
				[Shaded]		[Black]

Source: California Department of Public Health, Office of Noise Control

INTERPRETATION:

	<u>Normally Acceptable</u> : specified land use is satisfactory, based upon the assumption that any buildings involved are of normal construction without any special noise insulation requirements.
	<u>Conditionally Acceptable</u> : New construction or development should only be undertaken after a detailed analysis of the noise reduction requirements is made and the needed insulation features included in the design.
	<u>Normally Unacceptable</u> : New construction or development should generally be discouraged. If new development is to proceed, a detailed analysis of the noise reduction requirements is made and the needed insulation features included in the design.
	<u>Clearly Unacceptable</u> : New development or construction should not be undertaken.

City of Thousand Oaks

The City's General Plan Noise Element identifies residential uses, schools, hospitals churches, outdoor spectator sports facilities, performing arts facilities, hotels, and motels as "noise-sensitive land uses". The City's Noise Element also provides standards for land use compatibility (same as State standards in Table 4.4-3).

Section 8-11.01 of the City's Municipal Code currently limits construction projects to the hours of 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. (with some limited exceptions), unless permission is specifically granted by the Public Works Department for work outside these hours.

City of Westlake Village

Chapter 4.4 of the City's Municipal Code prohibits or limits certain types of noises including radios, band practice, engine operation in residential districts, motor vehicle operation, loading and unloading materials, and construction activities. Any construction work utilizing noise generating equipment conducted before 7 a.m. or after 7 p.m. Monday through Friday, or before 8 a.m. or after 5 p.m. on Saturday or anytime on Sundays and holidays would violate the Municipal Code.

City of Agoura Hills

Section 9656 of the City's Municipal Code sets noise standards in residential zone districts, including 55 dBA between 7 a.m. and 10 p.m. and 50 dBA between 10 p.m. and 7 a.m. This noise standard also applies to schools, hospitals, and churches while in use. Construction activities conducted between 7 a.m. and 8 p.m. on Monday through Saturday are exempted from this standard.

4.4.2.10 Characteristics of Ground-borne Vibration and Noise

In contrast to airborne noise, ground-borne vibration is not a common environmental problem. It is unusual for vibration from sources such as buses and trucks to be perceptible, even in locations close to major roads. Some common sources of ground-borne vibration are trains, buses on rough roads, and construction activities such as blasting, pile-driving, and operating heavy earth-moving equipment.

The effects of ground-borne vibration include detectable movement of the building floors, rattling of windows, shaking of items on shelves or hanging on walls and rumbling sounds. In extreme cases, the vibration can cause damage to buildings. Building damage is not a factor for most projects, with the occasional exception of blasting and pile-driving during construction. Annoyance from vibration often occurs when the vibration exceeds the threshold of perception by only a small margin. A vibration level that causes annoyance would be well below the damage threshold for normal buildings.

Vibration is an oscillatory motion which can be described in terms of the displacement, velocity or acceleration. Because the motion is oscillatory, there is no net movement of the vibration element and the average of any of the motion descriptors is zero. Displacement is the easiest descriptor to understand. For a vibrating floor, the displacement is simply the distance that a point on the floor moves away from its static position. The velocity represents the instantaneous speed of the floor movement and acceleration is the rate of change of the speed. The peak particle velocity (PPV) is defined as the maximum instantaneous positive or negative peak of the vibration signal. PPV is often used in monitoring of blasting vibration since it is related to the stresses that are experienced by buildings.

4.4.3 Impact Analysis

4.4.3.1 Significance Thresholds

The proposed project may adversely affect noise-sensitive land uses located within four jurisdictions:

- Ventura County (Oak Park): residential areas along the North interconnection pipeline alignment east of Lindero Canyon Road and near the PS/PRS site, and the Red Oak Elementary School.
- City of Thousand Oaks: residential areas along the North interconnection pipeline alignment west of Lindero Canyon Road and near the PS/PRS site.
- City of Westlake Village: residential areas along the South interconnection pipeline alignment, Yerba Buena recycled water pipeline alignment, and Canyon Oaks Park Lateral recycled water pipeline alignment.
- City of Agoura Hills: Yerba Buena Elementary School near the PS/PRS site and residential areas along the South interconnection pipeline alignment.

Noise policies and noise ordinances adopted by the relevant jurisdiction are used as significance thresholds.

Ventura County

Residences are considered noise-sensitive receptors only during evening and nighttime (7 p.m. to 7 a.m.). Construction activities generating noise levels at schools (when in use) above 65 dBA Leq (based on 1 to 2-week duration near the school) or 3 dBA Leq above ambient noise levels (whichever is greater) are considered to have a significant impact. Construction activities generating noise levels 3 dBA Leq above ambient noise levels at residences (evening and nighttime only) are considered to have a significant impact.

Operational noise exceeding the following levels at residential land uses is considered a significant impact:

- 55 dBA Leq OR ambient noise + 3 dBA, whichever is greater from 6 a.m. to 7 p.m.
- 50 dBA Leq OR ambient noise + 3 dBA, whichever is greater from 7 p.m. to 10 p.m.

- 45 dBA Leq OR ambient noise + 3 dBA, whichever is greater from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m.

City of Thousand Oaks

Construction activities conducted adjacent to residences between 7 p.m. and 7 a.m. may result in a significant impact. Operational noise exceeding the following levels at residential land uses is considered a significant impact based on the City's General Plan Noise Element:

- Project-related increase of greater than 1.0 dBA at residences in areas where the annual average noise level at General Plan build-out would be between 55 and 60 dBA CNEL.
- Project-related increase of greater than 0.5 dBA at residences in areas where the annual average noise level at General Plan build-out would be greater than 60 dBA CNEL.

City of Westlake Village

Construction activities conducted adjacent to residences after 7 p.m. Monday through Friday, or after 5 p.m. on Saturday or anytime on Sundays and holidays may result in a significant impact. Operational noise exceeding 45 dBA between 10 p.m. and 7 a.m. and 50 dBA between 7 a.m. and 10 p.m. at residences is considered a significant impact based on the City's General Plan Noise Element.

City of Agoura Hills

Construction activities conducted adjacent to residences after 8 p.m. Monday through Saturday, or anytime on Sundays and holidays may result in a significant impact. Operational noise exceeding 55 dBA CNEL at residences and schools is considered a significant impact based on the City's General Plan Noise Element.

4.4.3.2 Project-Specific Impacts

Construction Noise

Impact N-1: Noise generated by project construction activities may adversely affect noise-sensitive receptors – significant, but mitigable.

The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Roadway Construction Noise Model was used to estimate noise generated by construction activities at the nearest noise-sensitive receptor. A peak day during construction was used to estimate construction noise at sensitive receptors in proximity to project-related construction activities. Construction noise analysis scenarios are based on potential impacts to noise-sensitive receptors as defined in the Ventura County General Plan noise policies. Other affected cities do not have construction-related noise standards other than municipal code prohibitions for nighttime construction work.

Construction noise impact scenarios are limited to noise-sensitive receptors located in Ventura County and include:

1. Impacts to nearby residences (Riverstone Lane) from potential nighttime pipeline tie-in at the Lindero Feeder No. 2.
2. Impacts to the Red Oak Elementary School from daytime PS/PRS construction.
3. Impacts to nearby residences (Concerto Drive) from nighttime PS/PRS construction. It is anticipated that nighttime construction would be limited to short duration critical tasks with a small amount of noise generating equipment.

Nighttime pipeline tie-in to the LVMWD system may occur at Thousand Oaks Boulevard, which would require written permission from the Westlake Village City Manager.

Noise modeling results are provided in Table 4.4-4 and are compared to Ventura County General Plan construction noise policy thresholds. Note that these thresholds vary based on the duration of construction activities near a noise-sensitive receptor. Noise modeling results in Table 4.4-4 indicate that Ventura County General Plan construction noise policy thresholds would not be exceeded. Nighttime construction work would be very limited in duration and scope, but could violate the municipal codes of the City of Thousand Oaks and the City of Westlake Village. Therefore, construction noise impacts are considered potentially significant.

Table 4.4-4. Proposed Project Construction Noise Modeling Results

Construction Activity	Ventura County General Plan Threshold	Nearest Noise-Sensitive Receptor	Modeled Noise Value (dBA Leq)
Nighttime pipeline tie-in to Lindero Feeder No. 2	70 dBA Leq (4-7 days) or existing + 3 dB	Riverstone Lane	60.5
PS/PRS daytime construction	55 dBA Leq (>8 weeks) or existing + 3 dB	Red Oak Elementary School	49.9
PS/PRS nighttime construction	65 dBA Leq (1-2 weeks) or existing + 3 dB	Concerto Drive	56.8

Operational Noise

Impact N-2: Noise generated by operation of the PS and PRS would not result in a perceptible increase in existing noise levels at nearby noise-sensitive receptors – less than significant.

A noise study was conducted by Steve Rogers Acoustics (2019) to identify noise levels at noise-sensitive receptors generated by operation of the PS/PRS. The study included 24-hour noise measurements at the PS/PRS site and at Blackbird Avenue, and noise analysis using the SoundPLAN model. Noise sources assessed in the model included pumps, pressure regulating valves, ventilation fan, and transformer. Note that each of these noise sources would be installed below ground in concrete vaults.

Noise modeling results are provided in Table 4.4-5 and are compared to applicable thresholds. Note that the City of Thousand Oaks and City of Agoura Hills thresholds are 24-hour (CNEL) standards and cannot be directly compared to short-term Leq noise levels provided by the SoundPLAN model. However, modeled operational noise levels provided in Table 4.4-5 are substantially below existing noise levels (see Table 4.4-1) such that when added to existing noise levels, operational noise of the PS/PRS would not have a perceptible increase in noise levels at the nearest noise-sensitive receptor.

Table 4.4-5. Proposed PS/PRS Operational Noise Modeling Results

Jurisdiction	Applicable Threshold	Nearest Noise-Sensitive Receptor	Modeled Noise Value (dBA Leq)
Ventura County (Oak Park)	45 dBA Leq OR existing + 3 dBA	Concerto Drive	25.3
City of Thousand Oaks	Existing + 0.5 dBA CNEL	Blackbird Avenue	30.0
City of Agoura Hills	55 dBA CNEL	Yerba Buena Elementary School	28.1

Construction-related Vibration

Impact N-3: Vibration generated by the installation of the proposed pipeline and associated facilities may damage older structures or cause human annoyance – less than significant.

The precise placement of the proposed pipelines within the proposed alignment has not been finalized; this will be determined during final design. However, construction activities may be conducted as close as 30 feet to commercial and residential structures. Construction-related vibration was estimated using the Caltrans Transportation and Construction Vibration Guidance Manual.

The estimated vibration level is a PPV of 0.060, based on operation of loaded heavy-duty trucks 30 feet from the structure. This value is slightly greater than the 0.04 PPV needed to be distinctly perceptible by humans, but much less than 0.1 PPV needed to be strongly perceptible to humans. The 0.060 PPV value is much less than 0.3 PPV, which may cause damage to older residential structures. Therefore, the project-related increase in vibration associated with pipeline installation would not be significant.

4.4.3.3 Cumulative Impacts

The cumulative projects listed in Section 3.5 would not impact the same land uses or noise-sensitive receptors as the proposed project. Therefore, the proposed project would not incrementally contribute to cumulative noise impacts.

4.4.3.4 General Plan Policy Consistency

Ventura County General Plan

The proposed project is consistent with noise policies provided in Section 2.16.2(1) of the Goals, Policies and Programs document of the Ventura County General Plan (see Section 4.4.2.9 of this EIR) because:

- Evening and nighttime construction noise would not exceed thresholds provided in the County's Construction Noise Threshold Criteria and Control Plan.
- Operational noise generated at the PS/PRS site is not anticipated to exceed the noise limitations provided in Section 2.16.2(1) of the County's Goals, Policies and Programs document.

Oak Park Area Plan

Applicable noise policies include:

- Development proposals shall be subject to the policies and standards of the Noise Section of the Goals-Policies-Programs of the Ventura County General Plan. Noise levels for noise-sensitive uses proposed to be located near continuous noise sources, and for noise generators proposed to be located near noise-sensitive uses, shall conform to the specific noise standards of said section (Policy 2.4.2-1).
- Noise sensitive uses shall be buffered from road noise by either the placement of walls or berms, the establishment of setbacks, greenbelts and appropriate speed limits, installation of double-glazed windows, or other appropriate means (Policy 2.4.2-2).
- Outdoor construction and grading equipment shall be permitted to operate only during the hours of 7:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Monday through Saturday (Policy 2.4.2-3).
- Mufflers shall be used on all heavy construction equipment (Policy 2.4.2-4).

- Construction generators shall be located a minimum of 300 feet from occupied residences or appropriately shielded (Policy 2.4.2-5).

The proposed project is consistent with these noise policies because:

- Construction noise would not exceed standards provided by General Plan policies.
- The proposed project does not involve any new noise-sensitive uses that may be affected by road noise.
- Project-related construction equipment may operate in the evening or nighttime for short periods during critical tasks, but would not exceed Ventura County construction noise standards.
- All construction equipment would be equipped with standard mufflers.
- All construction generators would be equipped with standard cabinet enclosures to reduce noise.

City of Thousand Oaks

Applicable noise policies of the General Plan are:

- The City will strive to avoid future noise conflicts between land uses and noise sources or activities that would exceed the noise guidelines for noise-sensitive land uses adopted in the Noise Element (Policy N1-4).
- In evaluating projects for significant adverse environmental effects under the California Environmental Quality Act, the City will consider substantial increases in community noise level to be a potentially significant effect even if these increases do not result in a violation of the City's guidelines for normally acceptable noise levels for noise-sensitive land uses (Policy N-2.1).

The proposed project is consistent with policies of the City's General Plan Noise Element because:

- The buried nature of project components would prevent any future noise conflicts.
- This EIR has considered the impacts of noise increases in quiet areas such as the PS/PRS site.

City of Westlake Village

Applicable noise policies include:

- Prohibit the development of new industrial, commercial, or related land uses or the expansion of existing land uses when it can be demonstrated that such new or expanded land use would directly and unavoidably cause overall ambient noise levels to exceed an Ldn of 65 dBA exterior upon areas containing housing, schools, health care facilities or other noise-sensitive land uses (Hazards Policy 3.4).

- Control high-noise generating commercial/industrial equipment and activities to reduce the potentially adverse noise impacts of such equipment upon adjacent residential land uses (Hazards Policy 3.7).
- Require that all new non-residential development incorporate on-site ingress and egress points designed to divert traffic (and resultant noise) away from noise-sensitive land uses to the greatest degree practicable, consistent with applicable safety and planning considerations (Hazards Policy 4.1).

The proposed project is consistent with policies of the City's General Plan because:

- The proposed project would not result in noise levels exceeding 65 dBA Ldn at noise-sensitive land uses.
- The PS and PRS have been designed to avoid potentially adverse noise impacts to adjacent residential areas.
- The proposed project would generate minimal traffic associated with periodic maintenance such that traffic noise would not impact noise-sensitive land uses.

4.4.4 Mitigation Measures

4.4.4.1 Proposed Project

MM N-1. The project shall comply with applicable municipal codes restricting nighttime construction work:

- Obtain a permit for nighttime (after 7 p.m.) pipeline tie-in work to the Lindero Feeder No. 2 from the City of Thousand Oaks Public Works Director in accordance with Section 8-11.01 of the City's Municipal Code.
- Obtain written permission from the Westlake Village City Manager for nighttime (after 7 p.m.) pipeline tie-in work to the LVMWD potable water system in accordance with Section 4.4.050(D) of the City's Municipal Code.

4.4.4.2 Cumulative Impacts

Same as the proposed project, see Section 4.4.4.1.

4.4.5 Residual Impacts

4.4.5.1 Proposed Project

Mitigation measures provided are anticipated to reduce project-specific noise impacts to a level of less than significant.

4.4.5.2 Cumulative Impacts

Mitigation measures provided are anticipated to reduce cumulative noise impacts to a level of less than significant.

4.5 CULTURAL RESOURCES

This section is based on a Phase I Archeological Study prepared by Padre Associates for the Calleguas Municipal Water District.

4.5.1 Physical Setting

4.5.1.1 Geological Conditions

The proposed project components lie within the southernmost part of the west-central portion of the Transverse Ranges geologic province of Southern California. This province is characterized by east-west trending folds, faults, and mountain ranges that are transverse to the northwest trend of most of the geologic features in California. The proposed project components are situated at the eastern end of the Conejo Valley, which has distinctive geomorphic features comprised of mountains, artificial lakes and rolling hills. The Conejo Valley is approximately nine miles long and seven miles wide and is situated at an elevation of 800 to 900 feet above sea level. Geologic conditions within the project area consist of a thin sedimentary soil cover over bedrock. Miocene age Conejo Volcanic rocks are found in the south and western parts of the project area. These rocks are hard and generally stable. Softer marine sediments of the Topanga and Monterey formations (also of Miocene age) are found within the eastern and southern areas of the project area, and the Sespe, Llajas, Santa Susana, and Chatsworth formations, which are of Oligocene to Cretaceous age, are found near the northeast part of the project area. Unconsolidated alluvial sediments are found within canyons and the Conejo Valley bottom. Locally, soil cover and landslides occur on the hillsides (Impact Sciences, 2011).

4.5.1.2 Archaeological Context

Proposed project components are located within a cultural-geographic area known as the Conejo Corridor. The Conejo Corridor was an integral part of a much larger Chumash territory that extended well inland from the coast and Channel Islands to include all of Santa Barbara, most of Ventura, and parts of San Luis Obispo, Kern, and Los Angeles counties. Locally, sites related to Late Prehistoric period occupation dating from approximately A.D. 500 to historic contact, yield abundant evidence regarding the lifeways of these indigenous native people before the arrival of foreign explorers (Impact Sciences, 2011).

Early Period (c. 8,000 – c. 3350 B.P.)

Reliable evidence of Holocene (post-10,000 years ago) settlement in the region begins circa 8,000 Before Present (B.P.). The earliest sites were located on terraces and mesas; however, settlement gradually shifted to the coast (Wlodarski, 1988). Site assemblages dating to this period often contained substantial amounts of milling stones and manos, crude choppers, and core tools (W&S, 1997). Prehistoric peoples used these tools to harvest terrestrial and sea mammals, shellfish, and fish. Mortars and pestles appear toward the end of the period, suggesting a shift towards a greater reliance on acorns (Ventura County, 1988b).

Middle Period (c. 3350 – c. 800 B.P.)

Archaeological material dating to the Middle Period represents a significant evolution in hunter-gatherer technology. The presence of chipped stone tools increases and diversifies, projectile points became more common, and fishhooks and plank canoes (*tomol*) appear (Wlodarski, 1988; W&S, 1997). Burials dating to this period provide evidence of wealth and social stratification indicating a transition to ranked society (Ventura County, 1988b). Excavation data from the Santa Monica Mountains demonstrate expansion to the inland region allowing trade and ceremonial exchange patterns to develop (Ventura County, 1988b; Ventura County, 2005).

Late Period (c. 800 – c. 150 B.P.)

The cultural complexity initiated during the Middle Period intensified in the Late Period. This period is also referred to as the Chumash Era as Chumash social and religious development peaked during this time. Villages became the main population centers with satellite camps geared toward the seasonal harvest of plants, seeds, game, and material resources (Wlodarski, 1988). The Chumash became expert craftsman of baskets, stone vessels, shell beads, *tomol*, and fishing technology (Ventura County, 2005). It is also likely that communication and trade with non-Chumash tribes and villages accelerated during this period (Ventura County, 1988b).

4.5.1.3 Ethnographic Context

The proposed project components are located within the ethnographic territory of the Chumash, who inhabited the Coast Ranges between San Simeon and Malibu (Kroeber, 1925). The Chumash have been divided into several geographic groups, each associated with a distinct language dialect (Hoover, 1986). The Chumash living in Ventura County formed the *Ventureño* dialect group of the Chumash language family (Golla, 2007). This group was named for their association with the Spanish Mission San Buenaventura, founded in 1782.

The Chumash political organization comprised a named village and the surrounding resource areas governed by a chief, known as the *Wot* (Sampson, 2013). Some higher status chiefs controlled large chiefdoms containing several villages. It is likely the project area was included in the chiefdom *Lulapin*, whose limits extended from Malibu to just beyond modern Santa Barbara. The village *Muwu*, at modern Point Mugu approximately 18 miles west of the PS/PRS site, was the main headquarters for this chiefdom (Whitley and Clewlow, 1979; Whitley and Beaudry, 1991). Other villages included *Shimiyi* (from which Simi is derived), *Hu'wam* located at the base of Escorpión Peak, and *Ta'apu* located approximately 13 miles north of the PS/PRS site. According to ethnographic studies, inhabitants from different villages bonded through trade, joint ceremonies, and intermarriage (Sampson, 2013).

The chiefly offices were normally inherited through the male line with a primogeniture rule, i.e., the custom of the firstborn inheriting the office, in effect (Hoover, 1986). Chiefs had several bureaucratic assistants to help in political affairs and serve as messengers, orators, and ceremonial assistants. Several status positions were associated with specialized knowledge and rituals, such as weather prophet, ritual poisoner, and herbalist (Bean, 1974).

The Chumash were a non-agrarian culture and relied on hunting and gathering for their sustenance. Archaeological evidence indicates that the Chumash exploited marine food resources from the earliest occupation of the coast at least 9,000 years ago (Greenwood, 1978). Much of their subsistence was derived from pelagic fish, particularly during the late summer and early fall (Hoover, 1986). Shellfish were also exploited, including mussel and abalone from rocky shores and cockle and clams from sandy beaches. Acorns were a food staple; they were ground into flour using stone mortars and pestles and then leached to remove tannic acid. In addition, a wide variety of seeds, including *chia* from various species of sage, was utilized. The Chumash harvested several plants for their roots, tubers, or greens (Hoover, 1986).

In this area, as elsewhere in California, basketry served many of the functions that pottery did in other places. The Chumash used baskets for cooking, serving, storage, and transporting burdens. Some basket makers wove baskets so tightly that they could hold water while others waterproofed their baskets by lining them with pitch or asphaltum (Chartkoff and Chartkoff, 1984).

The coastal Chumash practiced a regular seasonal round of population dispersal and aggregation in response to the location and seasonal availability of different food resources (Landberg, 1965). In this way, large coastal villages would have been fully populated only in the late summer when pelagic fishing was at its peak. Through winter, the Chumash depended largely on stored food resources. During the spring and summer, the population dispersed through inland valleys to harvest wild plant resources (Landberg, 1965).

The Chumash lived in large, hemispherical houses constructed by planting willows or other poles in a circle and bending and tying them together at the top. These structures were then covered with tule mats or thatch. Structures such as this housed 40 to 50 individuals, or three-to-four-member family groups. Dance houses and sweathouses are also reported for the Chumash (Kroeber, 1925). Archaeological evidence supports observations that twin or split villages existed on opposite sides of streams or other natural features, possibly reflecting the moiety system of native California (Greenwood, 1978).

Spanish colonization and the establishment of Mission San Buenaventura ended Chumash culture in Ventura County. Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984) note that Spanish settlement barred many Native Americans from traditionally important resources including clamshell beads, abalone shells, Catalina steatite, shellfish, and asphaltum. The introduction of European customs and diseases transformed the hunter-gatherers into agricultural laborers and decimated the native population.

4.5.1.4 Regional Historical Context

Contact Period (A.D. 1542 - 1782)

Juan Cabrillo, while exploring the California coast, became the first European to travel through the project region when he anchored near Point Mugu in October 1542. Over two hundred years later, Gaspar de Portolá led the first Spanish land expedition in January 1770, traveling through what is now the Conejo Valley and camping near a Chumash village near present-day Westlake Village (probably *Hipuc*).

Juan Crespi, a priest accompanying the expedition, named the campsite “El Triunfo del Dulcísimo Nombre de Jesús”, the English translation of which is “The Triumph of the Sweetest Name of Jesus” (Bolton, 1926; Browning, 1992; Priestley, 1937). Several accounts of this expedition exist, including those of Juan Crespi (Bolton, 1926), Miguel Costansó (Browning, 1992), and Pedro Fages (Priestley, 1937). Costansó’s diary contains observations regarding the native inhabitants’ houses, settlement patterns, dress, and customs, as well as their attitudes toward the expedition (Browning, 1992). Fages noted the general Chumash population was distributed in small, numerous villages (Priestley, 1937).

In 1776, Juan Bautista de Anza traveled through Ventura County as leader of the San Francisco colonists, stopping near the outlet of the Santa Clara River. This route, known today as the Juan Bautista De Anza National Historic Trail, runs from near Nogales, Arizona to San Francisco, California, and crosses through Ventura County (CATE, 2000).

Mission Period (A.D. 1782 – 1834)

Junípero Serra founded Mission San Buenaventura, approximately 30 miles west of the project area, in 1782. Newly baptized Chumash provided almost all the labor to construct and maintain the mission, which included the seven-mile long aqueduct system that carried water from the Ventura River. The aqueduct allowed the mission to maintain large orchards and gardens, which produced surplus food for trade. Most of the missions were similar in design and consisted of a church and living quarters for the priests, soldiers, and baptized Chumash. By the early nineteenth century, the surrounding Chumash villages were barely inhabited (Triem, 1985).

Rancho Period (A.D. 1822 – 1845)

In historic times, the alignment of present-day Lindero Canyon Road formed the approximate boundary between two adjacent land grants: Rancho El Conejo to the west, and Rancho Simi to the east. Rancho El Conejo was a 48,572-acre parcel granted to former Santa Barbara Presidio soldiers Jose Polanco and Ygnacio Rodriguez in 1803. Although Polanco would lose his portion of the grant in 1822 due to neglect, it would later be re-granted to influential Santa Barbara Army officer José de la Guerra y Noriega by Spanish governor Vicente de Solá (Hoffman, 1862). Rancho Simi was a 113,009-acre parcel granted to Santiago Pico and Luis Peña by Governor Diego de Borica in 1795 (Atkins, 2012). Pico constructed a large adobe dwelling on the property in the early nineteenth century, which served as the rancho headquarters and a stopover place between the Missions San Fernando Rey and San Buenaventura (SVHS, 2016).

In 1821, Mexico declared independence from Spain; a year later, California became a Mexican Territory. After the secularization of the missions in 1834, lands were gradually transferred to private ownership via a system of land grants. A claim for Rancho El Conejo was filed with the Public Land Commission in 1852 and the grant was patented to José de la Guerra y Noriega and María del Carmen de Rodríguez in 1873 (Willey, 1886). José de la Guerra would later purchase nearby Rancho Simi from the Pico family in 1842, where he raised cattle and sheep (Atkins, 2012).

The standard rancho labor force mostly consisted of local Chumash and often small rancherías or villages were scattered about the estate (Lebow et al., 2001). Cattle ranching, and to a lesser extent sheep, became the principal agricultural activities, primarily for the lucrative hide and tallow trade (Bean, 1968).

Anglo-Mexican Period (A.D. 1845-1865)

Following the Bear Flag Revolt in 1846, John C. Frémont and the California Battalion marched into San Buenaventura, finding all the inhabitants fled except the Chumash neophytes. The Treaty of Hidalgo formally transferred California to the United States in 1848 and statehood was achieved in 1850. At the time, the area that would become Ventura County was originally the southern portion of Santa Barbara County (Murphy, 1979).

Locally, the Philadelphia and California Petroleum Company purchased most of Rancho Simi after de la Guerra's death in 1858. The rest of de la Guerra's family moved to an adobe in Tapo Rancho (Atkins, 2012). During the 1860s, Americans settled in the area and raised livestock and crops (SVHS, 2016). The lands held within the Rancho El Conejo remained in the de la Guerra and Rodriguez families until the 1860s, when severe cattle herd losses brought on by prolonged drought and disease forced the two families to sell their land.

Americanization Period (A.D. 1865-present)

In 1872, an immigrant from Minnesota named Howard Mills purchased one-half of the Conejo grant from the heirs of Captain Jose de la Guerra, renaming it Triunfo Ranch. Mills, who owned most of present-day Westlake Village and Hidden Valley, went bankrupt in 1891 and sold Triunfo Ranch to Andrew D. Russell. In 1874, approximately 2,259 acres of what would later be called the Newbury Tract was purchased by Egbert Starr Newbury, a Michigan native (Bidwell, 1989). Newbury later gained prominence as Conejo Valley's first postmaster and newspaper reporter and is also the man for whom the nearby township of Newbury Park is now named. When the Conejo Valley School District was established in March 1877, there were 126 residents living in Conejo Valley (Begun, 2006).

4.5.1.5 City of Thousand Oaks Historical Context

The City of Thousand Oaks, which was at one time called Conejo Mountain Valley (Begun, 2006), gained its current name because of a local contest held in the 1920s. The winning entry of that contest, "Thousand Oaks", was suggested by a 14-year old boy named Bobby Harrington (Chalquist, 2008; Bidwell, 1989; O'Brien, 2017).

In 1910, the Janss Investment Corporation, formed by the brothers Edwin and Harold Janss, purchased around 10,000 acres of land in what is now Thousand Oaks from the heir of John Edwards, a Welsh immigrant, who had himself previously purchased the land from the heirs of de la Guerra. While the Janss brothers had envisioned the rapid growth of a "total community" on their lands, it was not until the 1950s that the Conejo Valley began to see a significant population boom. Prior to that, the area was primarily used for ranching and agriculture, although a small number of Hollywood elites had taken an interest in the area as early as the 1920s. In particular, Jungleland USA, a private zoo, animal training facility, and animal theme park, was established in Thousand Oaks by Louis Goebel in 1926 as a support facility for Hollywood (Maulhardt, 2011).

In subsequent years, filmmaking emerged as a prominent industry in the Conejo Valley, whose rural landscape and commutable distance to Los Angeles were attractive traits for midcentury movie and television productions. Hollywood celebrities and executives soon began purchasing land in the Conejo Valley and, coupled with the arrival of several high-tech companies, such as Packard Bell and Technology Instrument Company in the 1960s and 1970s, the area's population increased dramatically. Between 1950 and 1970, the population of the Conejo Valley increased from 3,000 to 30,000 residents (McCormack, 2000).

The City of Thousand Oaks was incorporated in 1964, at which time the Janss Corporation suggested a new name: "City of Conejo". A vote was held but the old name prevailed, with most area residents (87 percent) agreeing that the city should remain "Thousand Oaks" (Conejo Valley Guide Welcome Blog Archive, 2018).

4.5.1.6 Cultural Resources Records Search

On September 19, 2018, a records search was ordered from the South Central Coastal Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (SCCIC-CHRIS) at California State University, Fullerton. When a new project component was added (proposed air/vacuum relief valves on the existing Lindero Feeder No. 2), a supplemental expedited records search was ordered on April 8, 2019. The supplemental records search adequately covered the locations of the newly proposed controlled venting vacuum relief valves along the Lindero Feeder No. 2 pipeline. The records search included a review of all recorded historic-era and prehistoric archaeological sites within a 0.25-mile radius of the proposed project components, as well as a review of known cultural resource surveys and technical reports.

The records search revealed that five archaeological sites and two isolated artifacts have been recorded within 0.25-miles of proposed project components (Table 4.5-1). Two isolated prehistoric artifacts, P-19-100211 and P-19-100212, were recorded within 260 feet and 1,300 feet of the PS/PRS site, respectively.

Table 4.5-1. Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites within 0.25 miles of Proposed Project Components

Site No.	Year Recorded	Description
P-19-100211	1990	Isolated quartzite core
P-19-100212	1990	Isolated quartzite core
CA-VEN-40	1962	Prehistoric milling site with lithic debitage and flake tools
CA-VEN-41	1962	Sparse prehistoric lithic scatter with groundstone artifacts
CA-VEN-42	1962	Prehistoric milling site with sparse scatter of core and flake tools
CA-VEN-43	1962	Prehistoric milling site with manos, metates, and hammerstones
CA-VEN-267	1972	Sparse lithic scatter with quartzite hammerstone and chert biface

4.5.1.7 Archeological Field Survey

On April 11, 2019, Padre Staff Archaeologist Val Kirstine surveyed the project component sites for cultural resources. Due to the presence of existing development, which included paved streets, pedestrian walkways, commercial and residential structures, landscaping, and a golf course, the pedestrian survey was conducted only in areas where exposed native soils could potentially be observed. Specifically, the areas surveyed include the PS/PRS site, the Canyon Oaks Park Lateral recycled water pipeline alignment, and the Yerba Buena recycled water pipeline extension alignment ~~and one of the proposed air/vacuum relief valve sites at the North Ranch Country Club golf course at the south end of Windy Mountain Avenue~~. Parallel transects spaced at 15-meter (50 foot) intervals were used to ensure complete coverage of the areas surveyed. Mr. Kirstine documented the field survey with color digital photographs. No cultural resources were observed.

PS/PRS Site

The PS/PRS site is located in an undeveloped field on the north side of the Yerba Buena Elementary School, directly east of Lindero Canyon Road. Dense vegetation consisting of scattered shrubs, herbaceous weeds, and annual grasses was observed throughout the survey area. Due to vegetation, surface visibility was generally poor (less than 5 percent) in the center but improved slightly (up to 25 percent) along the margins of the survey area where an unpaved access path provided sufficient opportunities to observe the ground surface. Surface soils consisted of pale to medium-brown sandy clay loam with occasional angular gravels and abundant angular to sub-rounded clasts of shale.

No cultural materials were observed; however, the PS/PRS site is situated on an upper stream terrace adjacent to a riparian woodland corridor. Additionally, two isolated prehistoric artifacts, P-19-100211 and P-19-100212, were recorded within 260 feet and 1,300 feet of the PS/PRS site, respectively. The proximity to the stream, oak woodland, and prehistoric materials increases the potential for buried prehistoric deposits.

Canyon Oaks Park Lateral Recycled Water Pipeline

The Canyon Oaks Park Lateral recycled water pipeline alignment begins near the east side of Landino Drive at Canyon Oaks Park and extends eastwards, down a moderately sloping, undeveloped hillside before terminating at Lindero Canyon Road. Dense vegetation consisting of herbaceous weeds and annual grasses was observed in the hillslope portion of the corridor. Several mature coast live oak trees (*Quercus agrifolia*) were also observed near the survey area. Due to dense vegetation, surface visibility ranged from five to ten percent. Soils observed were of similar composition to those observed at the PS/PRS site and consisted of pale to light brown sandy clay loam with occasional angular clasts of sedimentary shale and small, angular gravel.

No cultural materials were observed; however, the proposed pipeline alignment is located within 1,000 feet of an established stream and a riparian woodland corridor. Additionally, two isolated prehistoric artifacts, P-19-100211 and P-19-100212, were recorded within 1,250 feet and 530 feet of the alignment, respectively.

Yerba Buena Recycled Water Pipeline Extension

The Yerba Buena recycled water pipeline extension alignment is situated along the east margin of Lindero Canyon Road between Hedgewall Drive and Yerba Buena Elementary School. Only the eastern margin of the proposed pipeline extension, which abuts an undeveloped field, was surveyed. Abundant vegetation consisting of summer mustard and a variety of seasonal grasses and weeds was observed throughout the survey area. However, sufficient opportunities for the assessment of surface soils were provided by patches of thinner vegetation and soil piles generated by burrowing mammals. Soils consisted of pale to medium brown sandy clay loam with abundant, angular to sub-rounded gravel and occasional angular clasts of shale.

~~Air/Vacuum Relief Valves for the Lindero Feeder No. 2 Pipeline~~

~~Four air/vacuum relief valves are proposed within the North Ranch Country Club golf course; however, Mr. Kirstine could only access location number one. The presence of dense turfgrass, landscaping, and paved golf cart trackways prevented a visual assessment.~~

4.5.2 Regulatory Setting

The following regulatory framework describes the applicable state and local statutes, ordinances, and policies pertaining to the protection of cultural resources. These laws must be considered during the planning process for projects that have the potential to affect cultural resources.

4.5.2.1 California Environment Quality Act

The CEQA Statute and Guidelines include procedures for identifying, analyzing, and disclosing potential adverse impacts to historical resources, which include all resources listed in or formally determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), or local registers. CEQA further defines a “historical resource” as a resource that meets any of the following criteria:

- A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in, the NRHP or CRHR;
- A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code, unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant;
- A resource identified as significant (i.e., rated 1-5) in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of Public Resource Code Section 5024.1(g) (Department of Parks and Recreation Form [DPR] 523), unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant; or

- Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record or manuscript, which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military or cultural annals of California, provided the determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource is considered “historically significant” if it meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5).

4.5.2.2 California Register of Historical Resources

The CRHR is a listing of State of California resources that are significant within the context of California’s history, and includes all resources listed in or formally determined eligible for the NRHP. In addition, properties designated under municipal or county ordinances are also eligible for listing in the CRHR. A historic resource must be significant at the local, State, or national level under one or more of the following four criteria defined in the California Code of Regulations Title 14, Chapter 11.5, Section 4850:

1. It is associated with events or patterns of events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States (Criterion 1); or
2. It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history (Criterion 2); or
3. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values (Criterion 3); or
4. It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation (Criterion 4).

A cultural resource’s significance must be demonstrated under one of the CRHR criteria described above, and it must retain its historic integrity. Cultural resources integrity is determined using the CRHR’s seven aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The CRHR criteria are tied to CEQA, as any resource that meets the above criteria and retains its integrity is considered an historical resource under CEQA.

4.5.2.3 Regulations Concerning Discovery of Human Remains

California Public Resources Code §5097.98 (Notification of Native American human remains, descendants; disposition of human remains and associated grave goods) mandates that the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) adhere to the following regulations when identification of Native American human remains occurs:

- (a) Whenever the NAHC receives notification of a discovery of Native American human remains from a county coroner pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, it shall immediately notify those persons it believes to be most likely descended from the deceased Native American. The descendants may, with the permission of the owner of the land, or his or her authorized representative, inspect the site of the discovery of the Native American remains and may recommend to the owner or the person responsible for the excavation work means for treating or disposing, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any associated grave goods. The descendants shall complete their inspection and make their recommendation within 48 hours of their notification by the NAHC. The recommendation may include the scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials.
- (b) Whenever the NAHC is unable to identify a descendant, or the descendant identified fails to make a recommendation, or the landowner or his or her authorized representative rejects the recommendation of the descendant, and the mediation provided for in subdivision (k) of Section 5097.94 fails to provide measures acceptable to the landowner, the landowner or his or her authorized representative shall reinter the human remains and items associated with Native American burials with appropriate dignity on the property in a location not subject to further subsurface disturbance.
- (c) Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 5097.9, the provisions of this section (including those actions taken by the landowner or his or her authorized representative to implement this section), and any action taken to implement an agreement developed pursuant to subdivision (l) of Section 5097.94, shall be exempt from the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (Division 13, commencing with Section 21000).
- (d) Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 30244, the provisions of this section (including those actions taken by the landowner or his or her authorized representative to implement this section), and any action taken to implement an agreement developed pursuant to subdivision (1) of Section 5097.94 shall be exempt from the requirements of the California Coastal Act of 1976 (Division 20, commencing with Section 30000).

4.5.2.4 Tribal Cultural Resources

No traditionally and culturally affiliated Native American tribes have requested that CMWD informed them of proposed projects pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1. Therefore, it is presumed no tribal resources are present and consultation with Native American tribes is not required.

4.5.3 Impact Analysis

4.5.3.1 Significance Thresholds

Most of the project-related excavation within undeveloped areas would occur at the PS/PRS site, located within Ventura County. Therefore, the thresholds provided in the Ventura County Initial Study Assessment Guidelines have been used as significance thresholds for this project. The Ventura County Initial Study Assessment Guidelines indicate a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archeological resource may have a significant impact on the environment. The Guidelines state the significance of an archaeological resource is materially impaired when a project:

- Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of *historical resources* pursuant to Section 5020.1 (k) requirements of Section 5024.1 (g) of the Public Resources Code, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not archaeological or culturally significant; or
- Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an archaeological resource that conveys its archaeological significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the CRHR as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

4.5.3.2 Project-Specific Impacts

Impact CR-1: Project-related excavation has the potential to adversely affect unreported archeological resources – significant, but mitigable.

Based on the cultural resources records search and previous archeological field surveys, no previously recorded cultural resources are located within or immediately adjacent to proposed pipeline alignments or facility sites. The PS/PRS site is located near a stream, which are commonly sites of prehistoric occupation by Native Americans. An isolated prehistoric artifact (P-19-100211) was recorded within 260 feet of the PS/PRS site. A prehistoric cultural resources site has been recorded along Lindero Creek within one mile of the PS/PRS site. Construction of the PS, PRS and related facilities would require extensive excavation and cultural resources (isolated artifacts, intact deposits, burials) may be encountered. Impacts are unknown but potentially significant.

4.5.3.3 Cumulative Impacts

The cumulative projects listed in Section 3.5 are mostly located in developed areas where soils have been disturbed and the potential for cultural resources to be adversely affected is low. However, cumulative impacts may occur and the proposed project would incrementally contribute to these impacts. Overall, the proposed project's contribution to impacts to cultural resources may be cumulatively considerable.

4.5.3.4 General Plan Policy Consistency

Ventura County General Plan

Applicable cultural and paleontological resources policies are:

- Discretionary developments shall be assessed for potential paleontological and cultural resource impacts, except when exempt from such requirements by CEQA (Policy 1.8.2-1).
- 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 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 1.8.2-2).
- Mitigation of significant impacts on cultural or paleontological resources shall follow the Guidelines of the State Office of Historic Preservation, the NAHC, and shall be performed in consultation with professionals in their respective areas of expertise (Policy 1.8.2-3).
- 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 1.8.2-4).

The proposed project is consistent with applicable cultural resources policies because:

- The proposed project has been assessed for potential paleontological (see Section 4.8.3) and cultural resources impacts.
- Project re-design is not required to avoid impacts, and impact assessment and mitigation development has been conducted by a qualified archeological consultant (Padre Associates).
- Mitigation measures are consistent with NAHC guidelines.
- Archeological site information has not been included in this EIR and remains confidential.
- No sites having archeological, architectural, or historical significance have been identified during environmental review.

Oak Park Area Plan

Applicable cultural resources policies are:

- All discretionary permits involving construction or earth movement within the Oak Park Area of Interest shall be reviewed by the County's designated archaeological resource organization and representatives of the local Chumash Indian Community. Where deemed necessary by the Planning Division, a field reconnaissance study shall be conducted by a County approved archaeologist to determine the potential for surface or subsurface cultural remains. Appropriate mitigation of impacts to identified sites, as recommended by the archaeologist and approved by the County, shall be required. Grading shall be monitored within those areas determined by the field survey to be of moderate or higher likelihood to yield buried artifacts. Monitors shall be empowered to halt construction in the immediate vicinity of unearthed artifacts until adequate investigation has occurred (Policy 1.5.2-1).
- All structures/sites designated, or being considered for designation, as County Historical Landmarks shall be preserved or appropriately salvaged as a condition of discretionary development (Policy 1.5.2-2).

The proposed project is consistent with cultural resources policies provided in the Oak Park Area Plan because:

- The proposed project does not require a discretionary permit from Ventura County. In any case, mitigation measures are provided (MM CR-1) to conduct subsurface testing where cultural resources are mostly likely to be found (PS/PRS site), cultural resources sensitivity training of all persons involved in construction, and procedures to follow in case an artifact is discovered.
- County historical landmarks would not be affected.

City of Thousand Oaks

Applicable cultural resources policies of the General Plan are:

- All information or maps on file with the City pertaining to the location of previously recorded archaeological sites within the Thousand Oaks Planning Area shall remain confidential unless specifically authorized to be released to the public by local Native American organizations (Conservation Element Policy CO-33).
- Management of cultural resources such as archaeological sites, historic structures or places shall emphasize resource protection and preservation (Conservation Element Policy CO-34).
- The preferred method for protecting any previously recorded archeological site shall be by deed restriction as permanent "open space", in order to prevent any future development or use that might otherwise adversely impact these resources (Conservation Element Policy CO-35).

- Decisions pertaining to the disposition of archaeological, historical and cultural resources shall be made in concert with recognized public agencies, groups or individuals having jurisdiction, expertise or interest in these matters, including but not limited to the State Office of Historic Preservation, Thousand Oaks Cultural Heritage Board and local Native American organizations, including other designated representatives and affected property owners (Conservation Element Policy CO-36).

The proposed project is consistent with policies of the City's General Plan Conservation Element because:

- Information and maps pertaining to the location of archeological sites will remain confidential.
- The assessment of impacts and development of mitigation focuses on cultural resource protection and preservation.
- Previously recorded archeological sites would not be affected; therefore, a deed restriction is not needed.
- The disposition of any cultural materials discovered during project construction will be decided based on consultation with the State Office of Historic Preservation and local tribes.

4.5.4 Mitigation Measures

4.5.4.1 Proposed Project

MM CR-1. The following mitigation measures are consistent with the guidelines of the State Office of Historic Preservation and shall be implemented during project construction.

- A worker cultural resources sensitivity program shall be implemented for all project components. Prior to any ground-disturbing activity, a qualified archeologist shall provide an initial sensitivity training session to all affected CMWD and LVMWD staff, contractors, subcontractors, and other workers prior to their involvement in any ground-disturbing activities, with subsequent training sessions to accommodate new personnel becoming involved in the project. The sensitivity program shall address:
 - ✓ The cultural sensitivity of the affected site and how to identify these types of resources;
 - ✓ Specific procedures to be followed in the event of an inadvertent discovery;
 - ✓ Safety procedures when working with monitors; and,
 - ✓ Consequences in the event of non-compliance.

- ~~Prior to any ground disturbance at the PS/PRS site, an Extended Phase I Survey shall be completed in all areas of planned excavation and consist of shovel test probes and auger probes to determine whether or not intact subsurface cultural deposits are present. A qualified archaeologist shall oversee the Extended Phase I Survey and a Native American representative shall monitor all excavation.~~
- ✓ ~~If intact subsurface cultural deposits are discovered during the Extended Phase I Survey, Phase II subsurface testing and evaluation shall be performed to determine the vertical and horizontal extent and composition of cultural deposits.~~
- ✓ ~~If intact subsurface cultural deposits are determined to be significant after Phase II testing, project redesign or Phase III Data Recovery mitigation will be required.~~
- ✓ ~~If intact subsurface cultural deposits are not found during the Extended Phase I Survey, no further work or mitigation is required at the PS/PRS site.~~

The Extended Phase I Survey was completed by Padre Associates' archaeologists during the Draft EIR public review period. The survey included three 50-centimeter diameter shovel test probes excavated in 20-centimeter increments to a minimum depth of one meter. In addition, an auger was used to excavate in 20-centimeter increments to a total depth of 1.6 to 3.8 meters. All material removed from the excavations was dry screened in the field using a 1/8 inch diameter mesh to identify any cultural materials. No cultural materials were found, and no further investigation or monitoring during project construction was recommended.

- If human remains are unearthed, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. CMWD and LVMWD shall be immediately notified of any human remains found. If the remains are determined to be of Native American descent, the coroner has 24 hours to notify the NAHC.

4.5.4.2 Cumulative Impacts

Same as the proposed project, see Section 4.5.4.1.

4.5.5 Residual Impacts

4.5.5.1 Proposed Project

Mitigation measures provided are anticipated to reduce project-specific cultural resources impacts to a level of less than significant.

4.5.5.2 Cumulative Impacts

Mitigation measures provided are anticipated to reduce cumulative cultural resources impacts to a level of less than significant.

4.6 HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

4.6.1 Physical Setting

Two on-line hazardous materials data bases were reviewed (Geotracker by the SWRCB and ENVIROSTOR by the Department of Toxic Substances Control [DTSC]) to identify known hazardous materials issues near proposed project components. Sites identified in close proximity to project components are:

- Yerba Buena Elementary School site: approximately 1,315 cubic yards of soil affected by pesticides (dichloro-diphenyl-dichloroethylene, dichloro-diphenyl-trichloroethane, chlordane, dieldrin) and arsenic were removed from a 0.99-acre portion of the school site in 2005 under DTSC oversight. Post-removal sampling indicated action standards and objectives had been met and the site no longer poses a significant threat to human health or the environment. This school site is located adjacent to the proposed PS/PRS site.
- Westlake Village Car Wash at 30909 Thousand Oaks Boulevard: Gasoline leakage was detected in 2002, soil remediation was conducted, and the site was closed on May 6, 2015. This site is located adjacent to the proposed South interconnection pipeline tie-in to the LVWMD system.

4.6.2 Regulatory Setting

The management of hazards, hazardous materials, hazardous waste, and public safety is subject to numerous laws and regulations at all levels of government. These regulations are designed to regulate hazardous materials and hazardous wastes, as well as to manage sites contaminated by hazardous waste to limit the risk of upset during the use, transport, handling, storage, and disposal of hazardous materials. Summaries of federal and state laws and regulations related to hazards and hazardous materials management are presented in this section.

4.6.2.1 Regulatory Definitions

The following hazardous materials and hazardous waste definitions provide a simplified overview of a very complicated subject; they are not legal definitions.

Hazardous Material

Any material that, because of its quantity, concentration, or physical or chemical characteristics, poses a significant present or potential hazard to human health and safety or to the environment if released into the workplace or the environment. Hazardous materials include, but are not limited to, hazardous substances, hazardous waste, and any material which a handler or the administering regulatory agency has a reasonable basis for believing would be injurious to the health and safety of persons or harmful to the environment if released into the workplace or the environment. A number of properties may cause a substance to be considered hazardous, including toxicity, ignitibility, corrosivity, or reactivity.

Hazardous Waste

A waste or combination of waste which, because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infection characteristics, may cause or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible or incapacitation-reversible illness; or pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment, due to factors including, but not limited to, carcinogenicity, acute toxicity, chronic toxicity, bio-accumulative properties, or persistence in the environment, when improperly treated, stored, transported, or disposed of or otherwise managed.

4.6.2.2 Federal Regulations

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) is the principal regulatory agency responsible for the safe use and handling of hazardous materials.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) Public Law 99-499 (100 Stats. 1613)

SARA amended the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (*CERCLA*, 42 U.S.C. § 9601 et seq.) on October 17, 1986. SARA specifically addresses the management of hazardous materials by requiring public disclosure of information relating to the types and quantities of hazardous materials used at various types of facilities. SARA Title III (42 U.S.C. § 11001 et seq.) is referred to as the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act. The Act addresses community emergency planning, emergency release notification, and hazardous materials chemical inventory reporting.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) 42 U.S.C. §6901 et seq

RCRA gave the USEPA the authority to control hazardous waste from the “cradle-to-grave.” This includes the generation, transportation, treatment, storage, and disposal of hazardous waste. RCRA regulates disposal of solid and hazardous waste, adopted by congress on October 21, 1976. Subtitle D of RCRA established the solid waste program, which encourages states to develop comprehensive plans to manage nonhazardous industrial solid waste and municipal solid waste, sets criteria for municipal solid waste landfills and other solid waste disposal facilities, and prohibits the open dumping of solid waste. RCRA encourages environmentally sound solid waste management practices that maximize the reuse of recoverable material and foster resource recovery.

Clean Air Act of 1990, 42 U.S.C. 7401-7671

The Clean Air Act (CAA), as amended in 1990, also requires states to implement a comprehensive system to inform local agencies and the public when a significant quantity of such materials is stored or handled at a facility. It establishes a nationwide emergency planning and response program and imposes reporting requirements for businesses that store, handle, or produce significant quantities of extremely hazardous materials.

Clean Air Act Risk Management Plan, 42 USC § 112(r)

This section of the CAA determines that facilities storing or handling significant amounts of acutely hazardous materials are required to prepare and submit a Risk Management Plan (RMP), codified under 40 CFR 68.

National Fire Protection Association

The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) sets forth minimum standards to establish a reasonable level of fire safety and property protection from the hazards created by fire and explosion. The standards apply to the manufacture, testing, and maintenance of fire protection equipment. The NFPA also provides guidance on safe selection and design, installation, maintenance, and construction of electrical systems.

U.S. Department of Transportation

The U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) has the regulatory responsibility for the safe transportation of hazardous materials.

4.6.2.3 State of California Regulations

California Emergency Management Agency

The California Emergency Management Agency Hazardous Materials (HazMat) Section coordinates statewide implementation of hazardous materials accident prevention and emergency response programs for all types of hazardous materials incidents and threats.

California Health and Safety Code § 25500

The California Health and Safety Code (CHSC), Section 25500, requires companies that handle hazardous materials in sufficient quantities to develop a Hazardous Materials Business Plan (HMBP). The HMBP includes basic information on the location, type, quantity, and health risks of hazardous materials handled, stored, used, or disposed of that could be accidentally released into the environment. Each plan includes training for new personnel, and annual training of all personnel in safety procedures to follow in the event of a release of hazardous materials. It also includes an emergency response plan and identifies the business representative able to assist emergency personnel in the event of a release.

California Department of Toxic Substance Control (DTSC)

The objective of the DTSC is to protect human health and the environment from exposure to hazardous material and waste. The DTSC has the authority to respond to and enforce the cleanup of hazardous substance releases. Waste streams at oil production sites are generally considered waste, not substances, and are thus regulated by the DTSC when hazardous. Certain waste streams can be considered as recyclable material, not waste, provided that their ultimate disposal to land does not release contaminants to the environment.

Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (LARWQCB)

The LARWQCB protects ground and surface water quality of the coastal watersheds of Ventura and Los Angeles counties by the development and enforcement of the Water Quality Control Plan. Specifically, the Plan: (i) designates beneficial uses for surface and ground waters, (ii) sets narrative and numerical objectives that must be attained or maintained to protect the designated beneficial uses and conform to the state's antidegradation policy, and (iii) describes implementation programs to protect all waters in the Region. In addition, the Plan incorporates (by reference) all applicable State and Regional Board plans and policies and other pertinent water quality policies and regulations. The LARWQCB also issues discharge permits, takes enforcement action against violators, and monitors water quality.

4.6.2.4 Local Authorities and Administering Agencies

The Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA) is an agency certified by the DTSC to conduct the Unified Program, which consists of hazardous waste generator and onsite treatment programs; aboveground and underground storage tank programs; hazardous materials management, business plans, and inventory statements; and the Risk Management and Prevention Program. In Ventura County, the CUPA is the Ventura County, Environmental Health Division of the Resource Management Agency. In Los Angeles County, the CUPA is the Los Angeles County Public Health Department, Environmental Protection Branch. These CUPAs supervise the remediation of contaminated soil sites. The CUPA will grant closure of an impacted site when confirmatory samples of soil and groundwater taken demonstrate that levels of contaminants are below the standards set by DTSC and LARWQCB.

4.6.2.5 Fire Hazards

All project elements would be located within Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones as designated by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. The PS/PRS site is undeveloped and supports weedy flammable vegetation, primarily annual grasses. The Canyon Oaks Park Lateral recycled water pipeline alignment traverses disturbed areas vegetated with flammable annual grasses. All other project elements would be located in developed areas with vegetation limited to irrigated landscaping.

4.6.3 Impact Analysis

4.6.3.1 Thresholds of Significance

The criteria for determining significant impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials were developed in accordance with Section 15065(a) and Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines.

CEQA Guidelines Appendix G

Implementation of the proposed project may have potentially significant adverse impacts if it would result in any of the following:

- Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials.

- 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.
- Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within 0.25 mile of an existing or proposed school.
- 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, create a significant hazard to the public or environment.
- For a project located within an airport land use plan or where such a plan has not been adopted, within 2 miles of a public airport or public use airport, result in safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area.
- Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan.
- Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires.

4.6.3.2 Project-Specific Impacts

Hazardous Materials

Impact HAZ-1: Construction activities associated with the proposed project may result in inadvertent discharge of small quantities of hazardous materials – less than significant.

During construction, small quantities of hazardous materials (e.g., fuel, lubricating oils, hydraulic fluid, engine coolant) would be used at all project construction sites, and transported to and from these sites. Small quantities of these substances could be accidentally released and result in soil contamination. However, hazardous materials handling procedures and worker safety procedures would be implemented as required by applicable regulations. Due to the small amounts of hazardous materials used during construction activities and the implementation of standard spill avoidance measures, potential impacts associated with use of hazardous materials for project construction purposes would be less than significant.

Impact HAZ-2: Excavation associated with construction of the PS and PRS may expose the public and environment to contaminated soil – less than significant but mitigable.

Installation of the proposed below-ground PS, PRS, and related components would require extensive excavation in an area adjacent to a previously contaminated site (Yerba Buena Elementary School site) and may result in discovery of soil containing pesticides and/or arsenic associated with historic agricultural land use. Contaminated soil may result in exposure of the public (adjacent residential areas and Wistful Vista Open Space) and the environment (surface water and wildlife habitat in adjacent Lindero Creek) to hazardous materials.

Soils at the PS/PRS site were assessed by Rincon Consultants in accordance with mitigation measure MM HAZ-1 during the Draft EIR public review period. The assessment included sampling five locations at two depths (0-0.5 feet, 2.5-3 feet) using a hand auger. Each of the ten soil samples were analyzed for organochlorine pesticides, total petroleum hydrocarbons and arsenic by BC Laboratories. Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethylene (DDE), Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethylene (DDT), petroleum hydrocarbons (hydraulic oil/motor oil) and arsenic were detected in at least one of the ten samples. However, DDE, DDT and petroleum hydrocarbons concentrations were less than the Regional Screening Levels (residential and industrial uses) established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, which are based on a target cancer risk of one in a million. Arsenic concentrations detected were within the range of background concentrations in California as identified by the Kearney Foundation of Soil Science at the University of California Riverside. Therefore, soils to be excavated during construction at the PS/PRS site are considered non-hazardous and no further testing or monitoring is warranted, such that Impact HAZ-2 is considered less than significant.

Wildland Fire

Impact HAZ-3: Construction of the PS, PRS, and related components would occur in an area supporting flammable annual grasses and may increase risk of wildland fire – less than significant.

Construction-related sources of ignition may include vehicle exhaust pipes, welders, grinders, and related power tools. Vegetation within the PS/PRS site and temporary construction easement would be removed as part of initial construction activities. In addition, a water truck would be used to reduce fugitive dust by wetting construction areas which would also reduce the potential for project-related fire ignition. Overall, the project-related increase in the risk of wildland fire to adjacent developed areas is considered less than significant.

Emergency Response and Evacuation

Emergency response and evacuation procedures for the project area are coordinated by the Los Angeles County and Ventura County Sheriff's departments and local fire departments. The proposed project would involve short-term lane closures during pipeline installation in Lindero Canyon Road and Kanan Road (Lindero Feeder No. 2 tie-in only). Construction-related traffic congestion is not anticipated because these are four-lane facilities that operate at a high level of service (LOS A or B). Therefore, the proposed project would not adversely affect emergency response or evacuation in the area.

4.6.3.3 Cumulative Impacts

The cumulative projects listed in Section 3.5 are mostly located in developed areas and construction of these projects may encounter soil contamination associated with current or past land uses and result in exposure to the public and the environment. Some of the cumulative projects are located adjacent to areas with flammable vegetation and may increase the risk of wildland fire. The proposed project may incrementally contribute to these cumulative impacts. However, the human population and environment exposed to soil contamination would differ from the cumulative projects such that an additive effect is not anticipated.

4.6.3.4 General Plan Policy Consistency

Ventura County General Plan

Hazardous materials and hazardous waste policies of the General Plan include:

- Hazardous wastes and hazardous materials shall be managed in such a way that waste reduction through alternative technology is the first priority, followed by recycling and on-site treatment, with disposal as the last resort (Policy 2.15.2-1).
- Site plans for discretionary development that will generate hazardous wastes or utilize hazardous materials shall include details on hazardous waste reduction, recycling and storage (Policy 2.15.2-2).
- Any business that handles a hazardous material shall establish a plan for emergency response to a release or threatened release of a hazardous material (Policy 2.15.2-3).

The proposed project is consistent with hazardous materials and hazardous waste policies of the Ventura County General Plan because:

- The proposed project would not involve handling hazardous materials and would not generate hazardous waste requiring disposal. However, if soil contamination is encountered, this material cannot be recycled and would be properly disposed of in compliance with State law.
- Excluding fuels and lubricants used for construction, the proposed project does not involve handling hazardous materials. Therefore, an emergency response plan is not necessary.

Oak Park Area Plan

Fire hazard policies include:

- Discretionary development permits shall be conditioned to provide adequate water and access for firefighting purposes as determined by the Fire Protection District (Policy 2.3.2-1).

- Discretionary development in High Fire Hazard areas shall be required to develop landscape plans utilizing fire retardant plant material, cleared areas or other acceptable means of reducing fire hazards consistent with other policies (Policy 2.3.2-2).
- Cul-de-sac length shall not exceed 800 feet (Policy 2.3.2-3).
- All roads shall conform to the standards of the Fire Protection District (Policy 2.3.2-4).
- Adequate access and fire flow improvements shall be completed prior to combustible construction (Policy 2.3.2-5).
- A fuel modification zone of at least 100 linear feet shall be provided around all residential areas (Policy 2.3.2-6).
- Development in the Oak Park Community shall only occur if such development is found by the Board of Supervisors to be consistent with all Fire Department policies (Policy 2.3.2-7).

The proposed project is consistent with fire hazard policies provided in Section 2.3.2 of the Oak Park Area Plan because:

- The proposed project is not a discretionary development and does not include any combustible structures requiring fire protection (including hydrants or fire water storage) or fuel modification.
- The proposed short access road (about 240 feet) from Lindero Canyon Road would provide easy access for fire equipment, including space for fire trucks to turn-around.

City of Thousand Oaks

Applicable policies of the General Plan Safety Element are:

- Discourage the location of public facilities and above-ground utilities in extreme fire hazard areas. When unavoidable, special precautions should be taken to minimize potential impacts (Policy D-13).
- Strive to locate businesses that utilize hazardous materials in areas which will minimize risk to the public or the environment (Policy E-3).

The proposed project is consistent with applicable policies of the City's General Plan Safety Element because all proposed project components within the City would be buried pipelines or small non-combustible structures (air/vacuum relief valve cabinets) and would not cause or be affected by fire hazards.

City of Westlake Village

Applicable fire hazard policies of the General Plan are limited to:

- Require adequate emergency access (i.e., two viable points of ingress and egress) for emergency vehicles and evacuation in the event of a fire.

Although the PS/PRS site is not located in the City, the proposed access road would allow for ingress and egress of emergency vehicles.

4.6.4 Mitigation Measures

4.6.4.1 Proposed Project

Mitigation measure MM HAZ-1 was fully implemented during the Draft EIR public review period and hazardous soil contamination was not found.

~~**MM HAZ-1:** All areas proposed for excavation at the PS/PRS site shall be tested and evaluated to identify soil contamination. A Site Evaluation Plan shall be developed and implemented prior to any soil disturbance. The Site Evaluation Plan shall include as a minimum:~~

- ~~• Identification of soil sampling locations to encompass the entire footprint of proposed facilities.~~
- ~~• Soil testing for organochlorine pesticides, petroleum hydrocarbons, and arsenic to the depth of probable historic agricultural cultivation.~~
- ~~• Identification of soil contamination screening values.~~

~~All soil with contamination exceeding California Human Health Screening Levels (or other approved screening levels) shall be segregated, stockpiled, and covered as they are excavated. Contaminated soil shall be removed from the PS/PRS site to an appropriate solid waste disposal facility prior to completion of construction.~~

~~Soil testing shall be coordinated with archeological testing (see Section 4.5.4.1) to avoid disturbance of unreported cultural resources. Therefore, any boring or excavation associated with soil testing shall be conducted after archeological testing indicates the lack of any cultural deposits or following Phase II subsurface testing and Phase III data recovery, as appropriate.~~

4.6.4.2 Cumulative Impacts

Same as the proposed project, see Section 4.6.4.1.

4.6.5 Residual Impacts

4.6.5.1 Proposed Project

Mitigation measures provided are anticipated to reduce project-specific hazardous materials impacts to a level of less than significant.

4.6.5.2 Cumulative Impacts

Mitigation measures provided are anticipated to reduce cumulative hazardous materials impacts to a level of less than significant.

4.7 AESTHETICS

4.7.1 Setting

4.7.1.1 Project Area Overview

The project area consists of the southern slopes of the Simi Hills, extending from the U.S. Highway 101 corridor north towards Simi Peak. Native vegetation along creek corridors (Lindero Creek, Medea Creek) has been preserved in some areas. Open space preserves are located near Lindero Canyon Road in the project area, including Wistful Vista Open Space (Rancho Simi Recreation and Park District) to the east and the North Ranch Open Space (City of Thousand Oaks) to the west. In addition, Oakbrook Regional Park (Conejo Recreation and Park District) is located to the north of the proposed pipeline tie-in at Kanan Road. The presence of abundant parkland and open space and relatively low density of development imparts a park-like atmosphere to residential areas in the project area. In addition, public concerns expressed during initial project scoping meetings indicate the local population has a high regard for scenic resources.

Scenic highways in the project area include:

- U.S. Highway 101 (eligible State scenic highway): 1.6 miles south of the proposed PS/PRS site.
- Kanan Road (eligible Ventura County scenic highway): 1.1 miles north of the proposed PS/PRS site, adjacent to the Lindero Feeder No. 2 tie-in location.
- North Westlake Boulevard (eligible Ventura County scenic highway, City of Thousand Oaks scenic highway): 0.5 miles east of Lindero Pump Station No. 1.
- Erbes Road, Olsen Road to Avenida de los Arboles (City of Thousand Oaks scenic highway): 0.4 miles north of Lindero Pump Station No. 1.
- Thousand Oaks Boulevard, east of Lindero Creek (City of Agoura Hills scenic resource): 0.3 miles east of the South interconnection pipeline alignment.

4.7.1.2 Local Visual Environment

Scenic resources in the vicinity of proposed project components include parklands, open space areas, wide parkways with landscaped medians (Lindero Canyon Road, Kanan Road), and more distant views of undeveloped hillsides such as Simi Peak. Public views of project sites from adjacent roadways include Lindero Canyon Road (PS/PRS site, interconnection pipeline alignments, recycled water pipeline alignments) and Kanan Road (interconnection pipeline alignment tie-in and turn-out). In addition, the public would have views of construction sites from Yerba Buena Elementary School, Canyon Oaks Park, North Ranch Pavilions, Oak Park Center, and the North Ranch Country Club (controlled venting vacuum air/vacuum relief valve locations). Public views of newly proposed controlled venting vacuum relief valve conversion sites at the Westlake Reservoir would be mostly obscured by roadside vegetation and intervening topography. Views of the Lindero Pump Station No. 1 from Erbes Road are obscured by intervening vegetation.

Figure 3-9 provides photographs of the PS/PRS site from Lindero Canyon Road (Figure 3-9a) and from the Yerba Buena Elementary School site (Figure 3-9b). This site mostly supports annual grasses and weeds, with small patches of native shrubs to the north and south. The riparian corridor (supporting oaks and willows) along Lindero Creek is located east of the PS/PRS site, and along a tributary to the north. The riparian corridor provides a natural, park-like visual feature to the area. Overall, the visual quality of the PS/PRS site is low, but may be considered moderate with the riparian corridor in the background in views from Lindero Canyon Road.

The only project component site visible from a scenic resource area or scenic highway (Kanan Road) is the proposed new turn-out for the North interconnection pipeline tie-in to the Lindero Feeder No. 2. The buried turn-out would be located at the southeast corner of Lindero Canyon Road and Kanan Road, in a landscaped area supporting turfgrass with trees and an “Oak Park” sign in the background. This area is considered visually sensitive as it represents the gateway to the Oak Park community.

4.7.2 Impact Analysis

4.7.2.1 Significance Thresholds

The evaluation of the project’s aesthetic impacts is based upon a review of the project plans, area maps, aerial photographs, and site reconnaissance. For the purposes of this analysis, a significant adverse aesthetic impact would occur if the project would:

- Result in a substantial deterioration of the scenic variety or visual condition of an area with a high to moderate level of visual sensitivity.
- Cause the obstruction of scenic views.
- Damage scenic resources along a scenic highway.
- Create a new source of substantial light or glare that would adversely affect public day or nighttime views.

4.7.2.2 Project-Specific Impacts

Scenic Resource Degradation

Pipeline installation and construction of other project elements may result in temporary removal of landscaping and street trees and may temporarily degrade visual resources from public viewing areas. However, only a small proportion of landscaping along the pipeline alignments would be affected and significant aesthetics impacts are not anticipated. In the long-term, all pipelines (except manholes and air/vacuum relief valves) would be fully buried and not visible to the public, including motorists on Kanan Road (scenic highway). Proposed improvements to the Lindero Pump Station No. 1 would be located within the existing walled enclosure and not visible to the public.

Impact AES-1: The proposed PS and PRS may degrade the visual condition of the site in an area with a high level of visual sensitivity - less than significant.

The proposed PS and PRS would be located below ground in concrete vaults with only manholes, access hatches, and air vents extending from a few inches to approximately one-foot above-ground (see Figure 4.7-1). In addition, a small antenna would be located at the PS/PRS site. These features would be located at finished grade about 12 feet lower in elevation than Lindero Canyon Road, which would limit the visibility of these features to a short segment of the northbound lane. The proposed PS/PRS would not be visible from Yerba Buena Elementary School due to an intervening vegetated berm located along the northern property boundary. Due to the low stature and scale of proposed improvements at the PR/PRS site, project-related degradation of the visual condition would be minor and considered a less than significant impact.

Impact AES-2: Above-ground components of the proposed buried turn-out may degrade the visual condition of this visually sensitive site - less than significant.

The new/relocated turn-out near the tie-in to the Lindero Feeder No. 2 would be located below ground in a concrete vault with only one manhole, one access hatch, two air vents, a control cabinet, and an electrical utility service meter pedestal visible (see Figure 4.7-2). The air vents (cylindrical structures with holes in Figure 4.7-2) would be surrounded by decorative boulders similar to existing boulders at the site to partially conceal and reduce the prominence of these structures. The proposed control cabinet would be screened by landscape plantings. Due to the low stature and concealing boulders and landscaping, these above-ground features would not be noticeable to motorists on this scenic roadway (Kanan Road). Overall, the project-related degradation of the visual condition of this visually sensitive site would be minor and considered a less than significant impact.

Impact AES-3: One new air/vacuum relief valve cabinets may degrade the visual condition of the North Ranch Country Club golf course - less than significant.

One new ~~Up to four~~ above ground metal cabinets (up to two feet by three feet, four feet tall) would be located within the golf course ~~but would be dispersed about 1,000 feet apart.~~ In addition, one existing valve cabinet may be replaced as part of conversion to a controlled venting vacuum relief valve. Golfers are accustomed to seeing irrigation valves and controllers along the course, and the addition of one ~~four~~ small cabinets is not anticipated to substantially alter the visual quality of the golf course. Therefore, aesthetics impacts are considered less than significant.

4.7.2.3 Cumulative Impacts

The nearest of the cumulative projects listed in Section 3.5 is located 1.3 miles from the nearest project component (South interconnection pipeline). Therefore, the proposed project would not affect the same viewshed and would not incrementally contribute to cumulative aesthetics impacts. Therefore, cumulative impacts would be same as project-specific impacts and less than significant.

4.7.2.4 General Plan Policy Consistency

Ventura County General Plan

Scenic resource policies of the Ventura County General Plan Goals, Policies and Programs document (Section 1.7.2) are applicable to the PS/PRS site and new/relocated turn-out site located within Ventura County (Oak Park) and include:

1. Notwithstanding Policy 1.7.2-2, discretionary development which would significantly degrade visual resources or significantly alter or obscure public views of visual resources shall be prohibited unless no feasible mitigation measures are available and the decision-making body determines there are overriding considerations.
2. Scenic Resource Areas, which are depicted on the Resource Protection Map, shall be subject to the Scenic Resource Protection (SRP) Overlay Zone provisions and standards set forth in the Non-Coastal Zoning Ordinance, which include the following:
 - (1) Any request for grading, structures or vegetation removal per the standards of the SRP Overlay Zone shall be evaluated through a discretionary permit.
 - (2) Removal, damaging or destruction of protected trees shall be in compliance with the County's "Tree Protection Regulations" of the Non-Coastal Zoning Ordinance.
 - (3) All discretionary development shall be sited and designed to:
 - a. Prevent significant degradation of the scenic view or vista;
 - b. Minimize alteration of the natural topography, physical features and vegetation;
 - c. Utilize native plants indigenous to the area for re-vegetation, whenever possible;
 - d. Avoid silhouetting of structures on ridge tops that are within public view;
 - e. Use colors and materials that are designed to blend in with the natural surroundings;
 - f. Minimize lighting that causes glare, illuminates adjacent properties, or is directed skyward in rural areas.
 - (4) No on-site freestanding advertising signs in excess of four feet in height and no freestanding off-site advertising signs shall be permitted.



a. Post-construction visual representation of the PS/PRS site, facing southeast



b. Post-construction visual representation of the PS/PRS site, facing east



a. Post-construction visual representation of the New Turn-out Site. (South View)



a. Post-construction visual representation of the New Turn-out Site. (Southwest View)

LEGEND:

- A Turn-out Vent (2)
- B Control Cabinet

Notes: CMWD = Calleguas Municipal Water District
LVMWD = Las Virgenes Municipal Water District



PROJECT NAME: CMWD - LVMWD INTERCONNECTION VENTURA AND LOS ANGELES COUNTIES, CA	
PROJECT NUMBER: 1802-0331	DATE: June 2019

**POST-CONSTRUCTION
VISUAL REPRESENTATIONS
OF THE NEW TURN-OUT SITE**

**FIGURE
4.7-2**

Federally-owned land is not subject to the Scenic Resource Protection Overlay Zone and is not subject to any permit requirements as specified under (1) or (2) above. To the extent possible, the agencies responsible for the administration of land use activities on Federally owned land should consider Policies 1.7.2-2(3) and (4) above in the planning and administration of new land uses within Scenic Resource Areas.

3. Proposed undergrounding of overhead utilities within Scenic Resource Areas shall be given first priority by the Public Works Agency in utilizing the County's allocation of Utility Undergrounding Funds.
4. The Planning Division shall continue to implement the landscaping requirements of the Zoning Ordinance and the "Guide to Landscape Plans" to enhance the appearance of discretionary development.

The proposed project is consistent with these scenic resources policies because:

- The proposed project would not significantly degrade visual resources or significantly alter or obscure public views, or adversely affect designated scenic resource areas.
- The proposed project does not involve overhead utilities or landscaping.

Oak Park Area Plan

Scenic resource policies of the Oak Park Area Plan (Section 1.4.2) are applicable to the PS/PRS site and new/relocated turn-out site located within Oak Park Planning Area and include:

1. Discretionary development and grading which will significantly obscure or degrade public views of the natural ridgelines shall be prohibited.
2. Discretionary development shall meet or exceed standards of the Ventura County Guide to Landscape Plans.
3. Reservoirs shall not be sited on prominent ridgelines and shall be well-screened with native vegetation and berms and/or undergrounded if possible.
4. Discretionary development should be designed to conform to the terrain rather than the reverse and shall comply with the following:
 - a. Transition Design: The angle of the graded slope shall be gradually adjusted to the angle of the natural terrain.
 - b. Angular Forms: Angular forms shall generally not be permitted. The graded form shall reflect the natural rounded terrain, unless exposed rock faces can be used as a desirable visual element.
 - c. Exposed Slopes: Graded slopes shall be concealed by landscaping, berms or other measures wherever possible.
 - d. The toe and crest of all cut and fill slopes in excess of five (5) feet vertical height shall be rounded with vertical curves.

- e. No privately maintained slopes shall exceed 12 vertical feet in height.
- f. Where cut or fill slopes exceed 100 feet in horizontal length, the horizontal contours of the slope shall be curved in a continuous, undulating fashion in conformance with natural slopes.
- g. Where cut and fill slopes in excess of five feet are created, detailed landscape and irrigation plans shall be submitted to and approved by the Planning Division and Public Works Agency. The plans will be reviewed for type and density of ground cover, seed-mix, hydromulch mix, plant sizes and irrigation systems.
- h. All planting and irrigation of manufactured slopes shall be completed and approved by the Planning Division prior to final grading inspection.
- i. Extensive grading on slopes exceeding 25% shall be avoided in all but the most unusual circumstances.
- j. Grading should be designed to avoid a terrace or staircase effect.
- k. Grading shall be avoided on the upper slopes of major hills in order to preserve views.
- l. All requirements of the Grading and Maintenance of Slopes Standards continued in the adopted Oak Park Development Plans shall be complied with.

The proposed project is consistent with these scenic resources policies because it does not involve landscaping, construction of structures that could affect public views of ridgelines, graded slopes, cut or fill slopes, or other manufactured slopes visible to the public.

City of Thousand Oaks

Scenic resources policies of the City's General Plan are limited to:

- Future development and redevelopment of the existing built environment within Thousand Oaks should reflect sensitivity to its physical setting and natural scenic resources (Conservation Element Policy CO-1).

The proposed project is consistent with this policy as it does not involve any development that could adversely affect the City's physical setting or natural scenic resources.

City of Westlake Village

Applicable scenic resources policies of the City's General Plan include:

- Encourage private development to provide landscaping themes which are compatible with the existing visual character of their surrounding environment (Natural Resources Policy 2.1).
- Maintain and enhance the existing landscaped medians and parkways within the City's major urban corridors (Natural Resources Policy 2.2).
- Require all developments to adequately maintain all landscape and hardscape areas (Natural Resources Policy 2.3).

- Require new and relocated utilities to be located underground, when possible; all above-ground utilities shall be located and screened to minimize their aesthetic impact (Natural Resources Policy 3.3).

The proposed project is consistent with these policies because:

- Development requiring landscaping is not proposed.
- Lindero Canyon Road includes landscaped medians along the proposed pipeline alignment. Although pipeline installation activities are not anticipated to affect these medians, any loss of median landscaping would be replaced.
- The proposed pipelines would be located below-ground.

4.7.3 Mitigation Measures

4.7.3.1 Proposed Project

Significant aesthetics impacts were not identified; therefore, mitigation measures are not required.

4.7.3.2 Cumulative Impacts

Significant cumulative aesthetics impacts were not identified; therefore, mitigation measures are not required.

4.7.4 Residual Impacts

4.7.4.1 Proposed Project

Significant aesthetics impacts were not identified; therefore, mitigation measures are not required, and residual impacts would be less than significant.

4.7.4.2 Cumulative Impacts

Significant cumulative aesthetics impacts were not identified; therefore, mitigation measures are not required, and residual impacts would be less than significant.

4.8 OTHER IMPACTS NOT CONSIDERED SIGNIFICANT

Sections 4.1 through 4.7 of this EIR focus on potentially significant impacts that may result from project implementation, as identified in the Initial Study prepared for the proposed project (see Appendix A). A discussion of potential impacts to other environmental issue areas is also provided in the Initial Study. The purpose of this section of the EIR is to provide additional discussion to clarify or expand upon the discussion in the Initial Study.

4.8.1 Agricultural and Forestry Resources

4.8.1.1 Setting

Important Farmlands

The Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program operated by the California Department of Conservation has classified farmland as "Prime," "Statewide Importance," "Unique" and "Local Importance". In the project area, the basis for this classification is the Soil Survey, Ventura Area, California (Edwards et al., 1970) and Soil Survey of Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area, California (Natural Resources Conservation Service, 2006).

"Prime" farmlands are defined as farmland with the best combination of physical and chemical features able to sustain long-term production of agricultural crops. This land has the soil quality, growing season, and moisture supply needed to produce sustained high yields. Land must have been used for production of irrigated crops at some time during the four years prior to the most recent mapping date (2016).

"Farmlands of Statewide Importance" are lands similar to "Prime" but with minor shortcomings, such as greater slopes or less soil moisture-holding capacity. Land must have been used for production of irrigated crops at some time during the four years prior to the most recent mapping date (2016).

"Unique Farmlands" are other lands of lesser quality soils used for production of the State's leading agricultural crops. This land is usually irrigated, but may include non-irrigated orchards or vineyards. Land must have been used for production of crops at some time during the four years prior to the most recent mapping date (2016).

"Farmland of Local Importance" is considered to be important to the local agricultural economy as determined by each county's board of supervisors and a local advisory committee.

Excluding the proposed PS/PRS site and portions of the Canyon Oaks Park Lateral pipeline alignment, all project components would be located in developed areas (mapped as "Urban and Built-up Land"). The proposed PS/PRS site and a portion of the Canyon Oaks Park Lateral pipeline alignment are located in non-farmland areas mapped as "Other Lands" by the California Department of Conservation. The nearest mapped important farmland is Farmland of Local Importance located approximately 0.9 miles north-northeast of the proposed North interconnection pipeline tie-in to Lindero Feeder No. 2.

Forest Land

The nearest forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code Section 12220) or timberland is located within the Los Padres National Forest, at least 19 miles north of the proposed North interconnection pipeline alignment.

Zoning

The proposed North interconnection pipeline would be located within the public right-of-way of roadways in the City of Thousand Oaks. The South interconnection pipeline would be located within the Lindero Canyon Road public right-of-way in the City of Westlake Village (excluding the tie-in to the PS and PRS).

The PS/PRS site has a land use designation of public open space (POS) in the Oak Park Area Plan, and zoned OS-40 ac (open space, 40-acre minimum parcel size). The western portion of the proposed permanent access road and pipeline easement (described in Section 3.2.3) would be located on APN 800-0-180-295 within the City of Thousand Oaks and zoned RPD-1.5U-SP (residential planned development, 1.5 dwellings per net acre, specific plan).

The Canyon Oaks Park Lateral pipeline alignment is located within the City of Westlake Village and zoned OS (open space). The Lindero Pump Station no. 1 and the proposed controlled venting vacuum air/vacuum relief valve locations are located in the City of Thousand Oaks in areas zoned PL (public lands). Two proposed controlled venting vacuum relief valve conversions would be located at CMWD's Westlake Reservoir which is located in the City of Thousand Oaks and zoned RPD-1.5U-OS (residential planned development).

4.8.1.2 Impacts

The proposed project would not result in the conversion of farmland to non-agricultural use, not result in any change in agricultural zoning, would be consistent with existing zoning, would not affect any Williamson Act contracts, and would not cause any forest land or timberlands to be converted or rezoned. The project is not anticipated to result in impacts related to agricultural or forestry resources.

4.8.2 Geology and Soils

This analysis is taken from two geotechnical reports prepared for the proposed project by Oakridge Geoscience (2019a, 2019b) and one by Geolabs-Westlake Village (2015).

4.8.2.1 Setting

Local Geology and Faulting

Regional mapping by Dibblee (1993) suggests the project area is predominantly underlain by unconsolidated alluvial sediments consisting of gravel, sand, and clay underlain by bedrock of the Monterey Formation. Monterey Formation bedrock materials are exposed in the slopes west of Lindero Canyon Road, and on the slopes east of Lindero Creek in the project area.

Two boreholes advanced at the PS/PRS site indicate alluvium extends to a depth of 24 to 42 feet, where bedrock of the Monterey Formation was encountered. Subsurface exploration along the North interconnection pipeline alignment discovered artificial fill, alluvium, and bedrock of the Monterey Formation. Site inspection and review of geologic maps indicates the South interconnection pipeline alignment supports artificial fill, alluvium, and bedrock of the Monterey Formation and Lower Topanga Formation.

No known active or potentially active faults traverse or trend towards the proposed pipeline alignments or the PS/PRS site. The nearest active fault is the Simi-Santa Rosa Fault, located at least seven miles from any project component.

Liquefaction Hazard

The geotechnical reports prepared for the project indicated that the medium stiff to stiff clay soil and Monterey Formation bedrock that occurs along the pipeline alignments and at the PS/PRS site are not considered susceptible to liquefaction.

Landslide Hazard

Excluding the PS/PRS site, all project components would be located in relatively level developed areas and would not require any earthwork that could result in landslides. The PS/PRS site is located on a gently sloping terrace near Lindero Creek and not near any slopes subject to landslides.

Expansive Soil Hazard

Soil samples from drill holes advanced along the North interconnection pipeline alignment near the Lindero Creek culvert crossing indicate plastic clay is present with a moderate expansion potential. Fine-grained soil found in boreholes at the PS/PRS site also have a medium expansion potential.

4.8.2.2 Impacts

The proposed project would be designed to withstand site-specific geologic conditions, including expansive soils. Based on the lack of geological hazards associated with the project sites, implementation of the proposed project would not result in adverse geologic impacts to the public or nearby properties.

4.8.3 Paleontological Resources

4.8.3.1 Setting

A record search was conducted of the on-line collections data base of the University of California Museum of Paleontology. No fossils have been reported from the project area (southeastern Ventura County, southwestern Los Angeles County). The Ventura County Initial Study Assessment Guidelines indicate the Monterey Formation and Topanga Formations have moderate paleontological importance.

4.8.3.2 Impacts

Excavation required for pipeline installation and construction of the PS and PRS may encounter Monterey Formation and Lower Topanga Formation bedrock. However, virtually all project-related excavation would occur within artificial fill and alluvium, such that the potential to disturb paleontological deposits is considered low.

4.8.4 Land Use and Planning

4.8.4.1 Setting

Most of the pipeline alignments are located within the public right-of-way along roadways. The PS/PRS site is located within unincorporated Ventura County and zoned OS-40 ac (open space, 40-acre minimum parcel size). The Canyon Oaks Park Lateral pipeline alignment is located within the City of Westlake Village and zoned OS (open space). The current land use along the pipeline alignments is primarily residential and commercial, with open space in the vicinity of the PS/PRS site. The Lake Lindero Country Club is located just east of the southern portion of the South interconnection pipeline alignment. The Lindero Pump Station No. 1 and the proposed air/vacuum relief valve locations are located in the City of Thousand Oaks in areas zoned PL (public lands).

4.8.4.2 Impacts

The proposed PS and PRS or other project components would not require a change in zoning, as water distribution facilities are not subject to local zoning ordinances.

The proposed project would not involve the construction of any roads, barriers, or facilities that could potentially physically divide an existing community. The proposed project would not conflict with any policies of the Ventura County General Plan, Oak Park Area Plan, Westlake Village General Plan, or Thousand Oaks General Plan.

4.8.5 Mineral Resources

4.8.5.1 Setting

Aggregate is the only locally important mineral resource and is defined as construction grade sand and gravel. All project elements would be located in areas mapped as MRZ-1 (no significant aggregate deposits) by the California Department of Conservation (1993). No aggregate production sites are located in proximity to any project components.

4.8.5.2 Impacts

The proposed project would not adversely affect the availability of these mineral resources.

4.8.6 Population and Housing

4.8.6.1 Setting

The proposed project would be located within Ventura County (Oak Park Planning Area), City of Thousand Oaks, and City of Westlake Village. Housing inventories in these jurisdictions is regulated in part through implementation of development projects consistent with their respective general plans.

4.8.6.2 Impacts

The proposed potable water system interconnection would increase the reliability and flexibility of both the CMWD and LVMWD systems to minimize potential supply disruptions due to natural disasters, infrastructure failure, or system maintenance. The project would not increase the water supply or extend water service to new areas or users. Therefore, the project is not expected to result in population growth beyond currently forecast levels.

4.8.7 Recreation

4.8.7.1 Setting

Recreational facilities in proximity to proposed project components include Canyon Oaks Park, Russell Ranch Park, North Ranch Playfield, Valley View Park, Indian Springs Park, Lake Lindero Country Club, and North Ranch Country Club. In addition, nearby open space areas used for passive recreation include Wistful Vista Open Space and North Ranch Open Space. Local residents appear to access the Wistful Vista Open Space from Lindero Canyon Road using two routes; one within the southern portion of the PS/PRS site and one immediately to the north. However, RSRPD has posted "Do Not Enter" signs just west of Lindero Creek because these routes are not recognized access points to the Wistful Vista Open Space.

4.8.7.2 Impacts

The proposed PS and PRS would displace the southern access route to the Wistful Vista Open Space. The northern access route is located within the temporary construction easement which would limit public access during the construction period. Since the PS/PRS site and vicinity is not a recognized access point to the Wistful Vista Open Space and authorized access points are nearby at Rockfield Street and Kanan Road, no loss of recreational use would occur. Installation of the Canyon Oaks Park Lateral recycled water pipeline would occur immediately adjacent to Canyon Oaks Park but would not require closure of the Park or loss of recreational use.

The Three proposed new or converted air/vacuum relief valves would be located within the North Ranch Country Club golf course and construction activities could disrupt golf play. However, the construction footprint of these valves would be very small (about 100 square feet each) and would not adversely affect any greens or fairways. Therefore, potential short-term construction-related impacts to golf course use are considered less than significant.

4.8.8 Transportation/Traffic

4.8.8.1 Setting

The quality of traffic service provided by a roadway system can be described through the Level of Service (LOS) concept. LOS is a standardized means of describing traffic conditions by comparing traffic volumes in a roadway system with the system's capacity. A LOS rating of A-C indicates that the roadway is operating efficiently. Minor delays are possible on an arterial with a LOS of D. Level E represents traffic volumes at or near the capacity of the highway, resulting in possible delays and unstable flow.

The project sites would be primarily accessed from Lindero Canyon Road or Kanan Road. Based on a single traffic count by the City of Westlake Village on April 28, 2015, the traffic volume on Lindero Canyon Road north of Thousand Oaks Boulevard is 23,814 vehicles per day. Based on a single traffic count by Ventura County in 2017, traffic volumes on Lindero Canyon Road immediately north of Kanan Road are 4,300 vehicles per day. Traffic counts conducted by the City of Thousand Oaks indicate traffic volumes are 17,000 vehicles per day on Lindero Canyon Road south of Kanan Road. Based on these data and the Ventura County General Plan standards, Lindero Canyon Road operates at LOS B north of Thousand Oaks Boulevard and LOS A north of Kanan Road.

Traffic counts conducted by the City of Thousand Oaks indicate traffic volumes are 12,000 vehicles per day on Kanan Road west of Lindero Canyon Road. Based on Ventura County General Plan standards, Kanan Road operates at LOS A.

4.8.8.2 Impacts

The project would only generate a small number of construction-related vehicle trips (up to 78 one-way trips on a peak day, or about 0.5 percent increase in volumes on Lindero Canyon Road). Most of these trips would not occur during a.m. or p.m. peak hour. Project construction traffic would utilize roadways operating at acceptable LOS and would not cause any roadways to function below an acceptable LOS. Pipeline installation within Lindero Canyon Road and Kanan Road would require temporary lane closures. However, these roadways operate at LOS A or B, and with implementation of standard construction traffic management practices, project-related congestion is not anticipated.

The proposed PS/PRS site would be unstaffed, but maintenance activities would generate a few vehicle trips per month with up to four on a peak day. This small amount of long-term vehicle trips would not affect the level of service of affected roadways.

4.8.9 Energy

The proposed project would consume non-renewable energy in the form of fuels for vehicles and equipment used to construct proposed facilities. This energy use would not be wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary. The proposed project would not conflict with any State or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency, including the Los Angeles County Community Climate Action Plan.

5.0 ALTERNATIVES ANALYSIS

This section of the EIR provides a comparative analysis of the merits of alternatives to the proposed project pursuant to Section 15126.6 of the State CEQA Guidelines. According to the Guidelines, the discussion of alternatives should focus on alternatives to a project or its location that would feasibly meet the basic objectives of the project while avoiding or substantially lessening the significant effects of the project. The State CEQA Guidelines indicate that the range of alternatives included in this discussion should be sufficient to allow decision-makers a reasoned choice between alternatives and a proposed project. The alternatives discussion should provide decision-makers with an understanding of the environmental merits and disadvantages of various project alternatives.

The range of alternatives in an EIR is governed by a “rule of reason” that requires the EIR to set forth only those alternatives necessary to make a reasoned choice. The alternatives shall be limited to ones that would avoid or substantially lessen any of the significant effects of the project (State CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.6 [f]). Of those alternatives, the EIR need examine in detail only the ones that the lead agency determines could feasibly attain most of the basic objectives of the project. The range of feasible alternatives shall be selected and discussed in a manner to foster meaningful public participation and informed decision-making. When addressing feasibility, the State CEQA Guidelines state that “among the factors that may be taken into account when addressing the feasibility of alternatives are site suitability, economic viability, availability of infrastructure, general plan consistency, other plans or regulatory limitations, jurisdictional boundaries (projects with a regionally significant impact should consider the regional context), and whether the proponent can reasonably acquire, control or otherwise have access to the alternative site (or the site is already owned by the proponent).” The State CEQA Guidelines also state that the alternatives discussion need not be presented in the same level of detail as the assessment of the proposed project.

Therefore, based on the State CEQA Guidelines, several factors need to be considered in determining the range of alternatives to be analyzed in an EIR and the level of detail of analysis that should be provided. These factors include:

- The extent to which the alternative would accomplish most of the basic objectives of the project.
- The extent to which the alternative would avoid or lessen any of the identified significant adverse environmental effects of the project.
- The feasibility of the alternative, taking into account site suitability, economic viability, availability of infrastructure, consistency with regulatory limitations, and the reasonability of the project proponent controlling the site.
- The appropriateness of the alternative in contributing to a “reasonable range” of alternatives necessary to permit a reasoned choice.

As required by the State CEQA Guidelines, this analysis focuses on alternatives that could avoid or substantially reduce significant effects of the project. Impacts of the alternatives considered are summarized in Section 5.3. In addition, Section 5.4 identifies the environmentally superior alternative as required by the State CEQA Guidelines.

5.1 NO PROJECT ALTERNATIVE

The purpose of describing and analyzing the No Project Alternative is to allow the decision-makers to compare the impacts of approving the proposed project with the impacts of not approving the proposed project. Under the No Project Alternative, none of the proposed facilities would be constructed.

The No Project Alternative does not meet the purpose and need of the project or any of the project objectives. In addition, the project benefits would not be realized, including reducing the potential for shortages of potable water to existing communities in the event of natural disasters or infrastructure failure.

5.2 ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

5.2.1 Alternatives Selection Methodology

The selection of alternatives is consistent with Section 15126.6 of the State CEQA Guidelines and focuses on those that would meet most of project's basic objectives, avoid or reduce environmental impacts, and provide a reasonable range of alternatives for analysis and comparison.

5.2.1.1 Alternative Pipeline Alignments

The selection of alternatives is limited by the fact that the project would link two existing water systems with discrete service areas and distribution system end points. Therefore, alternative pipeline alignments are very limited. Although utility conflicts may occur, pipeline alignments within a public right-of-way are preferred as they do not require acquisition of easements on private property which can be a lengthy and costly process. In addition, pipeline installation outside public rights-of-way is more likely to result in land use conflicts and environmental impacts. Therefore, pipeline alternatives crossing undeveloped areas were not considered in this analysis. Lindero Canyon Road is the only public right-of-way that could be used to link the two systems. Therefore, pipeline alignment alternatives are based on Lindero Canyon Road and intersecting streets.

5.2.1.2 Alternative Pump Station Sites

The selection of alternative pump station sites is also limited by the existing layout of the CMWD and LVMWD potable water distribution systems. Therefore, the pump station site needs to be located in the vicinity of the water distribution system end points. A facility siting study was prepared by Phoenix Civil Engineering (2016), which identified four pump station sites based on four factors:

1. Site is vacant (no structures or active agriculture).
2. Large enough to accommodate the pump station, pressure regulating station, and related components.

3. Relatively level.
4. Sufficiently distant from schools and residences to minimize construction and operational noise impacts.

Site 2 identified in the facility siting study was selected as the proposed PS/PRS site. The other three sites are located within 1,220 feet of the proposed PS/PRS site are considered as alternative pump station sites.

5.2.1.3 Alternative Pump Station Designs

The draft Preliminary Design Report (PDR) prepared by Phoenix Civil Engineering in January 2018 recommended a standard above-ground pump station housed in a masonry building. A conceptual architectural plan and landscaping plan were then developed to address aesthetic considerations. Following completion of the draft PDR, CMWD staff attended a series of meetings to present the project to the RSRPD Oak Park Committee, RSRPD Board of Directors, and Oak Park Municipal Advisory Council (MAC). Based on feedback at these meetings, CMWD staff determined it was necessary to evaluate the feasibility of constructing the PS and PRS underground (similar to the CMWD's Lake Sherwood Pump Station). The proposed project is based on an underground pump station; therefore, an above-ground pump station is considered as an alternative.

5.2.2 North Interconnection Pipeline Alignment Alternatives

A pipeline alignment study was prepared for the project by Phoenix Civil Engineering (2019) which identified several alignments for the North interconnection pipeline, including the proposed project. Three of these pipeline alignments (see Figure 5-1) are utilized as alternatives for the purposes of this EIR:

- Alternative Alignment A leaves the proposed alignment along Lindero Canyon Road at Lakeview Canyon Road, extends west to Falling Star Avenue where it turns north and ends at the alternative tie-in to Lindero Feeder No. 2 at Kanan Road.
- Alternative Alignment B leaves the proposed alignment along Lindero Canyon Road near the North Ranch Pavilions driveway, extends west and northwest through parking lots, then extends northeast along Falling Star Avenue and ends at the tie-in to Lindero Feeder No. 2 at Kanan Road. This alignment may require nighttime pipeline installation to reduce disruption of vehicle traffic, parking, and access to businesses within the North Ranch Pavilions shopping center.
- Alternative Alignment C extends from the proposed alignment west on Kanan Road to connect to Lindero Feeder No. 2 at the Kanan Road/Falling Star Avenue intersection.

An alternative alignment was also considered through the greenbelt area bordering the North Ranch Pavilions shopping center on the east (Lindero Canyon Road side); however, this alignment was determined to be infeasible due to restrictions in use due to Southern California Edison utility easements that prevent a water pipeline from being installed in this area.

An alternative pipeline alignment located west of Lindero Canyon Road between Rockfield Street and Lakeview Canyon Road was initially considered within an undeveloped area underneath high-voltage power lines (greenbelt alternative). Due to required clearance distance between the power lines and construction equipment and underground utility congestion, this alternative was determined to be infeasible and not considered further.

5.2.3 Pump Station Site Alternatives

Three alternative pump station locations meeting the selection criteria of the facility siting study are utilized as alternatives for the purposes of this EIR:

- Pump Station Site A: located in Ventura County immediately east of Lindero Canyon Road and approximately 200 feet north of the proposed PS/PRS site on parcel numbers 800-0-180-285 and -295.
- Pump Station Site B: located in the City of Westlake Village immediately west of Lindero Canyon Road and approximately 350 feet southwest of the proposed PS/PRS site on parcel number 2056-002-900.
- Pump Station Site C: located in the City of Westlake Village immediately east of Lindero Canyon Road and approximately 1,000 feet south of the proposed PS/PRS site on parcel number 2056-002-900.

Each of these pump station sites would be served by the North and South interconnection pipelines as shown in Figure 3-3 and 3-4. However, the lengths of the pipelines would be different to suit the changed location of connection to the pump station.

5.2.4 Above-ground Pump Station Alternative

This alternative is based on preliminary designs developed in 2017, in which the pumps would be housed in a masonry building and pressure regulating control valves would be located outside the building. The building would consist of three rooms: one for the pumps, one for the electrical equipment, and a small restroom for staff working at this remote facility. The building would be approximately 70 feet by 40 feet and 20 to 30 feet tall and be constructed of concrete masonry block in the Mediterranean architectural style with a stucco finish, arches, and wrought-iron style decorative elements. The 103 foot by 194 foot facility (pump building, pressure regulating control valves, fire department access, flow meters) would be surrounded by fencing and landscaping.

5.3 IMPACTS OF THE ALTERNATIVES

5.3.1 No Project Alternative

The No Project Alternative represents abandonment of the proposed project by CMWD and LVMWD, such that proposed facilities would not be constructed and operated. No direct environmental impacts would occur under the No Project Alternative. However, infrastructure failure or disaster-related water shortages could occur in the absence of the project which may be considered a significant indirect impact to public water supplies.

5.3.2 North Interconnection Pipeline Alignment Alternatives

The basic differences as compared to the proposed project are greater pipeline length (1,175 feet for Alternative Alignment A, 875 feet for Alternative Alignment B, 730 feet for Alignment C) and nighttime pipeline installation at the North Ranch Pavilions parking lot under Alternative Alignment B. Only environmental issue areas where impacts would vary from the proposed project are addressed in the following discussion.

5.3.2.1 Air Quality

Construction-related air pollutant emissions would be greater for all three alternatives due to the longer pipeline required. Similar to the proposed project, overall alternative project construction-related air pollutant emissions (including the South interconnection pipeline) would exceed local significance thresholds and considered significant. Although air quality impacts would be greater for all three pipeline alternatives as compared to the proposed project, implementation of proposed mitigation measures would reduce air quality impacts to a level of less than significant. Operational emissions would be the same as the proposed project and considered less than significant.

5.3.2.2 Noise and Vibration

Installation of the North interconnection pipeline within Alternative Alignment A would adversely affect a greater number of residences (along the south side of Lakeview Canyon Road and west side of Falling Star Avenue). In addition, short-term nighttime construction activities (several days) associated with tie-in to Lindero Feeder No. 2 at the Falling Star Avenue/Kanan Road intersection would be closer to residences as compared to the proposed tie-in at Lindero Canyon Road. Although noise impacts would be greater under Alternative Alignment A than the proposed project, implementation of proposed mitigation measures would reduce noise impacts to a level of less than significant.

Installation of the North interconnection pipeline within Alternative Alignment B would involve short-term nighttime construction activities associated with tie-in to Lindero Feeder No. 2 at the Falling Star Avenue/Kanan Road intersection which would be closer to residences as compared to the proposed tie-in at Lindero Canyon Road. Pipeline installation within the North Ranch Pavilions shopping center would require several months of nighttime work and would significantly impact residences along Lakeview Canyon Road and Falling Star Avenue. This impact would not occur under the proposed project. Additional mitigation would be required (temporary noise barriers, acoustic shielding for stationary equipment, limitations on hours of materials delivery) for this alternative, and may not reduce nighttime noise impacts to a level of less than significant.

Installation of the North interconnection pipeline within Alternative Alignment C would involve short-term nighttime construction activities associated with tie-in to Lindero Feeder No. 2 at the Falling Star Avenue/Kanan Road intersection which would be closer to residences as compared to the proposed tie-in at Lindero Canyon Road. Although noise impacts would be greater under Alternative Alignment C than the proposed project, implementation of proposed mitigation measures would reduce noise impacts to a level of less than significant.

5.3.2.3 Aesthetics

All three alternative alignments include tie-in to Lindero Feeder No. 2 at the Falling Star Avenue/Kanan Road intersection and would not require a new/relocated turn-out. Therefore, these pipeline alternatives would avoid the less than significant aesthetics impact of above-ground components of the turn-out at the Kanan Road/Lindero Canyon Road intersection (at “Oak Park” gateway sign).

5.3.3 Pump Station Site Alternatives

Only environmental issue areas where impacts would vary from the proposed project are addressed in the following discussion.

5.3.3.1 Air Quality

Construction of the PS and PRS at Pump Station Site A would involve additional earthwork as compared to the proposed project and require retaining wall construction. This additional construction work would result in greater air pollutant emissions. Similar to the proposed project, overall alternative project construction-related air pollutant emissions (including pipelines) would exceed local significance thresholds and be considered significant. Although air quality impacts would be greater under the Pump Station Site A alternative as compared to the proposed project, implementation of proposed mitigation measures would reduce air quality impacts to a level of less than significant. Operational emissions would be the same as the proposed project and considered less than significant.

Similar to the proposed PS/PRS site, Pump Station Sites B and C are relatively level and provide suitable area for PS and PRS construction. Therefore, construction activities and associated air pollutant emissions would be same as the proposed project. Operational emissions would be the same as the proposed project and considered a less than significant impact to air quality.

5.3.3.2 Biological Resources

Pump Station Sites A and C are closer to Lindero Creek than the proposed PS/PRS site and may result in greater impacts to western pond turtle, two-striped garter snake, and breeding birds. Construction of the PS and PRS at Pump Station Site A would require the removal of a greater area of purple sage scrub (potentially suitable habitat for special-status species) as compared to the proposed PS/PRS site. Although biological resources impacts would be greater under the Pump Station Site A and C alternatives as compared to the proposed project, implementation of proposed mitigation measures would reduce impacts to a level of less than significant.

Pump Station Site B is located in a grassy area west of Lindero Canyon Road and further from Lindero Creek. Therefore, construction of the PS and PRS at this site would avoid impacts to western pond turtle and two-striped garter snake associated with the proposed PS/PRS site.

5.3.3.3 Noise and Vibration

Pump Station Site A is closer to a larger number of residences (Concerto Drive, Rhapsody Drive) as compared to the proposed PS/PRS site and may result in greater construction noise impacts. Depending on the precise location of the PS and PRS within Pump Station Site B, construction noise may occur closer to a larger number of residences (Golden Knoll Court, Landino Drive) as compared to the proposed PS/PRS site. Depending on the precise location of the PS and PRS within Pump Station Site C, construction noise may occur closer to a larger number of residences (Lake Nadine Place, Dovetail Drive, Hackers Lane) as compared to the proposed PS/PRS site. However, noise impacts associated with PS and PRS construction would remain less than significant.

5.3.3.4 Cultural Resources

All three alternative pump station sites are located in proximity to Lindero Creek and reported locations of isolated prehistoric artifacts. Therefore, extensive excavation associated with construction of proposed underground facilities has a similar potential as the proposed project to discover unreported cultural resources.

5.3.3.5 Hazards and Hazardous Materials

All three alternative pump station sites are located in areas of historic agricultural land use which may have resulted in similar soil contamination as found at the Yerba Buena Elementary School site (pesticides, arsenic). Therefore, extensive excavation associated with construction of proposed underground facilities has a similar potential to result in exposure of the public and the environment to hazardous materials.

5.3.3.6 Aesthetics

The three alternative pump station sites have not been evaluated to determine if they are suitable for a below-ground pump station and PRS. As this analysis is focused on assessing alternatives that would reduce impacts, it is assumed that it is feasible to construct and operate a below-ground pump station and PRS at each of the three alternative sites. In this case, aesthetics impacts would be the virtually the same because all three sites are visible to motorists on Lindero Canyon Road and visible components would be same (hatches, manholes, air vents). Aesthetics impacts at the proposed turn-out site would also be the same.

5.3.4 Above-ground Pump Station Alternative

5.3.4.1 Air Quality

The above-ground design of this alternative would substantially reduce the amount of excavation required, which would reduce construction-related air pollutant emissions. Some of this reduction would be offset by emissions associated with building pad grading/compaction and pump building construction. Similar to the proposed project, overall alternative project construction-related air pollutant emissions (including pipelines) would exceed local significance thresholds and considered significant but mitigable. Operational emissions would be the same as the proposed project and considered a less than significant impact to air quality.

5.3.4.2 Water Resources

The above-ground design of this alternative would substantially reduce excavation depths such that groundwater is unlikely to be encountered. Therefore, this alternative would avoid potential groundwater contamination associated with the proposed project. Proposed landscaping surrounding the facility would require irrigation, which would utilize potable water. This very limited potable water usage would not have any effect on local water supplies.

5.3.4.3 Noise and Vibration

The above-ground design of this alternative would substantially reduce the amount of excavation required, which would reduce construction-related noise. Some of this reduction would be offset by noise generated by building pad grading/compaction and pump building construction. Similar to the proposed project, overall alternative project construction noise impacts (including pipelines) are considered significant. Implementation of proposed mitigation measure MM N-1 would reduce noise impacts to a level of less than significant.

Due to the above-ground design, operational noise generated by the PS, PRS, and related components would be greater than the proposed project. However, noise attenuation by the masonry building and appropriate noise reduction measures incorporated into design would avoid significant noise impacts at nearby residences.

5.3.4.4 Cultural Resources

The above-ground design of this alternative would substantially reduce the amount of excavation required, which may reduce the potential for discovery of cultural resources. However, excavation and compaction of the building pad and excavation for other components would be required. The depths of these excavations are likely to be sufficient for the discovery of cultural resources (isolated artifacts, intact deposits, burials). Therefore, the potential for discovery of cultural resources would be similar to the proposed project.

5.3.4.5 Hazards and Hazardous Materials

The above-ground design of this alternative would substantially reduce the amount of excavation required. However, excavation and compaction of the building pad and excavation for other components would be required. The depths of these excavations are likely to be sufficient for the discovery of contaminated soil. Therefore, this alternative has a similar potential to result in exposure of the public and the environment to hazardous materials.

5.3.4.6 Aesthetics

The pump building design would include architectural treatments compatible with the nearby land uses and landscape screening would surround the facility. The local community has a high regard for visual resources and the pump building may be considered to degrade views of Lindero Creek from Lindero Canyon Road. Although architectural treatments and landscape screening would substantially reduce aesthetics impacts, community meetings indicate an above-ground pump station is not acceptable.

5.4 ENVIRONMENTALLY SUPERIOR ALTERNATIVE

The No Project Alternative is considered environmentally superior due its lesser impacts overall (see Table 5-1). If the No Project Alternative is considered environmentally superior, Section 15126.6(e)(2) of the State CEQA Guidelines requires identification of the environmentally superior alternative among the other alternatives.

Based on the impact scores presented in Table 5-1, the proposed project would have the same or lesser impacts as any of the alternative analyzed. Therefore, the proposed project is considered the environmentally superior project.

Table 5-1. Comparison of the Impacts of the Alternatives

Issue Area	No Project	Proposed Project	North Interconnection Pipeline Alternatives		Pump Station Site Alternatives			Above-ground Pump Station Alternative
			Alignments A and C	Alignment B	Site A	Site B	Site C	
Air Quality	N	LSM	LSM+	LSM+	LSM+	LSM*	LSM*	LSM-
Water Resources	PS	LSM	LSM*	LSM*	LSM*	LSM*	LSM*	LS
Biological Resources	N	LSM	LSM*	LSM*	LSM+	LSM-	LSM+	LSM*
Noise & Vibration	N	LSM	LSM+	PS	LSM+	LSM+	LSM+	LSM=
Cultural Resources	N	LSM	LSM*	LSM*	LSM=	LSM=	LSM=	LSM=
Hazards & Hazardous Materials	N	LSM	LSM*	LSM*	LSM=	LSM=	LSM=	LSM=
Aesthetics	N	LS	LS-	LS-	LS*	LS*	LS*	LSM
Impact Score Total	3	13-12	13+12+	14-13	13+ <u>12</u>+	13- <u>12</u>=	13+ <u>12</u>+	13-12=

- LS Less than significant (impact score = 1)
- LSM Less than significant with mitigation (impact score = 2)
- PS Potentially significant and unmitigable (impact score = 3)
- N No impact
- Less than the proposed project
- + Greater than the proposed project
- = Very similar to the proposed project
- * Same as the proposed project

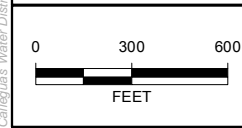
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LEGEND:

Pump Station/PRS Site	County Boundary	North Interconnection Pipeline	Canyon Oaks Park Lateral Recycled Water Pipeline	Pipeline Alternative A
City Limit	Proposed New Turn-Out	Existing Lindero Feeder No.2	Yerba Buena Recycled Water Pipeline Extension	Pipeline Alternative B
		South Interconnection Pipeline	Connector Pipeline to New Turn-Out	Pipeline Alternative C
				Alternative Pump Station Site

MAP EXTENT:



Source: NAIP Imagery 2016
 Coordinate System: NAD 1983 StatePlane California V FIPS 0405 Feet
 Notes: CMWD = Calleguas Municipal Water District
 LVMWD = Las Virgenes Municipal Water District
 This map was created for informational and display purposes only.



PROJECT NAME:
 CMWD - LVMWD INTERCONNECTION
 VENTURA AND LOS ANGELES COUNTIES, CA
 PROJECT NUMBER:
 1802-0331
 DATE:
 June 2019

ALTERNATIVES LOCATION MAP

FIGURE 5-1

6.0 GROWTH INDUCEMENT

6.1 INTRODUCTION

This section discusses whether the proposed project would foster economic growth or population growth in the surrounding area. A project may foster economic or population growth in a geographic area if it would meet any of the following criteria:

- The project would result in the urbanization of land in a remote location, creating an intervening area of open space which then experiences pressure to be developed.
- The project removes an impediment to growth through the establishment of an essential public service or the provision of new access to an area.
- Economic expansion, population growth or the construction of additional housing occurs in the surrounding environment in response to economic characteristics of the project.
- The project establishes a precedent-setting action, such as a change in zoning or general plan amendment approval that makes it easier for future projects to gain approval.

Should the project meet any one of these criteria, it is to be considered growth-inducing. An increase in population may require construction of new facilities which could cause significant environmental impacts. Section 15126.2 of the State CEQA Guidelines states that growth in an area is not necessarily beneficial, detrimental or of little significance to the environment.

6.2 URBANIZATION OF LAND IN ISOLATED LOCALITIES

The proposed project does not involve any new habitable structures, urbanization, other land development, or increased access to parcels that may be developed. The project would provide temporary employment opportunities during the construction period. However, it is anticipated that project-related construction work would be primarily conducted by existing employees of southern California construction companies, with little to no new jobs created. The project would not create a need for new housing or associated urbanization of land; therefore, the project would not be growth-inducing under this criterion.

6.3 REMOVAL OF AN IMPEDIMENT TO GROWTH

In the project area, population growth is generally limited by available housing and employment opportunities. The proposed project would improve the flexibility of local water purveyors to meet the needs of their existing customers in case of infrastructure failure or natural disaster, but does not involve expanding service areas or increasing water supplies. The project would not provide water to support new development or otherwise remove any impediments to growth by providing housing, long-term employment opportunities or extension of infrastructure (roads, water, sewer, etc.) to any new areas. Overall, the project would not be considered growth-inducing under this criterion.

6.4 ECONOMIC GROWTH

The project would not directly result in the construction of any homes or facilities that would attract people to the area. Due to the relatively small number and temporary nature of employment opportunities provided, it is not expected that the project would facilitate economic expansion, population growth, or the construction of additional housing.

6.5 PRECEDENT SETTING ACTION

The proposed project would not result in a precedent-setting action such as a General Plan Amendment and would not require a change in zoning. The proposed project would result in a change in land use at the PS/PRS site (vacant to water distribution facilities) but would not foster growth. Therefore, the project would not be growth-inducing under this criterion.

6.6 CONCLUSIONS

As indicated in the above discussion, the proposed project is not growth-inducing under any of the criteria listed in the State CEQA Guidelines. Therefore, the project would not induce growth.

7.0 LIST OF PREPARERS

This document was prepared for the Calleguas Municipal Water District by Padre Associates, Inc. Persons involved in its preparation include:

7.1 CALLEGUAS MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

Eric Bergh, Manager of Resources/~~Interim General Manager~~

Cesar Romero, P.E., Senior Project Manager

Kristine McCaffrey, P.E., Manager of Engineering

7.2 LAS VIRGENES MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

John Zhao, P.E., ~~Principal Engineer~~ Director, Facilities and Operations

Eric Schlageter, P.E., Interim Senior Principal Engineer

7.3 PADRE ASSOCIATES, INC.

Matt Ingamells, Project Manager/Senior Biologist

Rachael Letter, Senior Archeologist

Val Kirstine, Staff Archeologist

Zack Abbey, Staff Biologist

Lucas Bannan, GIS Specialist

Pat McClure, Drafter

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9.0 RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

Section 15087 of the State CEQA Guidelines provides an opportunity for the public and agencies to review the Draft EIR and submit comments regarding its adequacy. Section 15088 of the State California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines require that *“The lead agency shall evaluate comments on environmental issues received from persons who reviewed the draft EIR and shall prepare a written response”* (italics added for emphasis). Consistent with the Guidelines, the responses to comments focus on those comments that pertain to environmental issues.

The public comment period extended from June 25 through August 16, 2019. CMWD conducted a public hearing to accept comments on the adequacy of the Draft EIR on August 7, 2019. Only one oral comment was received at the public hearing from John Bancroft, Board President of Meadow Oaks Homeowners Association, who expressed support for the project. All comment letters and e-mails received during the public comment period on the Draft EIR are presented with written responses.

Written comments (letters, e-mails) on the Draft EIR were submitted by the agencies and persons listed below.

1. City of Thousand Oaks
2. Los Angeles County Fire Department
3. Las Virgenes Unified School District
4. City of Agoura Hills
5. Governor’s Office of Planning and Research, State Clearinghouse
6. Ventura County Air Pollution Control District
7. Ventura County Watershed Protection District
8. Linda Parks, Ventura County Supervisor District 2
9. California Department of Transportation

From: Nader Heydari <NHeydari@toaks.org<mailto:NHeydari@toaks.org>>

Date: July 5, 2019 at 1:03:29 PM PDT

To: Eric Bergh <EBergh@calleguas.com<mailto:EBergh@calleguas.com>>

Cc: Jay Spurgin <JSpurgin@toaks.org<mailto:JSpurgin@toaks.org>>, Cliff Finley <CFinley@toaks.org<mailto:CFinley@toaks.org>>, "Mike Tohidian" <MTohidian@toaks.org<mailto:MTohidian@toaks.org>>, Jeff Berry <JBerry@toaks.org<mailto:JBerry@toaks.org>>, "Bradley Ackart" <BAckart@toaks.org<mailto:BAckart@toaks.org>>, Mohammad Fatemi <MFatemi@toaks.org<mailto:MFatemi@toaks.org>>

Subject: City of Thousand Oaks - comments to Draft EIR (CMWD/LVMWD Interconnect)

Dear Eric,

Below please find our City's comments on your draft EIR on the interconnect project, currently out for circulation:

1. Northerly Project Tie-in

The City supports the newly proposed termination of the North Interconnection Pipeline, with a tie-in and turnout near the southeast corner of Kanan Road and Lindero Canyon Road. This new design concept has reduced impact to Thousand Oaks businesses and residents, as well as reduced impact to our streets that we recently paved (including Kanan, Lakeview Canyon and Falling Star).

2. Coordination with City Resurfacing of Lindero Canyon Road

The City is planning to construct a pavement overlay on Lindero Canyon Road from the City limits near Blackbird Avenue, up to Kanan Road in Spring 2022. As such, it is requested that all of the roadway impacts and pipeline segments of the interconnection project be fully completed before Spring 2022.

3. Construction Impacts

The City supports the mitigation measures included in the Draft EIR regarding the temporary dust, noise, stormwater and traffic impacts that will be associated with the construction phase of the project. These measures will be incorporated into the conditions of the Encroachment Permit for all work within our City Right-of-Way.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Best regards,

Nader Heydari, PE, CCM, LEED AP, QSD

Division Manager - Capital Projects

Public Works Department

(805) 449-2392 [toaks.org/construction](http://www.toaks.org/construction)<<http://www.toaks.org/construction>>

Commenter: Nader Heydari, City of Thousand Oaks

Date: July 5, 2019

Response:

1. This comment supports the preferred North Interconnection Pipeline alignment and does not address the adequacy of the EIR. No response is needed.
2. Installation of the North Interconnection Pipeline within Lindero Canyon Road is expected to require 12 months and is anticipated to be complete by spring 2022. Other project components would not affect the City's planned pavement overlay.
3. This comment supports the mitigation measures provided in the Draft EIR and does not address the adequacy of the EIR. No response is needed.



**COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
FIRE DEPARTMENT**

1320 NORTH EASTERN AVENUE
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90063-3294
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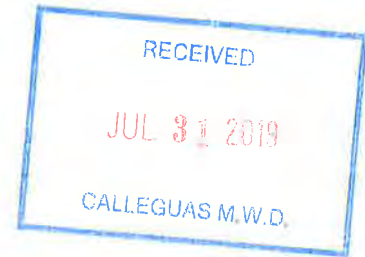
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FOURTH DISTRICT

KATHRYN BARGER
FIFTH DISTRICT

DARYL L. OSBY
FIRE CHIEF
FORESTER & FIRE WARDEN

July 26, 2019

Eric Bergh, Analyst
Calleguas MWD
Planning Department
2100 Olsen Road
Thousand Oaks, CA 91360



Dear Mr. Bergh:

NOTICE OF AVAILABILITY/DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT, "CALLEGUAS MWD/LAS VIRGENES MWD INTERCONNECTION PROJECT," BOTH CMWD AND LVMWD OWN AND OPERATE POTABLE WATER SYSTEMS LARGELY DEPENDENT ON IMPORTED WATER SUPPLY FROM MWD, BOTH AGENCIES ARE ALSO VULNERABLE TO SUPPLY OUTAGES THAT CAN ADVERSELY IMPACT THEIR ABILITY TO DELIVER POTABLE WATER TO THEIR RESPECTIVE CUSTOMERS, TO IMPROVE WATER RELIABILITY, CMWD AND LVMWD PROPOSE TO INTERCONNECT THEIR SYSTEMS, THOUSAND OAKS, FFER 2019004125

The Notice of Availability/Draft Environmental Impact Report has been reviewed by the Planning Division, Land Development Unit, Forestry Division, and Health Hazardous Materials Division of the County of Los Angeles Fire Department.

The following are their comments:

PLANNING DIVISION:

We have no comments.

For any questions regarding this response, please contact Loretta Bagwell, Planning Analyst, at (323) 881-2404 or Loretta.Bagwell@fire.lacounty.gov.

SERVING THE UNINCORPORATED AREAS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY AND THE CITIES OF:

AGOURA HILLS
ARTESIA
AZUSA
BALDWIN PARK
BELL
BELL GARDENS
BELLFLOWER
BRADBURY

CALABASAS
CARSON
CERRITOS
CLAREMONT
COMMERCE
COVINA
CUDAHY
DIAMOND BAR
DUARTE

EL MONTE
GARDENA
GLEN DORA
HAWAIIAN GARDENS
HAWTHORNE
HERMOSA BEACH
HIDDEN HILLS
HUNTINGTON PARK

INDUSTRY
INGLEWOOD
IRWINDALE
LA CANADA-FLINTRIDGE
LA HABRA
LA MIRADA
LA PUENTE
LAKEWOOD
LANCASHIRE

LAWDALE
LOMITA
LYNWOOD
MALIBU
MAYWOOD
NORWALK
PALMDALE
PALOS VERDES ESTATES

PARAMOUNT
PICO RIVERA
POMONA
RANCHO PALOS VERDES
ROLLING HILLS
ROLLING HILLS ESTATES
ROSEMEAD
SAN DIMAS
SANTA CLARITA

SIGNAL HILL
SOUTH EL MONTE
SOUTH GATE
TEMPLE CITY
WALNUT
WEST HOLLYWOOD
WESTLAKE VILLAGE
WHITTIER

LAND DEVELOPMENT UNIT:

The Land Development Unit has no comment at this time; however, if there are changes to fire hydrant locations in the County of Los Angeles Fire Department's jurisdiction, the plans shall be submitted to the Land Development Unit for review. For any questions regarding the Land Development Unit response, please contact FPEA Wally Collins at (323) 890-4243 or Wally.Collins@fire.lacounty.gov.

FORESTRY DIVISION – OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

1. The statutory responsibilities of the County of Los Angeles Fire Department's Forestry Division include erosion control, watershed management, rare and endangered species, vegetation, fuel modification for Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones, archeological and cultural resources, and the County Oak Tree Ordinance. Potential impacts in these areas should be addressed.

2. Under the Los Angeles County Oak tree Ordinance, a permit is required to cut, destroy, remove, relocate, inflict damage or encroach into the protected zone of any tree of the Oak genus which is 25 inches or more in circumference (eight inches in diameter), as measured 4 1/2 feet above mean natural grade.

If Oak trees are known to exist in the proposed project area further field studies should be conducted to determine the presence of this species on the project site.

The County of Los Angeles Fire Department's Forestry Division has no further comments regarding this project.

For any questions regarding this response, please contact Forestry Assistant, Joseph Brunet at (818) 890-5719.

HEALTH HAZARDOUS MATERIALS DIVISION:

The Health Hazardous Materials Division of the Los Angeles County Fire Department has no comments or requirements for the project at this time.

Please contact HHMD senior typist-clerk, Perla Garcia at (323) 890-4035 or Perla.garcia@fire.lacounty.gov if you have any questions.

If you have any additional questions, please contact this office at (323) 890-4330

Eric Bergh, Analyst
July 26, 2019
Page 3

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Michael Y. Takeshita". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial 'M'.

MICHAEL Y. TAKESHITA, ACTING CHIEF, FORESTRY DIVISION
PREVENTION SERVICES BUREAU

MYT:ac

Commenter: Michael Y. Takeshita, Los Angeles County Fire Department

Date: July 26, 2019

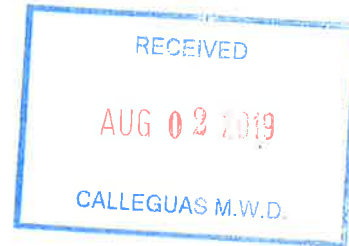
Response:

1. The Draft EIR adequately addresses environmental impacts of the project to rare and endangered species, vegetation, archeological resources, cultural resources and oak trees associated with construction, erosion control and fuel modification.
2. The project is not anticipated to result in the removal of oak trees.



July 30, 2019

Mr. Eric Bergh
Calleguas Municipal Water District
2100 Olsen Road
Thousand Oaks, CA 91360



Dear Mr. Bergh,

We received notice of the Calleguas MWD/ Las Virgenes MWD Interconnection Project. While we understand the location of this project is on the backside of Yerba Buena Elementary school and should not impact traffic, we would like to make sure that the city and water districts are sensitive to a few other issues regarding this work. Our school district would appreciate that as much of the work be done outside of school hours as possible. If work is done during school hours, please be considerate of noise levels. Also, please ensure dust preventative measures are taken.

Thank you, and please keep the lines of communication open with the school site staff as to the progress and impact of the work.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Karen Kimmel', written over a light blue horizontal line.

Karen Kimmel
Assistant Superintendent, Business Services

Commenter: Karen Kimmel, Las Virgenes Unified School District

Date: July 30, 2019

Response:

The Draft EIR indicates the proposed project would not exceed the City of Agoura Hills noise standards. The pump station/pressure regulating station would require at least 18 months to construct and cannot avoid working during school hours. However, the existing earthen berm between the school site and the pump station/pressure regulating station site would substantially attenuate noise associated with construction of these facilities. The project would implement dust control measures recommended by the Ventura County Air Pollution Control District and South Coast Air Quality Management District. We anticipate the Las Virgenes Municipal Water District (LVMWD, responsible for installation of the South Interconnection Pipeline) would provide notice to the Las Virgenes Unified School District or on-site school staff regarding planned pipeline installation adjacent to the Yerba Buena Elementary School.

Although installation of the South Interconnection Pipeline by the LVMWD may require about 6 months, the duration of construction activities near the Yerba Buena Elementary School would be much shorter. The LVMWD has coordinated with the City of Westlake Village to minimize impacts to the public through alignment selection and working hours to reduce traffic impacts.

From: Charmaine Yambao [<mailto:cyambao@ci.agoura-hills.ca.us>]
Sent: Tuesday, August 13, 2019 11:50 AM
To: Eric Bergh <EBergh@calleguas.com>
Cc: Ramiro Adeva <radeva@ci.agoura-hills.ca.us>; Doug Hooper <dhooper@ci.agoura-hills.ca.us>
Subject: Draft EIR for Calleguas MWD/Las Virgenes MWD Interconnection Project - Comments from the City of Agoura Hills

To the attention of Mr. Eric Bergh,

The City of Agoura Hills has received and reviewed the Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR), dated June 2019, for the subject project.

From the review of the DEIR, the City's understanding of the Project would involve improve interconnection between the region's primary water suppliers, CMWD and LVMWD, by constructing pipelines and associated potable water distribution facilities to provide greater water reliability for potable water services, if either agency were to experience either full or partial supply outages, and expanded recycled water services for the LVMWD service area. The two water agencies propose to interconnect their potable water systems, which includes construction activities that will span both Los Angeles County and Ventura County.

The following comments have been prepared from the City of Agoura Hills for your consideration:

- (1) The Proposed Project Description emphasizes both beneficial and physical description as a "water reliability improvement" and "potable water interconnection." However, the Project is actually two-fold: (1) Interconnection of the two water agencies' potable water system; and (2) Expansion of the LVMWD's recycled water service within its own service area. Suggest making it clear that the project is not only potable water, but reclaimed as well.
- (2) Under the Project Objectives (Section 1.4), the Draft EIR provides no mention of what objective, if any, are related to the expansion of the recycled water service.
- (3) The South interconnection pipeline, pump station/air vacuum relief valve and Yerba Buena recycled water pipeline extension are the specific portions of the Project that would possibly impact the City of Agoura Hills.
- (4) The Yerba Buena Recycled Water Pipeline Extension will also replace the existing service lateral to the school and installation of a new meter closer to the school campus. From review of Figure 3-3, the work will be within the right-of-way of City of Westlake Village, along Lindero Canyon Road. However, the report provides no details on when the work would be accomplished and whether coordination will happen with Yerba Buena Elementary School. Nonetheless, the construction work involves the recycled water system, which is nonessential to the operation of the school during normal business hours.

- (5) Yerba Buena Elementary School is named as sensitive receptor under air quality, noise and aesthetic. No significant impact is noted; however the project will implement City of Westlake General Plan air quality policies for the work described in #3 above. Construction activities are relatively short term, however, the report makes no mention of coordination of the work with the school when in session. Aesthetic impact is during construction. The activities related to construction of the pump station/air vacuum relief valve and pipelines will be visible from the elementary school. However, once constructed, everything is either flush with the ground or underground. Detailed mitigation during construction should be made available, at a minimum to the surrounding schools and neighborhoods.

- (6) Work on potable pipelines are typically done during the winter months. Possible coordination between the water agencies and the schools would be limited during seasons of low water usage. Regardless, communication and coordination of the project's schedule with the elementary school should be proposed as part of the related construction activities.

The City of Agoura Hills appreciates the opportunity to comment on the Draft EIR for the Calleguas-Las Virgenes Municipal Water District(s) Interconnection Project. Questions regarding this email and comments listed above, please do not hesitate to contact me directly.

Charmaine Yambao, PE

Associate Civil Engineer

City of Agoura Hills

Offc: 818-597-7360

cyambao@ci.agoura-hills.ca.us

Commenter: Charmaine Yambao, City of Agoura Hills

Date: August 13, 2019

Response:

1. The Project Purpose and Need discussion (Section 1.3.3) of the Draft EIR notes that the proposed project would enable the LVMWD to expand recycled water service within its existing service area. No response is needed.
2. Expansion of recycled water service is not a primary objective of the project but was included because installation of the Yerba Buena Recycled Water Extension Pipeline could be conducted at the same time as the South Interconnection Pipeline which would reduce costs and impact to the community.
3. We agree that the project components listed are located in proximity to the City of Agoura Hills; however, the EIR documents that the proposed project would not result in significant impacts to any land uses in the City.
4. As stated in Section 3.3 of the Draft EIR, the Yerba Buena Recycled Water Extension Pipeline would be installed during normal working hours (7 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.), Monday through Friday. This six-inch pipeline would be installed over a several week period, likely independent of the South Interconnection Pipeline. The seasonal timing of pipeline installation is not known at this time. We anticipate that LVMWD (responsible for installation of the Yerba Buena Recycled Water Extension Pipeline and the South Interconnection Pipeline) would provide notice to Las Virgenes Unified School District and/or on-site school staff regarding planned pipeline installation adjacent to the Yerba Buena Elementary School
5. The pump station/pressure regulating station would require at least 18 months to construct and cannot avoid working during school hours. Concerning aesthetics impacts, views of the pump station/pressure regulating station site from the Yerba Buena Elementary School are blocked by an existing vegetated berm. Therefore, mitigation is not needed.
6. Construction of the proposed project is planned to avoid any short-term loss of potable water supply that could affect customers, including the Yerba Buena Elementary School. Tie-in to LVMWD's system would likely occur at night during a low demand period and be completed in a few hours. However, due to looping within the sub-system, the School should not experience any water shutdowns during construction. Therefore, there is no need to inform water customers of the project construction schedule.



Gavin Newsom
Governor

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
Governor's Office of Planning and Research
State Clearinghouse and Planning Unit



Kate Gordon
Director

August 13, 2019

Eric Bergh
Calleguas Municipal Water District
2100 Olsen Road
Thousand Oaks, CA 91360

Subject: Calleguas MWD - Las Virgenes MWD Interconnection Project
SCH#: 2018111008

Dear Eric Bergh:

The State Clearinghouse submitted the above named EIR to selected state agencies for review. The review period closed on 8/12/2019, and no state agencies submitted comments by that date. This letter acknowledges that you have complied with the State Clearinghouse review requirements for draft environmental documents, pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act, please visit: <https://ceqanet.opr.ca.gov/2018111008/2> for full details about your project.

Please call the State Clearinghouse at (916) 445-0613 if you have any questions regarding the environmental review process. If you have a question about the above-named project, please refer to the ten-digit State Clearinghouse number when contacting this office.

Sincerely,

Scott Morgan
Director, State Clearinghouse

Commenter: Scott Morgan, Governor's Office of Planning and Research, State Clearinghouse

Date: August 13, 2019

This letter states that no State agencies submitted comments on the Draft EIR. No response is needed.



**VENTURA COUNTY
AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT**
Memorandum

TO: Eric Bergh, Calleguas Municipal Water District

DATE: August 14, 2019

FROM: Nicole Collazo, Planning Division

SUBJECT: Request for Review of Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) for the Calleguas MWD and Las Virgenes MWD Interconnection Project (RMA 19-009)

Air Pollution Control District (APCD) staff has reviewed the DEIR for the project referenced above. The proposed project would consist of a multi-phase construction to connect water pipeline segments of the Calleguas Municipal Water District (CMWD) serving Thousand Oaks and Oak Park in Ventura County with those of the Las Virgenes Municipal Water District (LVMWD) servicing the City of Westlake in Los Angeles County. The interconnection of both systems will facilitate more effective water transfer when shortages arise, will enable LVMND to expand its recycled water service, and would act as a transfer route to replenish the Westlake Reservoir when needed. In addition, the project entails construction of a pump station and regulating station in the Ventura County side, downstream of the interconnection pipeline, adjacent to the county line. The project Lead Agency for preparation of the Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) is the CMWD. The VCAPCD is acting as a commenting agency for the project as it pertains to the applicable air jurisdiction (Ventura County).

GENERAL COMMENTS

In accordance with State CEQA Statute Section 21091, APCD submits this memo as commenting agency to the Lead Agency for the project referenced above.

Construction Emissions and Staging Area

The constructional emissions for nitrous oxide (NO_x) were estimated at 138.1 lbs./day, with 127.4 lbs./day making up emissions generated from equipment exhaust. The DEIR states that mitigation measures such as the ones found in the Ventura County Air Quality Assessment Guidelines (AQAG) will be implemented to reduce the construction emissions generated for the construction occurring in Ventura County (Page 4.1-19). The construction mitigation measures found in Section 7.4 of the AQAG would not significantly reduce the amount of NO_x and TACs like Diesel Particulate Matter (DPM) from diesel exhaust of construction equipment (on-road and off-road), specifically the equipment being operated at the staging area adjacent to Yerba Buena

Elementary School. DPM is a primary component of exhaust emissions from heavy duty diesel construction equipment (on-road and off-road). The CARB and EPA have designated DPM as a toxic air contaminant (TAC), which has been found to account for 70-80% of the overall cancer risk from mobile source emissions (CARB 2005 Land Use Handbook, MATES IV Study, respectively). Additional measures are suggested due to the long construction length of 12-18 months and due to the staging area being located immediately adjacent to Yerba Buena High School and its outdoor field, where K-5 students will be participating in outdoor activities higher than normal respiratory rates.

Lead Agencies are not limited to the construction measures found in the AQAG as cleaner technology for diesel engines is now available since the last AQAG update in 2003. Diesel reduction measures such as using Tier 3 diesel engine EPA rating for all off-road construction equipment can reduce NOx construction emissions between 60-85%. Other measures can include limiting the use of the staging area for operating heavy-duty diesel equipment during non-school hours or when school is in summer session, or when outdoor school activities are not occurring.

Thank you for the opportunity to review this project's air quality impacts. If you have any questions, please call me at (805) 645-1426 or email nicole@vcapcd.org.

Commenter: Nicole Collazo, Ventura County Air Pollution Control District

Date: August 14, 2019

The project would implement construction emissions reduction measures recommended in the Ventura County APCD's Air Quality Assessment Guidelines. Off-road diesel fueled fleets (including heavy equipment operated by construction contractors that would implement the proposed project) are regulated under Title 13 Section 2449 of the California Code of Regulations, which includes a mandated implementation schedule to phase in lower emissions engines over time. Under this regulation, no higher emissions engines (Tiers 1 and 2) may be added to a fleet after January 1, 2018. Therefore, the engines used in heavy equipment used to implement the proposed project (in 2020) are likely to be lower emissions engines (Tier 3 or better) which would reduce NO_x and diesel particulate matter emissions. Therefore, emissions reduction measures beyond that required by the APCD's Air Quality Assessment Guidelines and State law are not needed.

Although construction of the pump station and pressure regulating station would require about 18 months, earthwork requiring large diesel-fueled equipment would be limited to a few months. Due to the relatively long construction period and project scheduling needs, it is not practical to limit work to the summer or during non-school hours.



WATERSHED PROTECTION
WATERSHED PLANNING AND PERMITS DIVISION
800 South Victoria Avenue, Ventura, California 93009
Sergio Vargas, Deputy Director – (805) 650-4077

MEMORANDUM

DATE: August 16, 2019
TO: Eric Bergh, Resources Manger
Calleguas Municipal Water District
FROM: Sergio Vargas, Deputy Director S.V.
SUBJECT: RMA 19-009 CMWD and LMWD Interconnection
Project APN(s) 8000180285 and 8000180295
Zone 3
Watershed Protection Project Number:WC2019-047

Pursuant to your request dated July 2, 2019, this office has reviewed the submitted materials and provides the following comments.

PROJECT LOCATION:

Mostly located within or near Lindero Canyon Road between Thousand Oaks Boulevard and Kanan Road in eastern Ventura County and western Los Angeles County.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

Both Calleguas MWD and Las Virgenes VMWD own and operate potable water systems largely dependent on imported water supply from MWD. Both agencies are also vulnerable to supply outages that can adversely impact their ability to deliver potable water to their respective customers. To improve water reliability, CMWD and LVMWD propose to interconnect their systems.

WATERSHED PROTECTION DISTRICT COMMENTS:

(Draft EIR Figure 3-1). Project proposes to cross Lindero Creek, which is a Ventura County Watershed Protection District (VCWPD) jurisdictional watercourse (redline channels). Page 1-6 correctly indicates a permit from VCWPD would be required to cross Lindero Creek. However, the Draft EIR does not indicate the intended method or analyze the potential impact of the crossing. In the Final EIR, please provide the intended construction method (i.e. jack and bore, horizontal directional drill, etc.), site plan, and section, and an analysis of the potential impacts the for all activities impacting Lindero Creek.

END OF TEXT

Commenter: Sergio Vargas, Ventura County Watershed Protection District

Date: August 16, 2019

The North Interconnection Pipeline would cross Lindero Creek (red-line channel) over the existing 12-foot by 12-foot buried box culvert at Lindero Canyon Road with at least one foot of clearance between the top of the box and the bottom of the pipe. This installation method was accepted in concept by Watershed Protection District staff (Laurie Crain) and documented in e-mail correspondence dated May 21, 2019 to CMWD staff (Cesar Romero). Based on the proposed pipeline crossing installation method, Lindero Creek would not be adversely affected. These details regarding the proposed pipeline crossing of Lindero Creek have been added to the Final EIR. We understand an encroachment permit will be required.



**BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
COUNTY OF VENTURA**
625 WEST HILLCREST DRIVE, THOUSAND OAKS, CA 91360

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD
STEVE BENNETT
Chair
LINDA PARKS
KELLY LONG
ROBERT O. HUBER
JOHN C. ZARAGOZA

LINDA PARKS
SUPERVISOR, SECOND DISTRICT
(805) 214-2510
FAX: (805) 480-0585
E-mail: Linda.Parks@ventura.org

August 15, 2019

Mr. Tony Goff
General Manager
Calleguas Municipal Water District
2100 Olsen Road
Thousand Oaks, California 91360-6800

Dear Mr. Goff,

Thank you for this opportunity to comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Calleguas Municipal Water District (CMWD) and Las Virgenes Municipal Water District (LVMWD) Interconnection Project (Project).

My office administers the Oak Park Municipal Advisory Council (MAC) for the Oak Park area on a monthly basis. At the January 23, 2018 MAC meeting Susan Mulligan (then General Manager of CMWD) and Kristine McCaffrey (Manager of Engineering CMWD) presented the pump station and pump regulation station (PS/PRS) element of the Project. The public raised concerns about a) the duration of construction; b) associated traffic congestion; c) alternative locations for the proposed pump station element of the Project; d) aesthetics of the pump station; e) cost and impacts to ratepayers; and, f) the protection of open space.

1. On June 26, 2018 CMWD provided an update to the MAC on the proposed configuration of the PS/PSR. The PS/PSR is proposed at Wistful Vista in southwestern Oak Park, which is zoned as OS-40 (open space, minimum 40 acres) in the County of Ventura General Plan. At this meeting residents again raised concerns including a) land use changes; b) Project costs and benefits; c) resiliency against seismic activity; d) traffic congestion and duration of construction; e) timing of public notification for stakeholder input; f) loss of open space and scenic resources affecting property values; g) alternate PS/PRS locations; and, h) the need for redundancy in water supply and how the Project is necessary for the Pure Water Project.

Please consider resident concerns above, and these additional comments in the Final EIR:

1.4 Project Objectives

The DEIR objectives of the proposed Project are:

- Improve the reliability and flexibility of both CMWD and LVMWD potable water storage and distribution systems.

- Improve the ability of both CMWD and LVMWD to provide potable water to existing customers during periods of reduced imported water supply.
- Reduce the risk for potential water shortages associated with natural disasters and required system maintenance.

2. The project objectives do not stipulate any nexus to the Pure Water Project in the LVMWD, and the DEIR does not discuss if surplus recycled water from the Project will be used in the Pure Water Project.

3.5 Cumulative Projects:

3. A full CEQA analysis will require that direct and indirect impacts consider the State Water Project (SWP) and the Pure Water Project. The SWP is a primary source of water to LVMWD and CMWD's respectively. Independent of the State Water Resources Control Board, U.C. Davis¹ and the California Water Impact Network² studies have concluded that the State has contracted 5.5 times more water to Southern California than is available³.

4. While CMWD and LVMWD are quoting a need for critical redundancy in the water system, relying on State Water Project water is not reliable. In 2014 (i.e., the height of the recent drought) the SWP delivered only 5% of Table A allocations⁴. An approximate \$13 million-dollar capital investment, and impact on ratepayers, needs a more thorough analysis of guaranteed delivery of Table A allotments. Furthermore,

5. ratepayers will still be liable to rates associated with SWP infrastructure and maintenance for water wheeling, even if no water is delivered.

6. The DEIR needs to either stipulate how this Project is separate from the Pure Water Project or include the Pure Water Project into the Cumulative Projects.

Thank you for your consideration of the concerns raised by the residents of Oak Park as well as the concerns on Project Objectives and Cumulative Projects, as discussed above.

Sincerely,



Linda Parks
Supervisor, District 2

¹ Grantham, Theodore (Ted & H Viers, Joshua. (2014). 100 years of California's water rights system: Patterns, trends and uncertainty. Environmental Research Letters. 9. 10.1088/1748-9326/9/8/084012.

² C-WIN and Tim Stroshane (2012). Testimony on Water Availability Analysis for Trinity, Sacramento, and San Joaquin River Basins Tributary to the Bay Delta Estuary.

³ The 2009 Delta Reform Act requires regional water districts in Southern California to reduce and eliminate its dependence on Delta water.

⁴ C-WIN (2017). *Santa Barbara Report*. The Unaffordable and Destructive Twin Tunnels: Why the Santa Barbara Experience Matters. Outlines how water agencies have had to pay high SWP infrastructure costs while failing to receive their allotments. Santa Barbara received 28% of their allocation since 1991 as a cost of \$1.7 billion, when they expected to pay \$270 million.

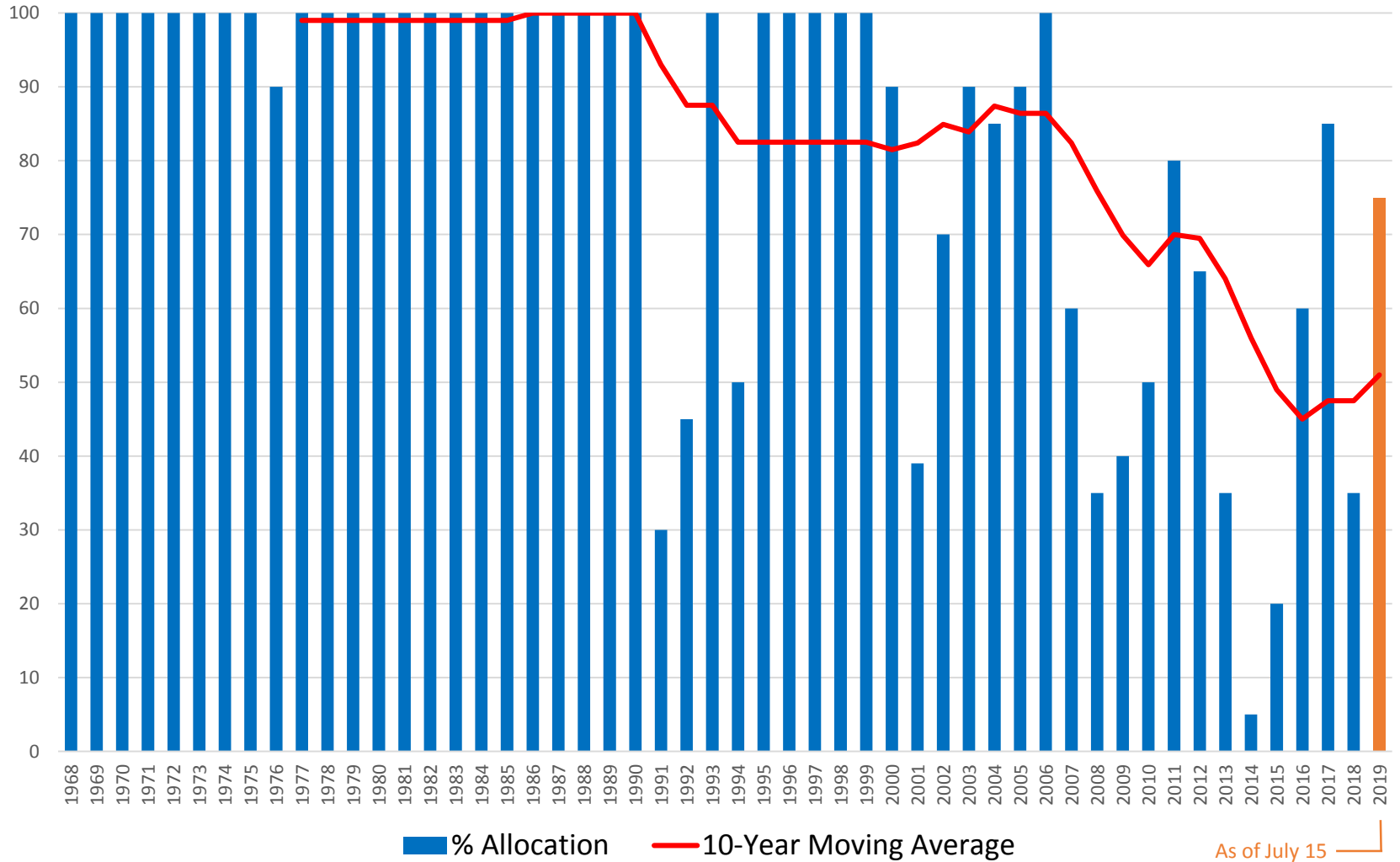
Commenter: Linda Parks, Ventura County Supervisor District 2

Date: August 15, 2019

1. CMWD conducted at least ten public meetings during development of the proposed project, including the referenced January 23 and June 26, 2018 Oak Park Municipal Advisory Council (OPMAC) meetings (at its June 26, 2018 meeting, OPMAC voted to support the proposed project). Many aspects of the project design were modified in response to public concerns including locating the proposed pump station underground and connecting to Calleguas' existing pipeline at Kanan Road and Lindero Canyon Road. No public opposition has been expressed in recent meetings. Only one comment from local residents was received during the August 7, 2019 Draft EIR public hearing and this was in support of the project. Public comments at the Triunfo Sanitation District's April 19, 2019 Board meeting were also supportive (see trunfo.new.swagit.com/videos/27120; reference minute 4:53).
2. Implementation of the proposed project is not contingent upon development of the Pure Water Project which will require numerous new facilities and regulatory approvals before it could start distribution of recycled water treated to advanced water treatment standards (anticipated 2030) to its service area and potentially Oak Park. The proposed project would not provide surplus recycled water, only slightly extend LVMWD's recycled water distribution system within its existing service area.
3. The proposed project is completely independent of the State Water Project (SWP) and the Pure Water Project. No increase in allocation or deliveries of SWP water is proposed, just an interconnection between two Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) member agencies within existing allocations. Therefore, the proposed project would not alter or exacerbate any environmental impacts of the SWP, which have already been assessed and mitigated (when feasible) as part of environmental documentation prepared for the SWP facilities. The proposed project has independent utility from the Pure Water Project and would not result in impacts to the same environmental resources such that cumulative impacts would not occur. In any case, full implementation of the Pure Water Project is over 10 years in the future and the ultimate project details are not known, such that assessing cumulative impacts (if any) would be too speculative for analysis (see Section 15145 of the State CEQA Guidelines).
4. The reliability of SWP water deliveries is not an issue, as no new deliveries are required, and it does not affect the adequacy of the Draft EIR in assessing environmental impacts. Based on the attached graphic, the recent 10-year moving average is about 50 percent delivery of allocations and increasing as 2019 water deliveries are already 75 percent of allocation as of July 15. Note that the project purpose is not to address droughts, but to provide supply reliability in the event of natural disasters (e.g., earthquakes) that may damage MWD's, CMWD's, or LVMWD's infrastructure.
5. Project-related costs to the ratepayers is not an environmental issue. Both the CMWD and LVMWD Boards (elected officials) have determined the proposed project is a worthwhile expenditure of funds.

6. The purpose of the proposed project is to increase potable water system reliability and is not a part of or contingent on the ultimate fate of the Pure Water Project. See the response to Comment 3.

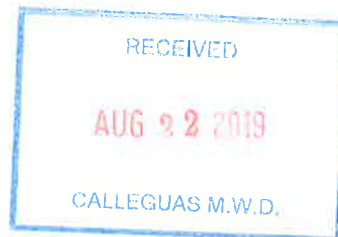
Final State Water Project Allocation



DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
 DISTRICT 7- OFFICE OF REGIONAL PLANNING
 100 S. MAIN STREET, SUITE 100
 LOS ANGELES, CA 90012
 PHONE (213) 897-6536
 FAX (213) 897-1337
 TTY 711
 www.dot.ca.gov



*Making Conservation
 a California Way of Life.*



August 19, 2019

Eric Bergh
 Calleguas Municipal Water District
 2100 Olsen Road
 Thousand Oaks, CA 91360

RE: Calleguas MWD/ Las Virgenes MWD
 Interconnection Project
 Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR)
 SCH# 2018111008
 GTS# 07-Multiple-2018-00116

Dear Mr. Bergh:

Thank you for including the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) in the environmental review process for the above referenced project. The project includes installation of a 30" diameter portable water supply pipeline primarily along Lindero Canyon Rd in Thousand Oaks, CA from Thousand Oaks Blvd to the intersection of Kanan Rd and Falling Star Ave. A new underground pump station and pressure reducing station will also be constructed on public land adjacent to Lindero Canyon Rd to facilitate the flow of water to and from Calleguas MWD and Las Virgenes MWD. In addition, the project will include installation of small diameter (4"-6") pipeline related to Las Virgenes' recycled water system. The primary objective of the project is to provide greater water reliability for the Oak Park, North Ranch, Westlake Village, and Agoura Hills communities and surrounding areas through a system interconnection between the region's primary water suppliers.

1. The nearest State facility to the proposed project is US-101. After reviewing the Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR), Caltrans does not expect project approval to result in a direct adverse impact to the existing State transportation facilities.
2. As a reminder, any transportation of heavy construction equipment and/or materials which requires use of oversized-transport vehicles of State highways will need a Caltrans transportation permit. We recommend large size truck trips be limited to off-peak commute periods.

If you have any questions, please contact project coordinator Mr. Carlo Ramirez, at carlo.ramirez@dot.ca.gov and refer to GTS# 07-Multiple-2018-00116.

Sincerely,

MIYA EDMONSON
 IGR/CEQA Branch Chief
 Cc: Scott Morgan, State Clearinghouse

Commenter: Miya Edmonson, California Department of Transportation

Date: August 19, 2019

1. This comment is consistent with the findings of the EIR as adverse impacts to U.S. Highway 101 were not identified. No response is needed.
2. The selected construction contractor(s) will obtain permits if needed for oversize transport vehicles and will comply with the conditions of the permit.

APPENDIX A

NOTICE OF PREPARATION AND INITIAL STUDY CHECKLIST

APPENDIX A

NOTICE OF PREPARATION AND INITIAL STUDY CHECKLIST

THOMAS L. SLOSSON, PRESIDENT
DIVISION 1

ANDY WATERS, SECRETARY
DIVISION 3

STEVE BLOIS, DIRECTOR
DIVISION 5



ANDRES SANTAMARIA, VICE PRESIDENT
DIVISION 4

SCOTT H. QUADY, TREASURER
DIVISION 2

SUSAN B. MULLIGAN
GENERAL MANAGER

web site: www.calleguas.com

2100 OLSEN ROAD • THOUSAND OAKS, CALIFORNIA 91360-6800 805/526-9323 • FAX: 805/522-5730

October 31, 2018

TO RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES, TRUSTEE AGENCIES, AND INTERESTED PARTIES:

**Notice of Preparation (NOP) of a Draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR)
for the Calleguas MWD / Las Virgenes MWD Interconnection Project**

The Calleguas Municipal Water District (Calleguas) will serve as Lead Agency and prepare an Environmental Impact Report addressing the potentially significant environmental impacts of the subject project. The document will also assess the potential environmental impacts of several alternatives and specify mitigation measures designed to minimize any identified effects.

The purpose of the NOP is to inform responsible and trustee agencies, other potentially affected agencies, and other interested parties of the proposed project and to solicit comments as to the scope and content of the EIR. Responsible agencies will use the EIR when considering any approvals for the project. Calleguas requests the views of any affected agency as to the scope and content of environmental information germane to that agency's statutory responsibilities in connection with the proposed project. All others are also welcome to submit comments for consideration by Calleguas.

An Initial Study including a project description, location, and probable environmental effects is either attached hereto or available on-line at www.calleguas.com/CMWD-LVProjNOP-IS.pdf. Due to the time limits mandated by State law, your response must be sent at the earliest possible date, but not later than 30 days after receipt of the NOP. Comments should provide specific detail as to the scope and content of the DEIR. Responsible and trustee agencies should limit comments to issues within the limits of their jurisdiction.

Please submit comments to:

Calleguas Municipal Water District
2100 Olsen Road
Thousand Oaks, California 91360

Attention: Eric Bergh, Manager of Resources

For further information, please call 805-579-7128 or e-mail ebergh@calleguas.com.

A public meeting to discuss the project will be held at the Oak Park Community Center, 1000 North Kanan Road, Oak Park, California on November 14, 2018 at 7:00 p.m. Staff will provide an overview of the project including project objectives, pipeline alignment alternatives, pump station siting considerations, and environmental issue areas to be addressed in the EIR.

1.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

Both the Calleguas Municipal Water District (CMWD) and Las Virgenes Municipal Water District (LVMWD) own and operate potable water systems largely dependent on imported water supply from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California. Both agencies are also vulnerable to supply outages that can adversely impact their ability to deliver potable water to their respective customers. To improve water reliability, CMWD and LVMWD propose to interconnect their systems.

The project is of mutual benefit and would improve system reliability for both agencies. For both agencies, the interconnection is considered a cost-effective means of receiving potable water for their customers, if either agency experiences either a complete or partial supply outage not significantly affecting the supply of the other agency. Additionally, the interconnection would facilitate LVMWD's filling of their Westlake Reservoir during the winter months. The project would also enable LVMWD to expand recycled water service within its service area through construction of new pipeline laterals and service connections.

1.2 PROJECT ELEMENTS

The proposed project is comprised of the following primary components:

- Interconnection pipeline – North segment (CMWD).
- Interconnection pipeline – South segment (LVMWD).
- Co-located pump station (PS) and pressure regulating station (PRS) (combined PS/PRS) (CMWD/LVMWD).
- Lindero Pump Station No. 1 reverse flow valve upgrade (CMWD).
- Yerba Buena recycled water pipeline extension (LVMWD).
- Canyon Oaks Park Lateral recycled water pipeline (LVMWD).

An overview map of project elements is provided as Figure 1. A map of multiple pipeline alignments under consideration by CMWD between the Lindero Canyon Road/Lakeview Canyon Road intersection and the Lindero Feeder No. 2 connection point is provided as Figure 2. A map of the CMWD interconnection pipeline alignment and location of the PS/PRS site is provided as Figure 3. A map of the LVMWD interconnection pipeline alignment and recycled water pipeline alignments is provided as Figure 4. The proposed PS/PRS site plan is provided as Figure 5. Visual representations of the appearance of the PS/PRS site after construction are provided as Figure 6. Photographs of the proposed PS/PRS site and pipeline alignments are provided as Figures 7 and 8.

1.2.1 Interconnection Pipeline – North Segment

This project component consists of the pipeline segment between the connection with CMWD's existing Lindero Feeder No. 2 pipeline located near the intersection of Kanan Road and Falling Star Avenue and the proposed PS/PRS site (see Figures 2 and 3). The proposed pipeline segment would be buried under the traffic lanes of Lindero Canyon Road northward from the PS/PRS site to Lakeview Canyon Road. The alignment from Lakeview Canyon Road to the point of interconnection with Lindero Feeder No. 2 has yet to be determined. Alignments under consideration include Lakeview Canyon Road and Falling Star Avenue, Kanan Road, and through the adjacent North Ranch Pavilions shopping center at the southwest corner of Lindero Canyon Road and Kanan Road (see Figure 2). A preferred alignment will be identified and evaluated in the Draft EIR along with alternatives.

This pipeline segment would be composed of approximately 7,500 linear feet of 30 inch inside diameter cement mortar-lined and coated welded steel pipe. Blow-offs would be provided at low points to enable draining of the pipeline when necessary and air/vacuum relief valves would be provided to allow for safe draining and filling of the pipeline and to protect the pipeline from damage from surge (water hammer). Isolation valves would be provided at the connection with Lindero Feeder No. 2 and at the PS/PRS site. Pipeline access manholes would be provided about every 1,000 feet along the alignment.

1.2.2 Interconnection Pipeline – South Segment

This project component consists of the pipeline segment between LVMWD's system (at the Thousand Oaks Boulevard/Lindero Canyon Road intersection) and the proposed PS/PRS site (see Figure 4). The proposed pipeline segment would be installed under the southbound lanes of Lindero Canyon Road within the City of Westlake Village, southward from the PS/PRS site to Thousand Oaks Boulevard.

This pipeline segment would be composed of approximately 5,000 linear feet of 30 inch inside diameter cement mortar-lined and coated welded steel pipe. Blow-offs would be provided at low points to enable draining of the pipeline when needed and air/vacuum relief valves would be provided to allow for safe draining and filling of the pipeline and to protect the pipeline from damage from surge (water hammer). Isolation valves would be provided at the connection with existing potable water pipelines at Thousand Oaks Boulevard and Lindero Canyon Road and within the proposed PS/PRS site. LVMWD would also provide the City of Westlake Village the opportunity to install a new fiber optics conduit and associated appurtenances in the trench with the new pipeline.

1.2.3 Pump Station (PS) and Pressure Regulating Station (PRS)

The interconnection PS, PRS, and related facilities would be constructed on a single site. A proposed site has been identified just north of the Ventura County boundary and east of Lindero Canyon Road based on distance from residences/schools, existing easement encumbrances, sufficient space for the facility, constructability requirements, and geologic characteristics.

The 0.77-acre PS/PRS site would be purchased in fee from the Rancho Simi Recreation and Park District. CMWD would also obtain a 0.55-acre permanent access and pipeline easement immediately west of the PS/PRS site to accommodate a proposed access road, pipelines, and utility services. The footprint of the PS, PRS, and related facilities would cover approximately 17 percent of the 0.77-acre PS/PRS site. The PS/PRS site would include:

- Pumps, electrical equipment, metering equipment, and surge control equipment located within underground vaults. The pumping system would include two vertical turbine pumps with 350 horsepower motors and variable frequency drives to provide the required range of flow rates (8 cubic feet per second [cfs] to 21 cfs) within the expected range of system pressures.
- PRS control valves located in a vault. The PRS would include two parallel pressure regulating control valves to provide the required range of flow rates (6.2 cfs to 30 cfs) within the expected range of system pressures.
- Southern California Edison (SCE) electrical service equipment located within a vault (if allowed by SCE).
- An unpaved access road from Lindero Canyon Road.

A permanent standby electrical generator is not proposed; however, sufficient room at the site would be provided should a mobile generator be needed. Once construction has been completed, the only visible surface features would be manholes, hatches, air vents, and possibly a small antenna.

1.2.4 Lindero Pump Station No. 1 Reverse Flow Valve Upgrade

The proposed project includes upgrades to CMWD's existing Lindero Pump Station No. 1 reverse flow valve to facilitate conveying potable water from CMWD's Oak Park region to its Conejo Valley region during operation of the proposed interconnection. Lindero Pump Station No. 1 is located approximately 650 feet southeast of the Erbes Road/Avenida De Las Flores intersection in the City of Thousand Oaks (see Figure 1). The proposed upgrade is comprised of one upsized control valve and related piping improvements.

1.2.5 Yerba Buena Recycled Water Pipeline Extension

Currently, the Yerba Buena Elementary School utilizes recycled water provided by LVMWD for landscape irrigation. LVMWD proposes to install approximately 1,300 linear feet of buried 6-inch diameter polyvinyl chloride (PVC) pipe under the northbound lanes of Lindero Canyon Road (see Figure 4). This pipeline would replace the existing service lateral to the Yerba Buena Elementary School and formalize their connection with a new meter location closer to the school campus.

1.2.6 Canyon Oaks Park Lateral Recycled Water Pipeline

LVMWD proposes to install up to 800 linear feet of buried 4-inch diameter PVC pipe to connect the existing recycled water pipeline along Lindero Canyon Road to Canyon Oaks Park to provide recycled water for irrigation purposes (see Figure 4). Currently, the park is irrigated with potable water.

1.3 CONSTRUCTION

Construction of LVMWD's project components (interconnection pipeline, recycled water pipelines) would be conducted separately from CMWD's components but is anticipated to occur somewhat concurrently.

Construction would be primarily limited to normal construction working hours, between the hours of 7 a.m. and 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday. However, work may be required during other times and on weekends as determined necessary to maintain reliable water system operations, accommodate traffic control restrictions, or for other reasons. Pipeline tie-in to the Lindero Feeder No. 2 is anticipated to be conducted in the winter when water demand is lower.

1.3.1 Interconnection Pipeline – North Segment

Installation of the CMWD portion of the interconnection pipeline is anticipated to require approximately 12 months, including pavement repair and installation of manholes, blow-offs air/vacuum relief valves, and isolation valves. A minimum of one traffic lane in each direction would be open during pipeline installation. Roadways disturbed during pipeline installation would be restored following construction. Generally, trench spoils would be temporarily stockpiled within the construction staging and storage area, then backfilled to the trench after pipeline installation or hauled away for re-use or disposal.

Based upon an installation rate of approximately 40 feet per day, the average amount of excess spoils requiring removal would be about 70 cubic yards per day. This would require approximately seven truck round trips per day. The average daily number of heavy-duty trucks hauling material to and from the construction crew (including the delivery of pipe sections and miscellaneous supplies, hauling of pipe bedding and backfill materials, and removal of excess spoils) would be approximately 14 truck round trips per day.

Storage of materials and equipment would be dependent upon the contractor and subcontractors. Typically, pipe material would be stored at the PS/PRS site. If the contractor is local, they may store equipment and materials in their own yard.

1.3.2 Interconnection Pipeline – South Segment

Excluding the pipeline termination point at the proposed PS/PRS site, installation of this pipeline would be within the roadway right-of-way. Installation of this segment is anticipated to require approximately six months, including pavement repair and installation of blow-offs, air/vacuum relief valves, and isolation valves. Both northbound lanes and one southbound lane would remain open on Lindero Canyon Road during pipeline installation. Bike lanes in both directions would be maintained during construction. Portions of Lindero Canyon Road disturbed during pipeline installation would be restored following construction. Generally, trench spoils would be temporarily stockpiled within the construction staging and storage area, then backfilled to the trench after pipeline installation or hauled away for re-use or disposal.

Based upon an installation rate of approximately 40 feet per day, the average amount of excess spoils requiring removal would be about 115 cubic yards per day. This would require approximately 12 truck round trips per day. The average daily number of heavy-duty trucks hauling material to and from the construction crew (including the delivery of pipe sections and miscellaneous supplies, hauling of pipe bedding and backfill materials and removal of excess spoils) would be approximately 24 truck round trips per day.

Storage of materials and equipment would be dependent upon the contractor and subcontractors. If the contractor is local, they may store equipment and materials in their own yard.

1.3.3 Pump Station/PRS Site

A 0.93-acre temporary construction easement to the north and east of the PS/PRS site would be acquired by CMWD to be used as a construction staging and storage area. Oak tree canopies overhang the northern portion of the proposed construction staging and storage area. However, removal of oak trees is not proposed. It is anticipated that construction of the PS, PRS, and associated facilities would require approximately 18 months. The average daily number of heavy-duty truck trips associated with hauling equipment and materials to and from the site would be about 20 truck round trips per day.

1.3.4 Lindero Pump Station No. 1 Reverse Flow Valve Upgrade

Construction of this component would involve replacement of the reverse flow valve and installation of related piping. It is anticipated to require four weeks to complete this component, with an average of two heavy-duty truck round trips per day.

1.3.5 Yerba Buena Recycled Water Pipeline Extension

Due to traffic control concerns, it is not anticipated that this component would be constructed concurrently with the LVMWD interconnection pipeline. Installation of this pipeline would be restricted to the Lindero Canyon Road right-of-way. Installation of this segment is anticipated to require approximately one month, including pavement repair. Both southbound lanes and one northbound lane would remain open on Lindero Canyon Road during pipeline installation. Bike lanes in both directions would be maintained during construction. Portions of Lindero Canyon Road disturbed during pipeline installation would be restored following construction. Generally, trench spoils would be temporarily stockpiled within the construction staging and storage area, then backfilled to the trench after pipeline installation or hauled away for re-use or disposal.

Based upon a pipe installation rate of approximately 80-100 feet per day, the average amount of excess spoils requiring removal would be approximately 30 cubic yards per day. This would require approximately three heavy-duty truck round trips per day. The average daily number of trucks hauling material to and from the construction crew (including the delivery of pipe sections and miscellaneous supplies, hauling of pipe bedding, and backfill materials and removal of excess spoils) would be approximately 36 truck round trips per day.

1.3.6 Canyon Oaks Park Lateral Recycled Water Pipeline

This component would be constructed following the completion of the Yerba Buena recycled water pipeline extension. Installation of this pipeline would occur within the public right-of-way and on private property within an easement. Installation of this segment is anticipated to require approximately two weeks. Generally, trench spoils would be temporarily stockpiled within the work area, then backfilled to the trench after pipeline installation or hauled away for re-use or disposal.

Based upon a pipe installation rate of approximately 160 feet per day, the average amount of excess spoils requiring removal would be approximately 30 cubic yards per day. This would require approximately three heavy-duty truck round trips per day. The average daily number of trucks hauling material to and from the construction crew (including the delivery of pipe sections and miscellaneous supplies, hauling of pipe bedding and backfill materials and removal of excess spoils) would be approximately six truck round trips per day.

1.4 OPERATION

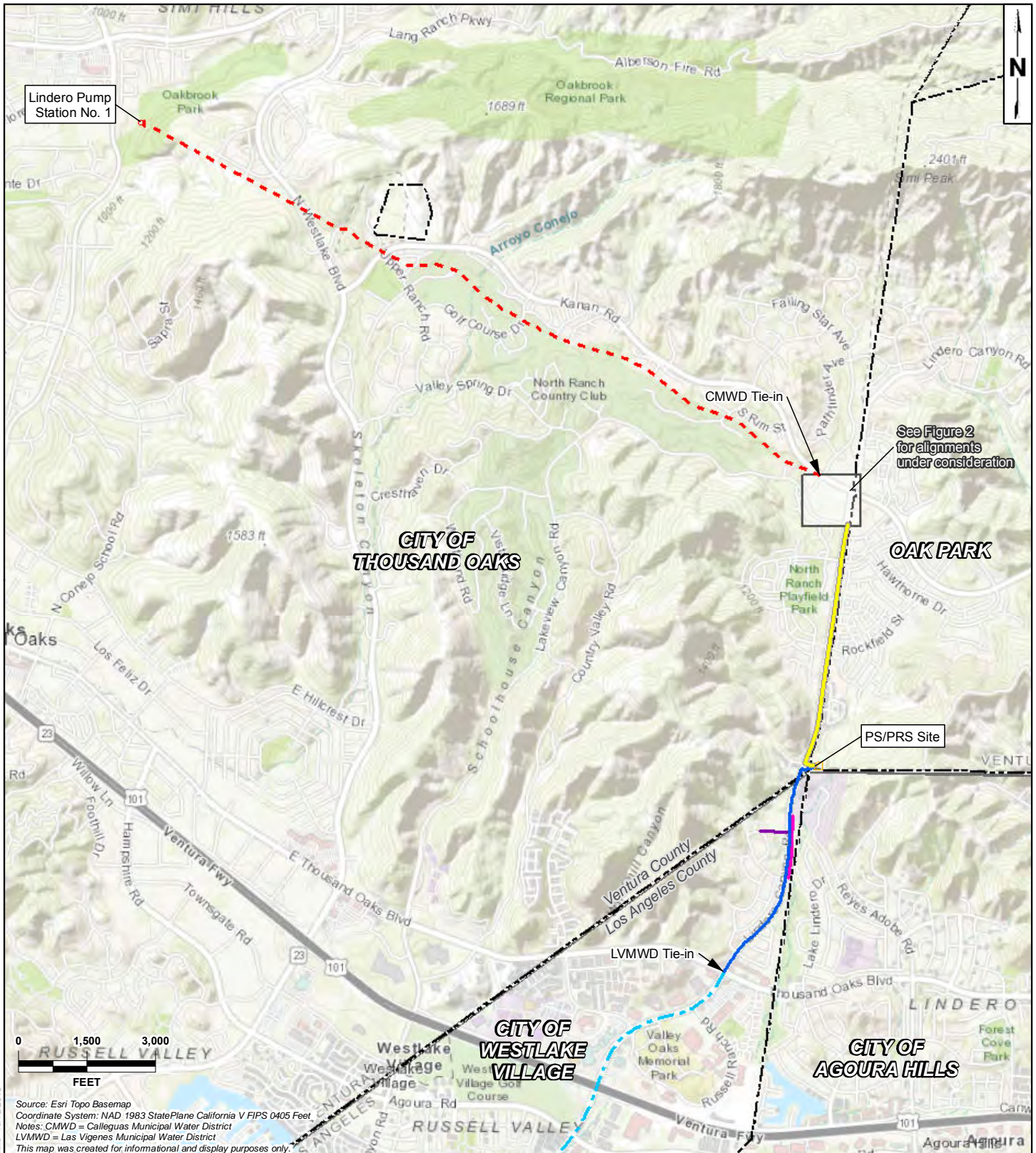
The proposed project facilities would only be used during periods of water transfer between systems. The PS/PRS site would be unstaffed, but maintenance would occur by CMWD and LVMWD staff on a periodic basis.

The operation of the PS and PRS would require coordination between the two agencies. There are specific hydraulic parameters and operating criteria that have to be met on both sides of the facility. When the proposed PS or PRS discharge is not operating, the 30-inch diameter pipelines between the PS and the connection to the Lindero Feeder No. 2 and between the PRS and the connection to LVMWD's existing system would remain full. The water in the pipeline would require management to prevent it from becoming stagnant and losing disinfection residual. Several water quality management strategies may be considered for implementation:

1. Operate the PS on a regular basis to ensure water is circulated from the LVMWD system into the Calleguas system.
2. Operate the PRS on a regular basis to ensure water is circulated from the Calleguas system into the LVMWD system.
3. Discharge the water into an existing sewer or storm drain facility, if water loses disinfection residual and cannot be delivered to customers.

The preferred operational strategy includes operation of the PS and the PRS (one at a time) as described under 1 and 2 above, on a predetermined alternating schedule. This would help to ensure that water is circulated between both systems to mitigate water quality concerns.

The two agencies would communicate directly with one another regarding the operation of the PS and PRS facilities. The Interconnection Agreement specifies basic communication protocols between both agencies, however, more specific requirements (if determined necessary by CMWD and LVMWD) would be included in a future Operations Agreement.



Source: Esri Topo Basemap
 Coordinate System: NAD 1983 StatePlane California V FIPS 0405 Feet
 Notes: CMWD = Calleguas Municipal Water District
 LVMWD = Las Virgenes Municipal Water District
 This map was created for informational and display purposes only.

LEGEND:		MAP EXTENT:	
	CMWD Interconnection Pipeline (North Segment)		Linderero Pump Station No.1
	Existing CMWD Linderero Feeder No.2		Pump Station/PRS Site
	LVMWD Existing Pipeline		City Limit
	LVMWD Interconnection Pipeline (South Segment)		County Boundary
	Canyon Oaks Park Lateral Recycled Water Pipeline		
	Yerba Buena Recycled Water Pipeline Extension		

Calleguas Water District Figure 1 - Project Overview.mxd - 10/16/2018



PROJECT NAME: CMWD - LVMWD INTERCONNECTION VENTURA AND LOS ANGELES COUNTIES, CA	
PROJECT NUMBER: 1802-0331	DATE: October 2018

PROJECT OVERVIEW

FIGURE
1

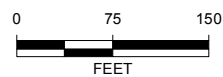


LEGEND:
 — CMWD Interconnection Pipeline (North Segment)
 - - Existing CMWD Linderero Feeder No.2

Possible Tie-In Alignments
 - - Falling Star Ave & Lakeview Canyon Rd

- - Kanan Rd & Linderero Canyon Rd
 — Shopping Center

MAP EXTENT:



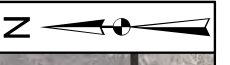
Source: NAIP Imagery 2016
 Coordinate System: NAD 1983 StatePlane California V FIPS 0405 Feet
 Notes: CMWD = Calleguas Municipal Water District
 LVMWD = Las Virgenes Municipal Water District
 This map was created for informational and display purposes only.



PROJECT NAME:
 CMWD - LVMWD INTERCONNECTION
 VENTURA AND LOS ANGELES COUNTIES, CA
 PROJECT NUMBER:
 1802-0331
 DATE:
 October 2018

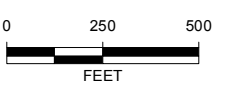
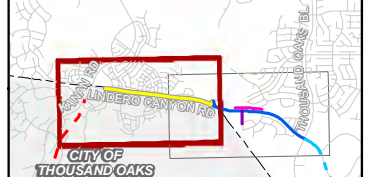
POTENTIAL LINDERO FEEDER
 NO.2 TIE-IN ALIGNMENTS

FIGURE
 2



- LEGEND:**
- Pump Station/PRS Site
 - CMWD Interconnection Pipeline (North Segment)
 - LVMWD Interconnection Pipeline (South Segment)
 - Existing CMWD Lindero Feeder No.2
 - City Limit
 - County Boundary

MAP EXTENT:



Source: NAIP Imagery 2016
 Coordinate System: NAD 1983 StatePlane California V FIPS 0405 Feet
 Notes: CMWD = Calleguas Municipal Water District
 LVMWD = Las Virgenes Municipal Water District
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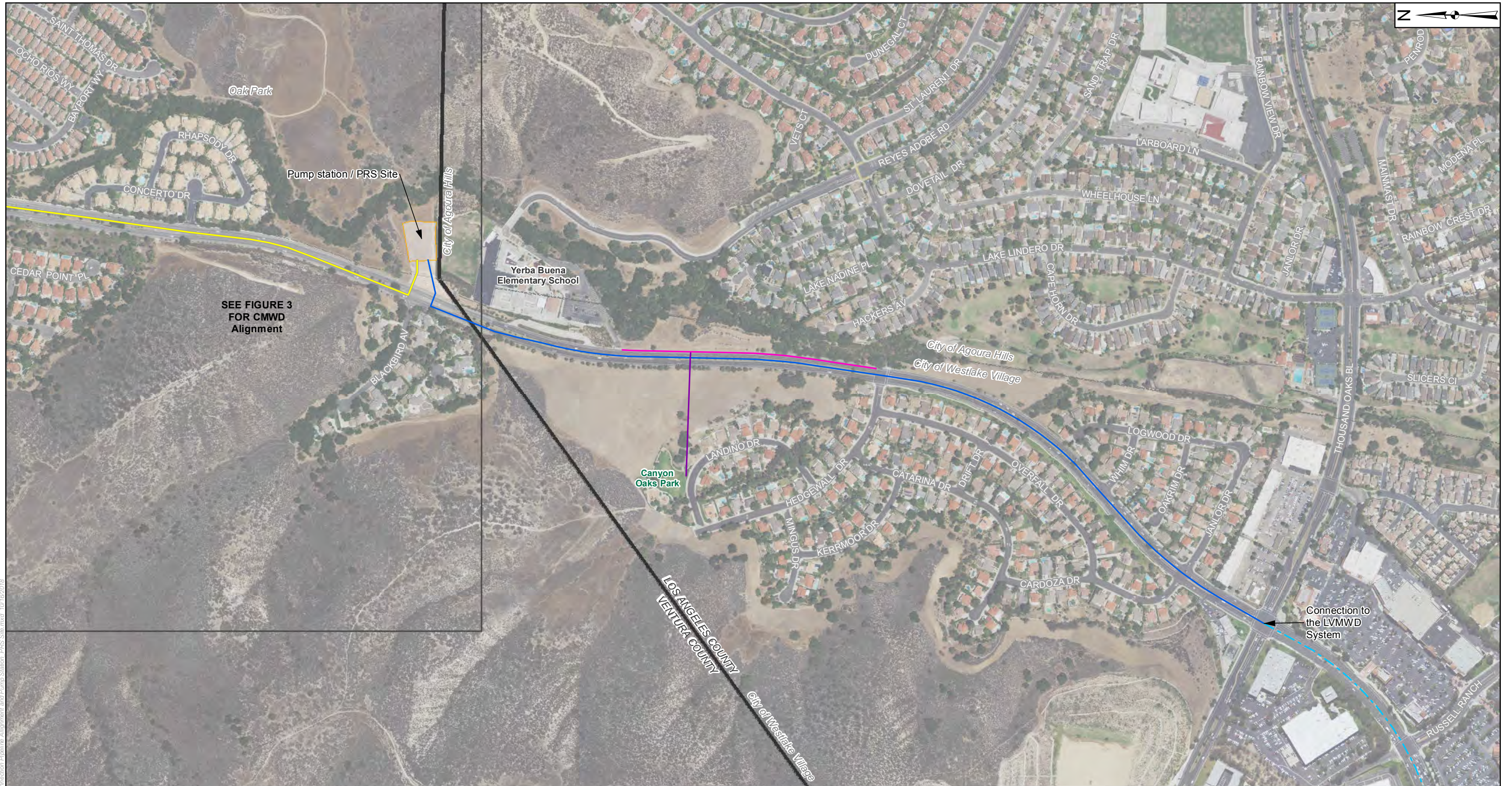
padre
 associates, inc.
 ENGINEERS, GEOLOGISTS &
 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTISTS

PROJECT NAME:
 CMWD - LVMWD INTERCONNECTION
 VENTURA AND LOS ANGELES COUNTIES, CA

PROJECT NUMBER: 1802-0331 DATE: October 2018

**CMWD INTERCONNECTION
 PIPELINE ALIGNMENT AND
 PUMP STATION/PRS SITE**

FIGURE
3



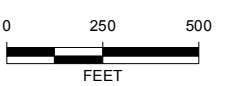
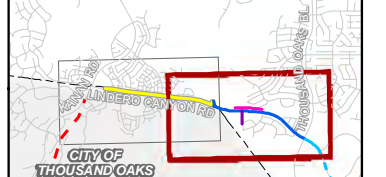
SEE FIGURE 3 FOR CMWD Alignment

Connection to the LVMWD System

LEGEND:

- Pump Station/PRS Site
- CMWD Interconnection Pipeline (North Segment)
- Canyon Oaks Park Lateral Recycled Water Pipeline
- LVMWD Existing Pipeline
- Yerba Buena Recycled Water Pipeline Extension
- LVMWD Interconnection Pipeline (South Segment)
- City Limit
- County Boundary

MAP EXTENT:



Source: NAIP Imagery 2016
 Coordinate System: NAD 1983 StatePlane California V FIPS 0405 Feet
 Notes: CMWD = Calleguas Municipal Water District
 LVMWD = Las Virgenes Municipal Water District
 This map was created for informational and display purposes only.



PROJECT NAME:
CMWD - LVMWD INTERCONNECTION
VENTURA AND LOS ANGELES COUNTIES, CA
 PROJECT NUMBER: 1802-0331
 DATE: October 2018

LVMWD INTERCONNECTION PIPELINE ALIGNMENTS

FIGURE 4



a. Post-construction visual representation of the PS/PRS site, facing southeast



b. Post-construction visual representation of the PS/PRS site, facing east



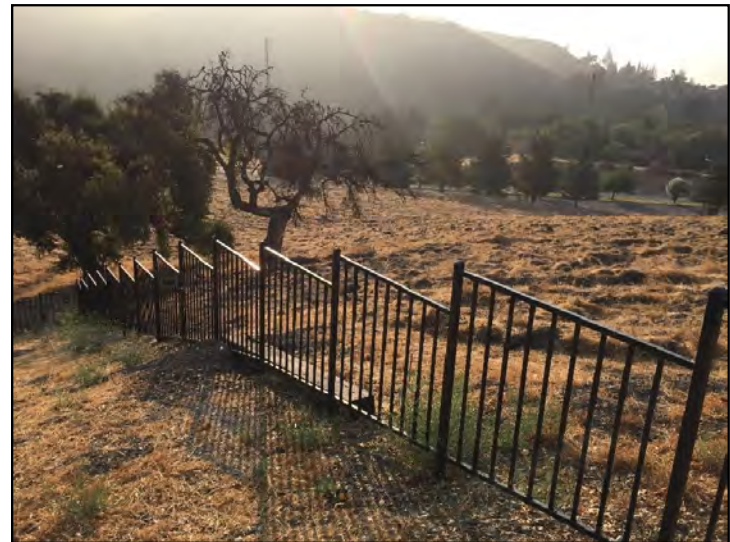
a. LVMWD pipeline alignment at Janlor Drive, facing south



b. LVMWD pipeline alignment at Hedgewall Drive, facing south



c. LVMWD pipeline alignment from Lindero Canyon Road to PS/PRS Site (left)



d. Canyon Oaks Park Lateral alignment, facing east

Calleguas Water District\Figure 7 - Alignment Photos.mxd - 10/16/2018

Notes: CWMD = Calleguas Municipal Water District;
LVMWD = Las Virgenes Municipal Water District



PROJECT NAME: CMWD - LVMWD INTERCONNECTION VENTURA AND LOS ANGELES COUNTIES, CA	
PROJECT NUMBER: 1802-0331	DATE: October 2018

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE
LVMWD PIPELINE ALIGNMENTS

FIGURE
7



a. Pump station/PRS site, facing east



b. Pump station/PRS site from Yerba Buena Elementary School



c. CMWD pipeline alignment at Rockfield Street, facing north

Calleguas Water District\Figure 8 - Photographs of the CMWD Pipeline Alignment and PS, PRS Site.mxd - 10/16/2018

Notes: CMWD = Calleguas Municipal Water District;
LVMWD = Las Virgenes Municipal Water District



PROJECT NAME: CMWD - LVMWD INTERCONNECTION VENTURA AND LOS ANGELES COUNTIES, CA	
PROJECT NUMBER: 1802-0331	DATE: October 2018

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE
CMWD PIPELINE ALIGNMENT
AND PS/PRS SITE

FIGURE
8

2.0 INITIAL STUDY CHECKLIST

This checklist provides a preliminary analysis of the potential environmental impacts associated with the proposed project. The analysis is organized by environmental issue area (e.g., aesthetics, agricultural resources, air quality). Each issue area begins with its own checklist, which identifies criteria that have been used to assess the significance or insignificance of each potential impact. The checklists used in this Initial Study were taken from the 2018 update to the State CEQA Guidelines prepared by the Association of Environmental Professionals. The checklists also indicate the conclusions made regarding the potential significance of each impact. Potentially significant impacts will be addressed in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR).

Impact classifications used in the checklists are the following:

- **Potentially Significant Impact.** An impact that could be significant, and requires further study in an EIR.
- **Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation.** An impact that is potentially significant, but can feasibly be mitigated to a less than significant level with measures to be identified in the EIR.
- **Less than Significant Impact.** An impact that would not be significantly adverse.
- **No Impact.** Applied when the project would not result in any impact to a specific issue area.

2.1 AESTHETICS

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

The public would have views of construction sites from public roadways, Yerba Buena Elementary School, Canyon Oaks Park, North Ranch Pavilion, and Oak Park Center. Pipeline installation and construction of other project elements may result in temporary removal of landscaping and street trees and may temporarily degrade visual resources from public viewing areas. However, only a small proportion of landscaping along the pipeline alignments would be affected and significant aesthetics impacts are not anticipated.

The proposed PS/PRS would be located below ground with only manholes, access hatches, and air vents extending from a few inches to approximately one-foot above-ground (see Figure 6). In addition, a small antenna (height to be determined) would be located at the PS/PRS site. These features would be located about 13 feet lower in elevation than Lindero Canyon Road, which would limit the visibility of these features to a short segment of the northbound lane. The proposed PS/PRS would not be visible from Yerba Buena Elementary School due to an intervening vegetated berm located along the northern property boundary. Pipelines would be fully buried and not visible to the public. The project is not anticipated to result in significant impacts related to aesthetics; however, additional discussion will be provided in the EIR.

2.2 AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY RESOURCES

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation	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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of forest land or timberland?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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 to non-forest use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Excluding the proposed PS/PRS site and portions of the Canyon Oaks Park Lateral pipeline alignment, the project sites are located in developed areas. The proposed PS/PRS site and the Canyon Oaks Park Lateral pipeline alignment are located in non-farmland areas mapped as "Other Lands" by the California Department of Conservation. The proposed PS/PRS site is zoned as open space with a 40-acre minimum parcel size (OS-40 ac).

The proposed project would not result in the conversion of farmland to non-agricultural use, would be consistent with existing zoning and would not affect any Williamson Act contracts, and would not cause any forest land or timberlands to be converted or rezoned. The project is not anticipated to result in impacts related to agricultural or forestry resources.

2.3 AIR QUALITY

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. 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 (including releasing emissions that exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Fugitive dust would be generated by the operation of heavy equipment and motor vehicles during pipeline installation and construction of other project elements. Exhaust emissions would be generated during the construction phase by heavy equipment, heavy-duty trucks, and construction worker passenger vehicles. These construction-related emissions would occur within the jurisdiction of both the Ventura County Air Pollution Control District (VCAPCD) and the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD). The VCAPCD does not apply significance thresholds to construction emissions. Peak day construction emissions have the potential to exceed SCAQMD significance thresholds, which would be considered a significant air quality impact. Numerous residences are located along the pipeline alignments, and diesel exhaust odors from construction equipment may be considered objectionable. The project may result in potentially significant but likely mitigable, temporary air quality impacts, which will be fully addressed in the EIR, including mitigation measures if required.

2.4 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation	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 Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, and regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. 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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e. Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Excluding the proposed PS/PRS site and portions of the Canyon Oaks Park Lateral pipeline alignment, the project sites are located in developed areas. Based on an initial site visit, the PS/PRS site and a portion of the Canyon Oaks Park Lateral pipeline alignment are located in previously disturbed areas that do not support native vegetation. Vegetation affected by construction activities would be primarily landscaping and non-native plant species typically found along roadways and in disturbed areas. However, proposed construction activities adjacent to sensitive riparian habitat along Lindero Canyon Creek at the PS/PRS site and pipeline installation along Lindero Canyon Road (across from Hedgewall Drive) may result in indirect impacts to special-status species and nesting birds. The project may result in potentially significant but likely mitigable impacts to biological resources, which will be fully addressed in the EIR, including mitigation measures if required.

2.5 CULTURAL RESOURCES

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Most project elements are located in previously disturbed areas along roadways, and intact cultural resources sites are unlikely to be significantly affected. However, a cultural resources record search has not been conducted to date such that the potential for impacts is not fully known. Ground disturbance associated with construction of the PS/PRS would occur as close as 80 feet from the top of bank of Lindero Canyon Creek, which could contain pre-historic archeological resources. Installation of the proposed pipelines and construction of the underground PS/PRS has the potential to disturb known or unreported archeological sites and result in significant impacts to cultural resources. These impacts will be fully addressed in the EIR, including mitigation measures if required.

2.6 GEOLOGY AND SOILS

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Expose people or structures to 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.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
iv) Landslides?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
b. Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. 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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Most of the proposed pipeline alignments are located within previously excavated, compacted and stabilized roadbeds. The preliminary geologic investigation for the PS/PRS site indicates potential geologic hazards may include expansive soil, liquefaction, shallow groundwater, and seismically-induced settlement.

Due to the presence of faults in the immediate project area, the potential exists for fault rupture to damage the proposed pipelines and PS/PRS during the design life of the project. However, the pipelines and other facilities would be designed and installed to be resistant to seismic-related damage, including ground-shaking.

Pipeline installation and construction of other facilities would involve temporary removal of vegetation and could result in soil erosion. However, project construction activities would be subject to the State's general construction storm water permit (Water Quality Order 2009-0009-DWQ), which would require implementation of best management practices to minimize soil erosion. Overall, significant impacts related to geology and soils are not anticipated. However, additional discussion and analysis of geologic hazards will be provided in the EIR.

2.7 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Pipeline installation and construction of other project elements would result in temporary greenhouse gas emissions, primarily in the form of CO₂ exhaust emissions from the use of off-road construction equipment and on-road vehicles. In addition, the electrical demand of the proposed PS would result in greenhouse gas emissions associated with power generation. However, greenhouse gas emissions are anticipated to be less than the 10,000 metric ton CO₂E per year threshold adopted by the SCAQMD for industrial projects. Therefore, greenhouse gas emissions are anticipated to be less than significant. However, additional discussion and analysis will be provided in the EIR as required by Section 15064.4 of the State CEQA Guidelines.

2.8 HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS/RISK OF UPSET

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation	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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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 for people residing or working in the project area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f. For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g. Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
h. Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

The proposed project would not use, transport, or dispose of hazardous materials and no hazardous materials would be involved with construction and operation of the project. Pipeline installation and PS/PRS construction activities would not occur within a known hazardous materials site; however, contaminated soil could be encountered during excavation/trenching and may result in a hazard to the public or the environment. Although flammable grassy vegetation occurs at the PS/PRS site, standard fire prevention precautions would be used during construction activities to prevent wildfire. Based on a preliminary investigation of land use along the pipeline alignments, significant impacts associated with exposure of contaminated soils is not anticipated. However, additional analysis and discussion regarding exposure of contaminated soils will be provided in the EIR if appropriate.

2.9 HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e. Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f. Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g. Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
h. Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
i. Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
j. Inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

The proposed PS/PRS site is located approximately 100 feet from Lindero Canyon Creek but is not within the flood hazard area (Zone A) indicated on Flood Insurance Rate Map No. 06111C0995E. Storm water runoff from construction sites could impact water quality, but construction would be conducted in compliance with State’s general storm construction water permit (Water Quality Order 2009-0009-DWQ), which would require implementation of best management practices to minimize water quality degradation.

Groundwater may be encountered during excavation at the PS/PRS site or in trenches excavated to install the pipeline. This water would not be discharged to surface waters, but would be pumped from the excavation or trench, solids would be settled out, and the water would be used for dust control at the construction site or elsewhere. The area of impervious surfaces at the PS/PRS site would be minimal, such that an increase in storm water runoff is not anticipated. Overall, water resources impacts are anticipated to be less than significant. However, additional discussion and analysis will be provided in the EIR.

2.10 LAND USE AND PLANNING

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Physically divide an established community?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Most of the pipeline alignments are located within the public right-of-way along roadways. The PS/PRS site is located within unincorporated Ventura County and zoned OS-40 ac (open space, 40-acre minimum parcel size). The Canyon Oaks Park Lateral pipeline alignment is located within the City of Westlake Village and zoned OS (open space). The current land use along the pipeline alignments is primarily residential and commercial, with open space in the vicinity of the PS/PRS site. The Lake Lindero Country Club is located just east of the southern portion of the LVMWD interconnection pipeline alignment.

The proposed project would not involve the construction of any roads, barriers, or facilities that could potentially physically divide an existing community. The proposed project would not conflict with any policies of the Ventura County General Plan, Westlake Village General Plan, or Thousand Oaks General Plan.

2.11 MINERAL RESOURCES

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Result in the loss or availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Aggregate is the only locally important mineral resource and is defined as construction grade sand and gravel. All project elements would be located in areas mapped as MRZ-1 (no significant aggregate deposits) by the California Department of Conservation. No aggregate production sites are located in proximity to any project elements. The proposed project would not adversely affect the availability of these mineral resources.

2.12 NOISE

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
d. A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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 expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f. For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

The dominant source of noise in the project area is vehicle traffic on major roadways, primarily U.S. Highway 101, Lindero Canyon Road, Thousand Oaks Blvd. and Kanan Road. Noise sensitive receptors near project elements may include Yerba Buena Elementary School and residences located on or adjacent to Lindero Canyon Road, Kanan Road, Landino Drive, Lakeview Canyon Road, and Falling Star Avenue.

Short-term noise would be generated by heavy equipment and heavy-duty trucks associated with construction. Evening and nighttime construction work may exceed local noise standards. The proposed pumps and PRS would be located in underground vaults and are unlikely to produce noise levels above existing ambient levels. Construction noise is considered a potentially significant but likely mitigable impact and will be fully addressed in the EIR, including mitigation measures if required.

2.13 POPULATION AND HOUSING

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Induce substantial 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)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

The proposed potable water system interconnection would increase the reliability and flexibility of both the CMWD and LVMWD systems to minimize potential supply disruptions due to natural disasters, infrastructure failure or system maintenance. The project would not increase the water supply or extend water service to new areas or users. Therefore, the project is not expected to result in population growth beyond currently forecast levels. Additional discussion will be provided in the EIR.

2.14 PUBLIC SERVICES

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Police protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Schools?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Parks?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other public facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Police protection services, fire protection services, schools, parks, and other public facilities are normally required to be augmented as a result of projects that increase an area's population (e.g., new residential, commercial, and industrial development). The proposed project would not increase the local population. The proposed pipelines and PS/PRS would be buried and would not require fire protection or police protection services. Therefore, no impacts to police protection services, fire protection services, schools, parks, and other public facilities are expected.

2.15 RECREATION

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities that might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

The project would not increase the use of existing neighborhood parks, regional parks, or any other recreational facilities. As such, the project would not result in the accelerated physical deterioration of any recreational facilities. The project would not involve the construction or expansion of any recreational facilities. Therefore, the project would not have any impacts on the physical environment associated with the construction or use of recreational facilities. However, the potential loss of recreational opportunities associated with locating the PS/PRS on land owned by the Rancho Simi Recreation and Park District will be addressed in the EIR.

2.16 TRANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system, taking into account all modes of transportation including mass transit and non-motorized travel and relevant components of the circulation system, including but not limited to intersections, streets, highways and freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and mass transit?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Conflict with an applicable congestion management program, including, but not limited to level of service standards and travel demand measures, or other standards established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
d. Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e. Result in inadequate emergency access?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f. Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs regarding public transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities, or otherwise decrease the performance or safety of such facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

The project sites would be primarily accessed from Lindero Canyon Road or Kanan Road. Based on a single traffic count by Ventura County in 2017, traffic volumes on Lindero Canyon Road immediately north of Kanan Road are 4,300 vehicles per day. This value equates to level of service (LOS) A based on the Ventura County General Plan standards. Traffic counts conducted by the City of Thousand Oaks indicate traffic volumes are 12,000 vehicles/day on Kanan Road (west of Lindero Canyon Road) and 17,000 vehicles/day on Lindero Canyon Road (south of Kanan Road). Based on Ventura County General Plan standards, both Kanan Road and Lindero Canyon Road operate at LOS A.

The project would only generate a small number of construction-related vehicle trips and would not contribute to a lowered level of service on public roadways. Project construction traffic would utilize roadways operating at acceptable LOS and would not cause any roadways to function below an acceptable LOS. However, additional discussion and analysis related to construction traffic will be provided in the EIR.

The proposed PS/PRS site would be unstaffed, but maintenance activities would generate a few vehicle trips per month with up to four on a peak day. This small amount of long-term vehicle trips would not affect the level of service of affected roadways.

2.17 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
c. Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e. 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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f. Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the projects solid waste disposal needs?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Project-related construction activities may generate excess earth material that would be offered for use at local construction sites. However, solid waste generated by project construction may require landfill disposal, either in Ventura County or Los Angeles County.

Any project that generates solid waste would have an impact on the demand for solid waste disposal capacity in Ventura County. The Ventura Countywide Siting Element approved by the California Integrated Waste Management Board on June 20, 2001 demonstrates that the approval of extension of the existing Solid Waste Facility Permit for the Simi Valley Landfill and Recycling Center, combined with the existing permitted capacity of the Toland Road Landfill, would provide Ventura County with sufficient disposal capacity beyond the 15-year planning period mandated by State law. Therefore, no individual project would have a significant impact on the demand for solid waste capacity.

The project sites (both in Ventura and Los Angeles counties) are located within the watershed of the Calabasas Landfill, and any solid waste generated by the project may be disposed at this landfill. The 2035 Los Angeles County General Plan indicates the Calabasas Landfill has 5.51 million tons and 16 years of remaining permitted capacity (as of 2012). Considering the very small amount of solid waste that would be generated following recycling of materials, the Calabasas Landfill has sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's needs.

APPENDIX B

RESPONSES TO THE NOTICE OF PREPARATION

APPENDIX B

RESPONSES TO THE NOTICE OF PREPARATION

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

Cultural and Environmental Department
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
Phone (916) 373-3710
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November 20, 2018

Eric Bergh
Calleguas Municipal Water District
2100 Olsen Road
Thousand Oaks, CA 91360-6800

RE: SCH# 2018111008 Calleguas MWS/ Las Virgenes MWD Interconnection Project, Ventura and Los Angeles County

Dear Mr. Bergh:

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) has received the Notice of Preparation (NOP), Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) or Early Consultation for the project referenced above. The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Pub. Resources Code §21000 et seq.), specifically Public Resources Code §21084.1, states that a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource, is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. (Pub. Resources Code § 21084.1; Cal. Code Regs., tit.14, §15064.5 (b) (CEQA Guidelines §15064.5 (b)). If there is substantial evidence, in light of the whole record before a lead agency, that a project may have a significant effect on the environment, an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) shall be prepared. (Pub. Resources Code §21080 (d); Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, § 5064 subd.(a)(1) (CEQA Guidelines §15064 (a)(1)). In order to determine whether a project will cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource, a lead agency will need to determine whether there are historical resources within the area of potential effect (APE).

CEQA was amended significantly in 2014. Assembly Bill 52 (Gatto, Chapter 532, Statutes of 2014) (AB 52) amended CEQA to create a separate category of cultural resources, "tribal cultural resources" (Pub. Resources Code §21074) and provides that a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. (Pub. Resources Code §21084.2). Public agencies shall, when feasible, avoid damaging effects to any tribal cultural resource. (Pub. Resources Code §21084.3 (a)). **AB 52 applies to any project for which a notice of preparation, a notice of negative declaration, or a mitigated negative declaration is filed on or after July 1, 2015.** If your project involves the adoption of or amendment to a general plan or a specific plan, or the designation or proposed designation of open space, on or after March 1, 2005, it may also be subject to Senate Bill 18 (Burton, Chapter 905, Statutes of 2004) (SB 18). **Both SB 18 and AB 52 have tribal consultation requirements.** If your project is also subject to the federal National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. § 4321 et seq.) (NEPA), the tribal consultation requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (154 U.S.C. 300101, 36 C.F.R. §800 et seq.) may also apply.

The NAHC recommends consultation with California Native American tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of your proposed project as early as possible in order to avoid inadvertent discoveries of Native American human remains and best protect tribal cultural resources. Below is a brief summary of portions of AB 52 and SB 18 as well as the NAHC's recommendations for conducting cultural resources assessments.

Consult your legal counsel about compliance with AB 52 and SB 18 as well as compliance with any other applicable laws.

AB 52

AB 52 has added to CEQA the additional requirements listed below, along with many other requirements:

1. Fourteen Day Period to Provide Notice of Completion of an Application/Decision to Undertake a Project: Within fourteen (14) days of determining that an application for a project is complete or of a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, a lead agency shall provide formal notification to a designated contact of, or tribal representative of, traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribes that have requested notice, to be accomplished by at least one written notice that includes:
 - a. A brief description of the project.
 - b. The lead agency contact information.
 - c. Notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation. (Pub. Resources Code §21080.3.1 (d)).
 - d. A "California Native American tribe" is defined as a Native American tribe located in California that is on the contact list maintained by the NAHC for the purposes of Chapter 905 of Statutes of 2004 (SB 18). (Pub. Resources Code §21073).
2. Begin Consultation Within 30 Days of Receiving a Tribe's Request for Consultation and Before Releasing a Negative Declaration, Mitigated Negative Declaration, or Environmental Impact Report: A lead agency shall begin the consultation process within 30 days of receiving a request for consultation from a California Native American tribe that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed project. (Pub. Resources Code §21080.3.1, subds. (d) and (e)) and prior to the release of a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration or Environmental Impact Report. (Pub. Resources Code §21080.3.1(b)).
 - a. For purposes of AB 52, "consultation shall have the same meaning as provided in Gov. Code §65352.4 (SB 18). (Pub. Resources Code §21080.3.1 (b)).
3. Mandatory Topics of Consultation If Requested by a Tribe: The following topics of consultation, if a tribe requests to discuss them, are mandatory topics of consultation:
 - a. Alternatives to the project.
 - b. Recommended mitigation measures.
 - c. Significant effects. (Pub. Resources Code §21080.3.2 (a)).
4. Discretionary Topics of Consultation: The following topics are discretionary topics of consultation:
 - a. Type of environmental review necessary.
 - b. Significance of the tribal cultural resources.
 - c. Significance of the project's impacts on tribal cultural resources.
 - d. If necessary, project alternatives or appropriate measures for preservation or mitigation that the tribe may recommend to the lead agency. (Pub. Resources Code §21080.3.2 (a)).
5. Confidentiality of Information Submitted by a Tribe During the Environmental Review Process: With some exceptions, any information, including but not limited to, the location, description, and use of tribal cultural resources submitted by a California Native American tribe during the environmental review process shall not be included in the environmental document or otherwise disclosed by the lead agency or any other public agency to the public, consistent with Government Code §6254 (r) and §6254.10. Any information submitted by a California Native American tribe during the consultation or environmental review process shall be published in a confidential appendix to the environmental document unless the tribe that provided the information consents, in writing, to the disclosure of some or all of the information to the public. (Pub. Resources Code §21082.3 (c)(1)).
6. Discussion of Impacts to Tribal Cultural Resources in the Environmental Document: If a project may have a significant impact on a tribal cultural resource, the lead agency's environmental document shall discuss both of the following:
 - a. Whether the proposed project has a significant impact on an identified tribal cultural resource.
 - b. Whether feasible alternatives or mitigation measures, including those measures that may be agreed to pursuant to Public Resources Code §21082.3, subdivision (a), avoid or substantially lessen the impact on the identified tribal cultural resource. (Pub. Resources Code §21082.3 (b)).

7. Conclusion of Consultation: Consultation with a tribe shall be considered concluded when either of the following occurs:
 - a. The parties agree to measures to mitigate or avoid a significant effect, if a significant effect exists, on a tribal cultural resource; or
 - b. A party, acting in good faith and after reasonable effort, concludes that mutual agreement cannot be reached. (Pub. Resources Code §21080.3.2 (b)).

8. Recommending Mitigation Measures Agreed Upon in Consultation in the Environmental Document: Any mitigation measures agreed upon in the consultation conducted pursuant to Public Resources Code §21080.3.2 shall be recommended for inclusion in the environmental document and in an adopted mitigation monitoring and reporting program, if determined to avoid or lessen the impact pursuant to Public Resources Code §21082.3, subdivision (b), paragraph 2, and shall be fully enforceable. (Pub. Resources Code §21082.3 (a)).

9. Required Consideration of Feasible Mitigation: If mitigation measures recommended by the staff of the lead agency as a result of the consultation process are not included in the environmental document or if there are no agreed upon mitigation measures at the conclusion of consultation, or if consultation does not occur, and if substantial evidence demonstrates that a project will cause a significant effect to a tribal cultural resource, the lead agency shall consider feasible mitigation pursuant to Public Resources Code §21084.3 (b). (Pub. Resources Code §21082.3 (e)).

10. Examples of Mitigation Measures That, If Feasible, May Be Considered to Avoid or Minimize Significant Adverse Impacts to Tribal Cultural Resources:
 - a. Avoidance and preservation of the resources in place, including, but not limited to:
 - i. Planning and construction to avoid the resources and protect the cultural and natural context.
 - ii. Planning greenspace, parks, or other open space, to incorporate the resources with culturally appropriate protection and management criteria.
 - b. Treating the resource with culturally appropriate dignity, taking into account the tribal cultural values and meaning of the resource, including, but not limited to, the following:
 - i. Protecting the cultural character and integrity of the resource.
 - ii. Protecting the traditional use of the resource.
 - iii. Protecting the confidentiality of the resource.
 - c. Permanent conservation easements or other interests in real property, with culturally appropriate management criteria for the purposes of preserving or utilizing the resources or places.
 - d. Protecting the resource. (Pub. Resource Code §21084.3 (b)).
 - e. Please note that a federally recognized California Native American tribe or a non-federally recognized California Native American tribe that is on the contact list maintained by the NAHC to protect a California prehistoric, archaeological, cultural, spiritual, or ceremonial place may acquire and hold conservation easements if the conservation easement is voluntarily conveyed. (Civ. Code §815.3 (c)).
 - f. Please note that it is the policy of the state that Native American remains and associated grave artifacts shall be repatriated. (Pub. Resources Code §5097.991).

11. Prerequisites for Certifying an Environmental Impact Report or Adopting a Mitigated Negative Declaration or Negative Declaration with a Significant Impact on an Identified Tribal Cultural Resource: An Environmental Impact Report may not be certified, nor may a mitigated negative declaration or a negative declaration be adopted unless one of the following occurs:
 - a. The consultation process between the tribes and the lead agency has occurred as provided in Public Resources Code §21080.3.1 and §21080.3.2 and concluded pursuant to Public Resources Code §21080.3.2.
 - b. The tribe that requested consultation failed to provide comments to the lead agency or otherwise failed to engage in the consultation process.
 - c. The lead agency provided notice of the project to the tribe in compliance with Public Resources Code §21080.3.1 (d) and the tribe failed to request consultation within 30 days. (Pub. Resources Code §21082.3 (d)).

The NAHC's PowerPoint presentation titled, "Tribal Consultation Under AB 52: Requirements and Best Practices" may be found online at: http://nahc.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/AB52TribalConsultation_CalEPAPDF.pdf

SB 18

SB 18 applies to local governments and requires local governments to contact, provide notice to, refer plans to, and consult with tribes prior to the adoption or amendment of a general plan or a specific plan, or the designation of open space. (Gov. Code §65352.3). Local governments should consult the Governor's Office of Planning and Research's "Tribal Consultation Guidelines," which can be found online at: https://www.opr.ca.gov/docs/09_14_05_Updated_Guidelines_922.pdf

Some of SB 18's provisions include:

1. **Tribal Consultation**: If a local government considers a proposal to adopt or amend a general plan or a specific plan, or to designate open space it is required to contact the appropriate tribes identified by the NAHC by requesting a "Tribal Consultation List." If a tribe, once contacted, requests consultation the local government must consult with the tribe on the plan proposal. **A tribe has 90 days from the date of receipt of notification to request consultation unless a shorter timeframe has been agreed to by the tribe.** (Gov. Code §65352.3 (a)(2)).
2. **No Statutory Time Limit on SB 18 Tribal Consultation**. There is no statutory time limit on SB 18 tribal consultation.
3. **Confidentiality**: Consistent with the guidelines developed and adopted by the Office of Planning and Research pursuant to Gov. Code §65040.2, the city or county shall protect the confidentiality of the information concerning the specific identity, location, character, and use of places, features and objects described in Public Resources Code §5097.9 and §5097.993 that are within the city's or county's jurisdiction. (Gov. Code §65352.3 (b)).
4. **Conclusion of SB 18 Tribal Consultation**: Consultation should be concluded at the point in which:
 - a. The parties to the consultation come to a mutual agreement concerning the appropriate measures for preservation or mitigation; or
 - b. Either the local government or the tribe, acting in good faith and after reasonable effort, concludes that mutual agreement cannot be reached concerning the appropriate measures of preservation or mitigation. (Tribal Consultation Guidelines, Governor's Office of Planning and Research (2005) at p. 18).

Agencies should be aware that neither AB 52 nor SB 18 precludes agencies from initiating tribal consultation with tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with their jurisdictions before the timeframes provided in AB 52 and SB 18. For that reason, we urge you to continue to request Native American Tribal Contact Lists and "Sacred Lands File" searches from the NAHC. The request forms can be found online at: <http://nahc.ca.gov/resources/forms/>

NAHC Recommendations for Cultural Resources Assessments

To adequately assess the existence and significance of tribal cultural resources and plan for avoidance, preservation in place, or barring both, mitigation of project-related impacts to tribal cultural resources, the NAHC recommends the following actions:

1. Contact the appropriate regional California Historical Research Information System (CHRIS) Center (http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=1068) for an archaeological records search. The records search will determine:
 - a. If part or all of the APE has been previously surveyed for cultural resources.
 - b. If any known cultural resources have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE.
 - c. If the probability is low, moderate, or high that cultural resources are located in the APE.
 - d. If a survey is required to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.
2. If an archaeological inventory survey is required, the final stage is the preparation of a professional report detailing the findings and recommendations of the records search and field survey.
 - a. The final report containing site forms, site significance, and mitigation measures should be submitted immediately to the planning department. All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum and not be made available for public disclosure.
 - b. The final written report should be submitted within 3 months after work has been completed to the appropriate regional CHRIS center.

3. Contact the NAHC for:
 - a. A Sacred Lands File search. Remember that tribes do not always record their sacred sites in the Sacred Lands File, nor are they required to do so. A Sacred Lands File search is not a substitute for consultation with tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the project's APE.
 - b. A Native American Tribal Consultation List of appropriate tribes for consultation concerning the project site and to assist in planning for avoidance, preservation in place, or, failing both, mitigation measures.
4. Remember that the lack of surface evidence of archaeological resources (including tribal cultural resources) does not preclude their subsurface existence.
 - a. Lead agencies should include in their mitigation and monitoring reporting program plan provisions for the identification and evaluation of inadvertently discovered archaeological resources per Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, §15064.5(f) (CEQA Guidelines §15064.5(f)). In areas of identified archaeological sensitivity, a certified archaeologist and a culturally affiliated Native American with knowledge of cultural resources should monitor all ground-disturbing activities.
 - b. Lead agencies should include in their mitigation and monitoring reporting program plans provisions for the disposition of recovered cultural items that are not burial associated in consultation with culturally affiliated Native Americans.
 - c. Lead agencies should include in their mitigation and monitoring reporting program plans provisions for the treatment and disposition of inadvertently discovered Native American human remains. Health and Safety Code §7050.5, Public Resources Code §5097.98, and Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, §15064.5, subdivisions (d) and (e) (CEQA Guidelines §15064.5, subds. (d) and (e)) address the processes to be followed in the event of an inadvertent discovery of any Native American human remains and associated grave goods in a location other than a dedicated cemetery.

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

Sincerely,

Katy Sanchez

for

Katy Sanchez
Associate Environmental Planner

cc: State Clearinghouse



Matthew Rodriguez
Secretary for
Environmental Protection



Department of Toxic Substances Control

Barbara A. Lee, Director
9211 Oakdale Avenue
Chatsworth, California 91311



Edmund G. Brown Jr.
Governor

November 27, 2018

Eric Bergh
Calleguas Municipal Water District
2100 Olsen Road
Thousand Oaks, CA 91360-6800



DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT FOR THE CALLEGUAS MWD-LAS VIRGENES MWD INTERCONNECTION PROJECT (PROJECT)

Dear Mr. Bergh:

The Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) has received your Notice of Availability of a Draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the above-mentioned project.

Based on the review of the document, the DTSC comments are as follows:

- 1) The draft EIR needs to identify and determine whether current or historic uses at the project site have resulted in any release of hazardous wastes/substances at the project area.
- 2) The draft EIR needs to identify any known or potentially contaminated site within the proposed project area. For all identified sites, the draft EIR needs to evaluate whether conditions at the site pose a threat to human health or the environment.
- 3) The draft EIR should identify the mechanism to initiate any required investigation and/or remediation for any site that may require remediation, and which government agency will provide appropriate regulatory oversight.
- 4) If during construction of the project, soil contamination is suspected, construction in the area should stop and appropriate health and safety procedures should be implemented. If it is determined that contaminated soil exists, the draft EIR should identify how any required investigation or remediation will be conducted, and which government agency will provide appropriate regulatory oversight.

Mr. Eric Bergh
November 27, 2018
Page 2

DTSC provides guidance for Preliminary Endangerment Assessment (PEA) preparation, and cleanup oversight through the Voluntary Cleanup Program (VCP). For additional information on the VCP, please visit DTSC's web site at www.dtsc.ca.gov. If you would like to meet and discuss this matter further, please contact me at (818) 717-6555 or Pete.Cooke@dtsc.ca.gov.

Sincerely



Pete Cooke
Site Mitigation and Restoration Program - Chatsworth Office

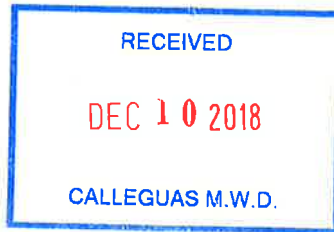
cc: Governor's Office of Planning and Research
State Clearinghouse
P.O. Box 3044
Sacramento, California 95812-3044

Dave Kereazis
Hazardous Waste Management Program, Permitting Division
CEQA Tracking
Department of Toxic Substances Control
P.O. Box 806
Sacramento, California 95812-0806



Community Development Department

2100 Thousand Oaks Boulevard • Thousand Oaks, CA 91362
Planning Division • Phone 805/449.2323 • Fax 805/449.2350 • www.toaks.org
Building Division • Phone 805/449.2500 • Fax 805/449.2575 • www.toaks.org



Mark A. Towne
Community Development Director

November 28, 2018

Calleguas Municipal Water District
2100 Olsen Road
Thousand Oaks, CA 91360
Attention: Eric Bergh, Manager of Resources

Subject: Draft EIR Notice of Preparation (NOP) for the Calleguas MWD/ Las Virgenes MWD Interconnection Project

This is in response to the October 31, 2018, NOP concerning the EIR for the Calleguas/Las Virgenes Interconnection Project. Thank you for this opportunity to comment.

Please change the text of Section 2.10 Land Use and Planning of the NOP to reflect the following information:

The northern segment of the interconnect pipeline is located within Thousand Oaks right-of-way. In addition, a small portion of the pump station site (APN 80018029) is within Thousand Oaks. The parcel is within the North Ranch Specific Plan area. It is zoned RPD-1.5U-SP (Residential Planned Development -1.5 dwellings per net acre- Specific Plan).

Please call me or send me an email if you have questions or concerns.

Jeffrey Specter
Senior Planner
805 449-2325
jspecter@toaks.org

cdd:js\421-70\Interagency Referral\IRO 2018-70585



SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
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Transportation
**Curt Hagman, San Bernardino
County**

November 30, 2018

Mr. Eric Bergh, Manager of Resources
Calleguas Municipal Water District
2100 Olsen Road
Thousand Oaks, California 91360
Phone: (805) 579-7128
E-mail: ebergh@calleguas.com

RE: SCAG Comments on the Notice of Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Calleguas MWD/Las Virgenes MWD Interconnection Project [SCAG NO. IGR9776]

Dear Mr. Bergh,

Thank you for submitting the Notice of Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Calleguas MWD/Las Virgenes MWD Interconnection Project ("proposed project") to the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) for review and comment. SCAG is the authorized regional agency for Inter-Governmental Review (IGR) of programs proposed for Federal financial assistance and direct Federal development activities, pursuant to Presidential Executive Order 12372. Additionally, SCAG reviews the Environmental Impact Reports of projects of regional significance for consistency with regional plans pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and CEQA Guidelines.

SCAG is also the designated Regional Transportation Planning Agency under state law, and is responsible for preparation of the Regional Transportation Plan (RTP) including the Sustainable Communities Strategy (SCS) pursuant to Senate Bill (SB) 375. As the clearinghouse for regionally significant projects per Executive Order 12372, SCAG reviews the consistency of local plans, projects, and programs with regional plans.¹ SCAG's feedback is intended to assist local jurisdictions and project proponents to implement projects that have the potential to contribute to attainment of Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Community Strategies (RTP/SCS) goals and align with RTP/SCS policies.

SCAG staff has reviewed the Notice of Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Calleguas MWD/Las Virgenes MWD Interconnection Project in Los Angeles County. The proposed project is the interconnection of the Calleguas MWD and Las Virgenes MWD potable water systems, facilitating the fill of LVMWD's Westlake Reservoir and expanding the recycled water service.

When available, please send environmental documentation to SCAG's Los Angeles office in Los Angeles (900 Wilshire Boulevard, Ste. 1700, Los Angeles, California 90017) or by email to au@scag.ca.gov providing, at a minimum, the full public comment period for review.

If you have any questions regarding the attached comments, please contact the Inter-Governmental Review (IGR) Program, attn.: Anita Au, Associate Regional Planner, at (213) 236-1874 or au@scag.ca.gov. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Ping Chang
Acting Manager, Compliance and Performance Monitoring

¹ Lead agencies such as local jurisdictions have the sole discretion in determining a local project's consistency with the 2016 RTP/SCS for the purpose of determining consistency for CEQA. Any "consistency" finding by SCAG pursuant to the IGR process should not be construed as a determination of consistency with the 2016 RTP/SCS for CEQA.

**COMMENTS ON THE NOTICE OF PREPARATION OF A
DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT FOR THE
CALLEGUAS MWD/LAS VIRGENES MWD INTERCONNECTION PROJECT
[SCAG NO. IGR9776]**

CONSISTENCY WITH RTP/SCS

SCAG reviews environmental documents for regionally significant projects for their consistency with the adopted RTP/SCS. For the purpose of determining consistency with CEQA, lead agencies such as local jurisdictions have the sole discretion in determining a local project's consistency with the RTP/SCS.

2016 RTP/SCS GOALS

The SCAG Regional Council adopted the 2016 RTP/SCS in April 2016. The 2016 RTP/SCS seeks to improve mobility, promote sustainability, facilitate economic development and preserve the quality of life for the residents in the region. The long-range visioning plan balances future mobility and housing needs with goals for the environment, the regional economy, social equity and environmental justice, and public health (see <http://scagrtpscs.net/Pages/FINAL2016RTPSCS.aspx>). The goals included in the 2016 RTP/SCS may be pertinent to the proposed project. These goals are meant to provide guidance for considering the proposed project within the context of regional goals and policies. Among the relevant goals of the 2016 RTP/SCS are the following:

SCAG 2016 RTP/SCS GOALS	
RTP/SCS G1:	<i>Align the plan investments and policies with improving regional economic development and competitiveness</i>
RTP/SCS G2:	<i>Maximize mobility and accessibility for all people and goods in the region</i>
RTP/SCS G3:	<i>Ensure travel safety and reliability for all people and goods in the region</i>
RTP/SCS G4:	<i>Preserve and ensure a sustainable regional transportation system</i>
RTP/SCS G5:	<i>Maximize the productivity of our transportation system</i>
RTP/SCS G6:	<i>Protect the environment and health for our residents by improving air quality and encouraging active transportation (e.g., bicycling and walking)</i>
RTP/SCS G7:	<i>Actively encourage and create incentives for energy efficiency, where possible</i>
RTP/SCS G8:	<i>Encourage land use and growth patterns that facilitate transit and active transportation</i>
RTP/SCS G9:	<i>Maximize the security of the regional transportation system through improved system monitoring, rapid recovery planning, and coordination with other security agencies*</i>

*SCAG does not yet have an agreed-upon security performance measure.

For ease of review, we encourage the use of a side-by-side comparison of SCAG goals with discussions of the consistency, non-consistency or non-applicability of the goals and supportive analysis in a table format. Suggested format is as follows:

SCAG 2016 RTP/SCS GOALS	
Goal	Analysis
RTP/SCS G1: <i>Align the plan investments and policies with improving regional economic development and competitiveness</i>	<i>Consistent: Statement as to why; Not-Consistent: Statement as to why; Or Not Applicable: Statement as to why; DEIR page number reference</i>
RTP/SCS G2: <i>Maximize mobility and accessibility for all people and goods in the region</i>	<i>Consistent: Statement as to why; Not-Consistent: Statement as to why; Or Not Applicable: Statement as to why; DEIR page number reference</i>
etc.	etc.

2016 RTP/SCS STRATEGIES

To achieve the goals of the 2016 RTP/SCS, a wide range of land use and transportation strategies are included in the 2016 RTP/SCS. Technical appendances of the 2016 RTP/SCS provide additional supporting information in detail. To view the 2016 RTP/SCS, please visit: <http://scagrtpscs.net/Pages/FINAL2016RTPSCS.aspx>. The 2016 RTP/SCS builds upon the progress from the 2012 RTP/SCS and continues to focus on integrated, coordinated, and balanced planning for land use and transportation that the SCAG region strives toward a more sustainable region, while the region meets and exceeds in meeting all of applicable statutory requirements pertinent to the 2016 RTP/SCS. These strategies within the regional context are provided as guidance for lead agencies such as local jurisdictions when the proposed project is under consideration.

DEMOGRAPHICS AND GROWTH FORECASTS

Local input plays an important role in developing a reasonable growth forecast for the 2016 RTP/SCS. SCAG used a bottom-up local review and input process and engaged local jurisdictions in establishing the base geographic and socioeconomic projections including population, household and employment. At the time of this letter, the most recently adopted SCAG jurisdictional-level growth forecasts that were developed in accordance with the bottom-up local review and input process consist of the 2020, 2035, and 2040 population, households and employment forecasts. To view them, please visit <http://www.scag.ca.gov/Documents/2016GrowthForecastByJurisdiction.pdf>. The growth forecasts for the region and applicable jurisdictions are below.

	Adopted SCAG Region Wide Forecasts			Adopted Ventura County Forecasts			Adopted Los Angeles County Forecasts		
	Year 2020	Year 2035	Year 2040	Year 2020	Year 2035	Year 2040	Year 2020	Year 2035	Year 2040
Population	19,663,000	22,091,000	22,138,800	886,400	945,100	965,400	10,326,200	11,145,100	11,514,800
Households	6,458,000	7,325,000	7,412,300	285,300	305,600	312,300	3,493,700	3,809,300	3,946,600
Employment	8,414,000	9,441,000	9,871,500	374,300	409,600	419,800	4,662,500	5,062,100	5,225,800

MITIGATION MEASURES

SCAG staff recommends that you review the Final Program Environmental Impact Report (Final PEIR) for the 2016 RTP/SCS for guidance, as appropriate. SCAG's Regional Council certified the Final PEIR and adopted the associated Findings of Fact and a Statement of Overriding Considerations (FOF/SOC) and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) on April 7, 2016 (please see: <http://scagrtpscs.net/Pages/FINAL2016PEIR.aspx>). The Final PEIR includes a list of project-level performance standards-based mitigation measures that may be considered for adoption and implementation by lead, responsible, or trustee agencies in the region, as applicable and feasible. Project-level mitigation measures are within responsibility, authority, and/or jurisdiction of project-implementing agency or other public agency serving as lead agency under CEQA in subsequent project- and site- specific design, CEQA review, and decision-making processes, to meet the performance standards for each of the CEQA resource categories.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

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*Making Conservation
 a California Way of Life.*



November 30, 2018

Eric Bergh
 Calleguas Municipal Water District
 2100 Olsen Road
 Thousand Oaks, CA 91360

RE: Calleguas MWD/ Las Virgenes MWD
 Interconnection Project
 SCH # 2018111008
 GTS # 07-Multiple-2018-00093

Dear Mr. Bergh:

Thank you for including the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) in the environmental review process for the above referenced project. The project includes installation of a 30" diameter portable water supply pipeline primarily along Lindero Canyon Rd in Thousand Oaks, CA from Thousand Oaks Blvd to the intersection of Kanan Rd and Falling Star Ave. A new underground pump station and pressure reducing station will also be constructed on public land adjacent to Lindero Canyon Rd to facilitate the flow of water to and from Calleguas MWD and Las Virgenes MWD. In addition, the project will include installation of small diameter (4"-6") pipeline related to Las Virgenes' recycled water system. The primary objective of the project is to provide greater water reliability for the Oak Park, North Ranch, Westlake Village, and Agoura Hills communities and surrounding areas through a system interconnection between the region's primary water suppliers.

The nearest State facility to the proposed project is US 101. After reviewing the Notice of Preparation (NOP), Caltrans does not expect project approval to result in a direct adverse impact to the existing State transportation facilities.

As a reminder, any transportation of heavy construction equipment and/or materials which requires use of oversized-transport vehicles on State highways will need a Caltrans transportation permit. We recommend large size truck trips be limited to off-peak commute periods.

Also, storm water run-off is a sensitive issue for Los Angeles and Ventura counties. The project needs to be designed to discharge clean run-off water. The completed project should incorporate green design elements that can capture storm water. Incorporating measures such as permeable pavement, landscaping, and trees to reduce urban water run-off should be considered.

In the spirit of mutual cooperation, Caltrans staff is available to work with your planners and traffic

Mr. Bergh
November 30, 2018
Page 2 of 2

engineers for this project, if needed. If you have any questions, please contact Carlo Ramirez, the project coordinator, at carlo.ramirez@dot.gov.ca, and refer to GTS #07-Multiple-2018-00093.

Sincerely,



MIYA EDMONSON
IGR/CEQA Branch Chief

cc: Scott Morgan, State Clearinghouse



December 7, 2018

Mr. Eric Bergh
Calleguas Municipal Water District
2100 Olsen Road
Thousand Oaks, CA 91360-6800
(805) 579-7128
ebergh@calleguas.com

Subject: Comments on the Notice of Preparation (NOP) of a Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) for the Calleguas-Las Virgenes Municipal Water District(s) Interconnection Project, Ventura County (SCH# 2018111008)

Dear Mr. Bergh:

The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) has reviewed the NOP of a DEIR for the Calleguas-Las Virgenes Municipal Water District(s) Interconnection Project (Project) pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; Public Resource Code 21000 et. seq.) with Calleguas Municipal Water District (MWD) acting as CEQA lead agency.

The Project would involve improve interconnection between the region's primary water suppliers and communities by constructing pipelines and facilities to provide greater water reliability, including a north segment, south segment, a co-located pump station (PS) and pressure regulating system (PRS), and pipeline extensions for recycled water. The Project includes installation of a 30" diameter potable water supply pipeline primarily along Lindero Canyon Road to the intersection of Kanan Road and Falling Star Avenue in Thousand Oaks. A new underground PS and PRS will also be constructed on public land adjacent to Lindero Canyon Road to facilitate the flow of water to and from Calleguas MWD and Las Virgenes MWD. In addition, the Project will include installation of small diameter (4" to 6") pipeline related to Las Virgenes MWD's recycled water system. Project activities include undergrounding an 800-foot portion of pipeline within Canyon Oaks Park and undergrounding infrastructure adjacent riparian areas of Conejo Creek along Lindero Canyon Road just north of Ventura County line.

The following comments and recommendations have been prepared pursuant to CDFW's authority as a Responsible Agency under CEQA (Public Resources Code § 21069; Guidelines section 15381) over those aspects of the proposed Project that come under the purview of the California Endangered Species Act (CESA, Fish and Game Code § 2050 et seq.), California Native Plant Protection Act (NPPA, Fish and Game Code §1900 et seq.), Lake and Streambed Alteration (LSA, Fish and Game Code section 1600 et seq.), and pursuant to CDFW's authority as Trustee Agency with jurisdiction over natural resources affected by the Project (CEQA Guidelines § 15386) to assist the Lead Agency in avoiding or minimizing potential Project impacts on biological resources.

Specific Comments

- 1) Oak Tree Woodlands (*Quercus agrifolia*). The NOP describes Project-related impacts associated with the PS/PRS and Canyon Oaks Park pipeline to biological resources from placement of construction equipment for staging, access roads, and Project-related

infrastructure in and adjacent to oak tree woodlands. This may pose a significant threat to riparian bird species and other terrestrial wildlife. CDFW recommends the lead agency avoid placement heavy construction equipment within the active dripline of any oak tree. Also, CDFW recommends the lead agency comply with and evaluate the Project for consistency with the Ventura County Tree Protection Ordinance. This ordinance applies to the pruning (beyond specified limits), removal, trenching, excavation, or other encroachment into the protected zone (5-feet outside the canopy's edge and a minimum of 15-feet from the trunk) of protected trees in unincorporated areas. Protected trees include all oaks and sycamores 9.5-feet in circumference or larger (measured 4.5-feet above ground), trees of any species with a historical designation, trees of any species 90-feet in circumference or larger, and most 9.5-foot native trees in the County's Scenic Resources Protection Zone.

- 2) Least Bell's Vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*) and Southwestern Willow Flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*), The Project may impact areas adjacent Lindero Canyon road and within Canyon Oaks Park that provide foraging, nesting, and roosting habitat for two California endangered species, the least Bell's vireo and southwestern willow flycatcher. Both species historically nest in and are known to occupy habitat in and adjacent the Canyon Oak Parks area. CDFW recommends that all Project-related activities avoid known occupied habitat of these species. Project-related losses to foraging habitat for these species could result in incidental take. If the Project, Project construction, or any Project-related activity during the life of the Project will result in take of a species designated as rare, endangered or threatened, or a candidate for listing under CESA, CDFW recommends that the Project proponent seek appropriate take authorization under CESA prior to implementing the Project.

Foraging habitat for least Bell's vireo and southwestern flycatcher is critical for reproductive success during the nesting season. Foraging habitat continues to be in decline due to urbanization. Loss of foraging habitat within these species locations regardless of the time of year should be considered a direct and cumulative significant impact under CEQA because these areas will no longer be available for future nesting seasons and species recovery purposes. CDFW recommends that Project impacts to these species foraging habitat be avoided or mitigated to below a significant level under CEQA. Project impacts should be further quantified and discussed with potential mitigation measures in the DEIR. Potential mitigation measures for unavoidable impacts may include acquisition, protection and management in perpetuity of suitable foraging habitat near known least Bell's vireo and southwestern flycatcher nesting colonies. Areas proposed as mitigation should have a recorded conservation easement and be dedicated to an entity which has been approved to hold/manage lands pursuant to AB 1094 (2012), which amended Government Code Sections 65965-65968.

General Comments

- 3) Project Description and Alternatives. To enable CDFW to adequately review and comment on the proposed Project from the standpoint of the protection of plants, fish, and wildlife, we recommend the following information be included in the DEIR:
 - a) A complete discussion of the purpose and need for, and description of, the proposed Project, including all staging areas and access routes to the construction and staging areas; and,
 - b) A range of feasible alternatives to Project component location and design features to ensure that alternatives to the proposed Project are fully considered and evaluated. The

alternatives should avoid or otherwise minimize direct and indirect impacts to sensitive biological resources and wildlife movement areas.

- 4) CESA-listed Species. CDFW considers adverse impacts to special status species protected by CESA and the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA, 16 U.S.C. §1531 *et seq.*), for the purposes of CEQA, to be significant without mitigation. As to CESA, take of any state endangered, threatened, candidate species, or listed rare plant species pursuant to the NPPA that results from the Project is prohibited, except as authorized by state law (Fish and Game Code, §§ 2080, 2085; Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, §786.9). Take is defined in Section 86 of the Fish and Game Code as “hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill, or attempt to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill”. Consequently, if the Project, Project construction, or any Project-related activity during the life of the Project will result in take of a species designated as rare, endangered or threatened, or a candidate for listing under CESA, CDFW recommends that the Project proponent seek appropriate take authorization under CESA prior to implementing the Project. Appropriate authorization from CDFW may include an Incidental Take Permit (ITP) or a consistency determination in certain circumstances, among other options (Fish and Game Code §§ 2080.1, 2081, subs. [b] and [c]). Early consultation is encouraged, as significant modification to the Project and mitigation measures may be required to obtain CESA authorization. Revisions to the Fish and Game Code, effective January 1998, may require CDFW issue a separate CEQA document for the issuance of an ITP unless the Project CEQA document addresses all Project impacts to CESA-listed species and specifies a mitigation monitoring and reporting program that will meet the fully mitigated requirements of an ITP. For these reasons, biological mitigation monitoring and reporting proposals should be of sufficient detail and resolution to satisfy the requirements for an ITP.

- 5) Activities Subject to Notification under Fish and Game Code 1602. As a Responsible Agency under CEQA, CDFW has authority over activities in streams and/or lakes that will divert or obstruct the natural flow; or change the bed, channel, or bank (including vegetation associated with the stream or lake) of a river or stream; or, use material from a streambed. For any such activities, the Project applicant (or “entity”) must provide written notification to CDFW pursuant to Fish and Game Code Section 1600 *et seq.* Based on this notification and other information, CDFW determines whether a LSA Agreement with the applicant is required prior to conducting the proposed activities. CDFW’s issuance of a LSA for a project that is subject to CEQA will require related environmental compliance actions by CDFW as a Responsible Agency. As a Responsible Agency, CDFW may consider the CEQA document of the lead agency for the Project. To minimize additional requirements by CDFW pursuant to section 1600 *et seq.* and/or under CEQA, the DEIR should fully identify the potential impacts to the stream or riparian resources and provide adequate avoidance, mitigation, monitoring and reporting commitments for issuance of the LSA.¹
 - a) The project area supports aquatic, riparian, and wetland habitats; therefore, a preliminary delineation of the streams and their associated riparian habitats should be included in the DEIR. The delineation should be conducted pursuant to the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) wetland definition adopted by CDFW.² Be advised that some wetland and riparian habitats subject to CDFW’s authority may extend beyond the jurisdictional limits of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers’ Section 404 permit and Regional Water

¹ A notification package for a LSA may be obtained by accessing the Department’s web site at www.wildlife.ca.gov/habcon/1600.

² Cowardin, Lewis M., et al. 1970. Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats of the United States. U.S. Department of the Interior, FWS.

Quality Control Board Section 401 Certification.

- b) In areas of the Project which may support ephemeral or episodic streams, herbaceous vegetation, woody vegetation, and woodlands also serve to protect the integrity of these resources and help maintain natural sedimentation processes; therefore, CDFW recommends effective setbacks be established to maintain appropriately-sized vegetated buffer areas adjoining ephemeral drainages.
 - c) Project-related changes in upstream and downstream drainage patterns, runoff, and sedimentation should be included and evaluated in the DEIR.
- 6) Wetland Resources. As described in Fish & Game Code Section 703(a), CDFW is guided by the Fish and Game Commission's policies. The Commission's Wetlands Resources policy "...seek[s] to provide for the protection, preservation, restoration, enhancement and expansion of wetland habitat in California. Further, it is the policy of the Fish and Game Commission to strongly discourage development in or conversion of wetlands. It opposes, consistent with its legal authority, any development or conversion which would result in a reduction of wetland acreage or wetland habitat values. To that end, the Commission opposes wetland development proposals unless, at a minimum, project mitigation assures there will be "no net loss" of either wetland habitat values or acreage. The Commission strongly prefers mitigation which would achieve expansion of wetland acreage and enhancement of wetland habitat values" (see <http://www.fgc.ca.gov/policy/>).
- a) The Wetlands Resources policy provides a framework for maintaining wetland resources and establishes mitigation guidance. CDFW encourages avoidance of wetland resources as a primary mitigation measure and activities that would avoid the reduction of wetland acreage, function, or habitat values, and discourages the development or type conversion of wetlands to uplands. Once avoidance and minimization measures have been exhausted, the Project must include mitigation measures to assure a "no net loss" of either wetland habitat values, or acreage, for unavoidable impacts to wetland resources. Such impacts may include (but are not limited to) conversion to subsurface drains, placement of fill or building of structures within the wetland, and channelization or removal of materials from the streambed. All wetlands and watercourses (whether ephemeral, intermittent, or perennial) should be retained and provided with substantial setbacks to enable preservation of the riparian and aquatic values/functions for the benefit of on-site and off-site wildlife. CDFW recommends the DEIR include mitigation measures to compensate for unavoidable wetland impacts, including loss of function and value.
 - b) The Commission's Water policy guides CDFW to ensure the quantity and quality of the waters of this state should be apportioned and maintained respectively so as to produce and sustain maximum numbers of fish and wildlife; to provide maximum protection and enhancement of fish and wildlife and their habitat; encourage and support programs to maintain or restore a high quality of the waters of this state, and prevent the degradation thereof caused by pollution and contamination; and endeavor to keep as much water as possible open and accessible to the public for the use and enjoyment of fish and wildlife (see <http://www.fgc.ca.gov/policy/>). CDFW recommends avoidance of Project-related practices and structures that use excessive amounts of water and minimization of impacts that negatively affect water quality, to the maximum extent feasible.
- 7) Biological Baseline Assessment. To provide a complete assessment of the flora and fauna within and adjacent to the project area, with emphasis upon identifying endangered,

threatened, sensitive, regionally and locally unique species, and sensitive habitats, the DEIR should include the following information:

- a) Information on the regional setting that is critical to an assessment of environmental impacts, with special emphasis on resources that are rare or unique to the region (CEQA Guidelines § 15125[c]);
- b) A thorough, recent, floristic-based assessment of special status plants and natural communities, following CDFW's *Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Natural Communities* (see <http://www.dfg.ca.gov/habcon/plant/>);
- c) An assessment of the presence of rare/listed plant species conducted at the appropriate time of year. Under Section 1913(c) of the NPPA, the owner of land where a rare or endangered native plant is growing is required to notify the CDFW at least 10 days in advance of changing the land use, to allow for salvage of rare or endangered plants;
- d) Floristic, alliance- and/or association-based mapping and vegetation impact assessments conducted at the Project site and within the neighboring vicinity. *The Manual of California Vegetation*, second edition, should be used to inform this mapping and assessment to fully allow CDFW to comment on Project impact significance to vegetative communities (Sawyer et al. 2009³). Adjoining habitat areas should be included in this assessment where site activities could lead to direct or indirect impacts off-site. Habitat mapping at the alliance level will help establish baseline vegetation conditions;
- e) A complete, recent, assessment of the biological resources associated with each habitat type on site and within adjacent areas that could also be affected by the Project. CDFW's California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDDB) in Sacramento should be contacted to obtain current information on any previously reported sensitive species and habitat. CDFW recommends that CNDDDB Field Survey Forms be completed and submitted to CNDDDB to document survey results. Online forms can be obtained and submitted at http://www.dfg.ca.gov/biogeodata/cnddb/submitting_data_to_cnddb.asp;
- f) A complete, recent assessment of rare, threatened, and endangered, and other sensitive species on site and within the area of potential effect, including California SSC and California Fully Protected Species (Fish and Game Code §§ 3511, 4700, 5050 and 5515). Species to be addressed should include all those which meet the CEQA definition (see CEQA Guidelines § 15380). Impacts to California species of special concern (SSC) should be considered a significant direct and cumulative adverse effect under CEQA without implementing appropriate avoid and/or mitigation measures (CEQA Guidelines §§ 15064, 15065, 15125[c] and 15380). CDFW recommends that the DEIR include a full evaluation of potential direct and indirect impacts to SSC from construction and operation of the Project. Seasonal variations in use of the project area should also be addressed. Focused species-specific surveys, conducted at the appropriate time of year and time of day when the sensitive species are active or otherwise identifiable, are required. Acceptable species-specific survey procedures should be developed in consultation with CDFW and FWS; and,

³Sawyer, J. O., Keeler-Wolf, T., and Evens J.M. 2009. A manual of California Vegetation, 2nd ed. ISBN 978-0-943460-49-9.

- g) A recent, wildlife and rare plant survey. CDFW generally considers biological field assessments for wildlife to be valid for a one-year period and assessments for rare plants may be considered valid for a period of up to three years. Some aspects of the proposed Project may warrant periodic updated surveys for certain sensitive taxa, particularly if build-out could occur over a protracted period, or in phases.
- 8) Biological Direct, Indirect and Cumulative Impacts. To provide a thorough discussion of direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts expected to adversely affect biological resources, with specific measures to offset such impacts, the following should be addressed in the DEIR:
- a) A discussion of potential adverse impacts from lighting, noise, human activity, exotic species, and drainage. The latter subject should address Project-related changes on drainage patterns and downstream of the Project site; the volume, velocity and frequency of existing and post-Project surface flows; polluted runoff; soil erosion and/or sedimentation in streams and water bodies; and, post-Project fate of runoff from the Project site. The discussion should also address the proximity of the extraction activities to the water table, whether dewatering would be necessary and the potential resulting impacts on the habitat (if any) supported by the groundwater. Mitigation measures proposed to alleviate such impacts should be included;
 - b) A discussion regarding indirect Project impacts on biological resources, including resources in nearby public lands, open space, adjacent natural habitats, riparian ecosystems, and any designated and/or proposed or existing reserve lands (e.g., preserve lands associated with a Natural Community Conservation Plan (NCCP, Fish and G .Code § 2800 et. seq.). Impacts on, and maintenance of, wildlife corridor/movement areas, including access to undisturbed habitats in adjacent areas, should be fully evaluated in the DEIR;
 - c) An analysis of impacts from land use designations and zoning located nearby or adjacent to natural areas that may inadvertently contribute to wildlife-human interactions. A discussion of possible conflicts and mitigation measures to reduce these conflicts should be included in the environmental document; and,
 - d) A cumulative effects analysis, as described under CEQA Guidelines section 15130. General and specific plans, as well as past, present, and anticipated future projects, should be analyzed relative to their impacts on similar plant communities and wildlife habitats.
- 9) Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation for Sensitive Plants. The DEIR should include measures to fully avoid and otherwise protect sensitive plant communities from Project-related direct and indirect impacts. CDFW considers these communities to be imperiled habitats having both local and regional significance. Plant communities, alliances, and associations with a statewide ranking of S-1, S-2, S-3 and S-4 should be considered sensitive and declining at the local and regional level. These ranks can be obtained by querying the CNDDDB and are included in *The Manual of California Vegetation* (Sawyer et al. 2009).
- 10) Compensatory Mitigation. For any impacts that have been adequately demonstrated to be unavoidable, CDFW believes that the City should require a scientifically rigorous monitoring and management program as part of the Project's CEQA mitigation, monitoring and reporting program (MMRP) that would include adaptive management strategies (Public Resources

Code 21081.6 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15097). The DEIR should include mitigation measures for adverse Project-related impacts to sensitive plants, animals, and habitats. Mitigation measures should emphasize avoidance and reduction of Project impacts. For unavoidable impacts, on-site habitat restoration or enhancement should be discussed in detail. If on-site mitigation is not feasible, or would not be biologically viable and therefore not adequately mitigate the loss of biological functions and values, off-site mitigation through habitat creation and/or acquisition and preservation in perpetuity should be addressed. Areas proposed as mitigation lands should be protected in perpetuity with a conservation easement, financial assurance and dedicated to a qualified entity for long-term management and monitoring. Under Government Code section 65967, the lead agency must exercise due diligence in reviewing the qualifications of a governmental entity, special district, or nonprofit organization to effectively manage and steward land, water, or natural resources on mitigation lands it approves.

- 11) Long-Term Management of Mitigation Lands. For proposed preservation and/or restoration, the DEIR should include measures to protect the targeted habitat values from direct and indirect negative impacts in perpetuity. The objective should be to offset the Project-induced qualitative and quantitative losses of wildlife habitat values. Issues that should be addressed include (but are not limited to) restrictions on access, proposed land dedications, monitoring and management programs, control of illegal dumping, water pollution, and increased human intrusion. An appropriate non-wasting endowment should be set aside to provide for long-term management of mitigation lands. Areas proposed as mitigation should have a conservation easement and be dedicated to an entity, which has been approved to hold/manage lands.
- 12) Nesting Birds. To avoid impacts to nesting birds, the DEIR should require that clearing of vegetation and construction occur outside of the peak avian breeding season, which generally runs from February 1st through September 1st (as early as January 1 for some raptors). If avoidance of the avian breeding season is not feasible, a qualified biologist with experience in conducting bird breeding surveys should conduct weekly bird surveys for nesting birds within three days prior to the work in the area and ensure that no nesting birds in the project area would be impacted by the Project. If an active nest is identified, a buffer shall be established between the construction activities and the nest so that nesting activities are not interrupted. The buffer should be a minimum width of 300-feet (500-feet for raptors), be delineated by temporary fencing, and remain in effect if construction is occurring or until the nest is no longer active. No Project construction shall occur within the fenced nest zone until the young have fledged, are no longer being fed by the parents, have left the nest, and will no longer be impacted by the Project. Reductions in the nest buffer distance may be appropriate depending on the avian species involved, ambient levels of human activity, screening vegetation, or possibly other factors.
- 13) Translocation/Salvage of Plants and Animal Species. Translocation and transplantation is the process of moving an individual from the Project site and permanently moving it to a new location. CDFW generally does not support the use of, translocation or transplantation as the primary mitigation strategy for unavoidable impacts to rare, threatened, or endangered plant or animal species. Studies have shown that these efforts are experimental and the outcome unreliable. CDFW has found that permanent preservation and management of habitat capable of supporting these species is often a more effective long-term strategy for conserving sensitive plants and animals and their habitats.
- 14) Move Out of Harm's Way. The proposed Project is anticipated to result in clearing of natural habitats that support many species of indigenous wildlife. To avoid direct mortality to wildlife,

we recommend that a qualified biological monitor approved by CDFW be on-site prior to and during ground and habitat disturbing activities to move out of harm's way special status species or other wildlife of low mobility that would be injured or killed by grubbing or Project-related construction activities. It should be noted that the temporary relocation of on-site wildlife does not constitute effective mitigation for the purposes of offsetting Project impacts associated with habitat loss. If the Project requires species to be removed, disturbed, or otherwise handled, we recommend that the DEIR clearly identify that the designated entity shall obtain all appropriate state and federal permits.

- 15) Wildlife Movement and Connectivity. The project area supports significant biological resources and contains habitat connections that facilitate local and regional movement across the broader landscape, sustaining both transitory and permanent wildlife populations. The Project could impact wildlife movement from direct or indirect Project-related activities such as grading, lighting, noise, dust, and increased human activity that may displace wildlife. The DEIR should evaluate on-site features that contribute to habitat connectivity, evaluate Project impacts, and include measures to protect/maintain those resources.

- 16) Revegetation/Restoration Plan. Plans for restoration and re-vegetation should be prepared by persons with expertise in southern California ecosystems and native plant restoration techniques. Plans should identify the assumptions used to develop the proposed restoration strategy. Each plan should include, at a minimum: (a) the location of restoration sites and assessment of appropriate reference sites; (b) the plant species to be used, sources of local propagules, container sizes, and seeding rates; (c) a schematic depicting the mitigation area; (d) a local seed and cuttings and planting schedule; (e) a description of the irrigation methodology; (f) measures to control exotic vegetation on site; (g) specific success criteria; (h) a detailed monitoring program; (i) contingency measures should the success criteria not be met; and (j) identification of the party responsible for meeting the success criteria and providing for conservation of the mitigation site in perpetuity. Monitoring of restoration areas should extend across a sufficient time frame to ensure that the new habitat is established, self-sustaining, and capable of surviving drought.
 - a) CDFW recommends that local on-site propagules from the project area and nearby vicinity be collected and used for restoration purposes. On-site seed collection should be initiated soon to accumulate sufficient propagule material for subsequent use in future years. On-site vegetation mapping at the alliance and/or association level should be used to develop appropriate restoration goals and local plant palettes. Reference areas should be identified to help guide restoration efforts. Specific restoration plans should be developed for various Project components as appropriate.

 - b) Restoration objectives should include providing special habitat elements where feasible to benefit key wildlife species. These physical and biological features can include, for example, retention of woody material, logs, snags, rocks and brush piles (see Mayer and Laudenslayer, 1988⁴, for a more detailed discussion of special habitat elements).

We appreciate the opportunity to comment on the NOP for the Calleguas-Las Virgenes Municipal Water District(s) Interconnection Project. Questions regarding this letter and further coordination on these issues should be directed to Ms. Jamie Jackson, Senior Environmental

⁴Mayer, K. E. and W. F. Laudenslayer, Jr. 1988. Editors: A guide to wildlife habitats of California. State of California, The Resources Agency, Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, Sacramento, CA.

Mr. Bergh
December 7, 2018
Page 9 of 9

Scientist (Specialist), at (805) 382-6906 or jamie.jackson@wildlife.ca.gov.

Sincerely,



Erinn Wilson
Environmental Program Manager I

ec: Randy F. Rodriguez, CDFW, Los Alamitos
Sarah Rains, CDFW, Thousand Oaks
Office of Planning and Research, State Clearinghouse, Sacramento
Steve Henry, UFWA Ventura, steve_henry@fws.gov

From: Toan Duong [<mailto:TDUONG@dpw.lacounty.gov>]

Sent: Wednesday, December 12, 2018 3:10 PM

To: Eric Bergh <EBergh@calleguas.com>

Cc: Jose Suarez <JSUAREZ@dpw.lacounty.gov>; Long Thang <LTHANG@dpw.lacounty.gov>; Giles Coon <GCOON@dpw.lacounty.gov>

Subject: CALLEGUAS MWD / LAS VIRGENES MWD INTERCONNECTION PROJECT NOP

Mr. Bergh,

**NOTICE OF PREPARATION OF A
DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT
CALLEGUAS MWD / LAS VIRGENES MWD INTERCONNECTION PROJECT**

The Los Angeles County Public Works (LACPW) received the Notice of Preparation (NOP) of a Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) and Initial Study dated October 31, 2018 for the subject project. There were no clear due date on the NOP and LACPW reviewed the initial study within 30 days of receiving it. Please accept this email as LACPW comments for this project. Also a signed letter from LACPW with the same content will be sent under separate cover.

To improve water reliability, Calleguas Municipal Water District (CMWD) and the Las Virgenes Municipal Water District (LVMWD) propose to interconnect their water systems. The project spans both Los Angeles County and Ventura County. There will be new connections between existing water supply pipes, new pump and pressure regulating stations, and new water supply pipes. There is also potential discharge to existing local sewer or storm drain facilities.

The Los Angeles County Consolidated Sewer Maintenance District (CSMD) is responsible for the maintenance of the local sewers within the project area and the Los Angeles County Flood Control District (LACFCD) is responsible for the maintenance of the local storm drains within the project area. The proposed LVMWD interconnection alignment along Lindero Canyon Road from the Ventura/Los Angeles County line to Thousand Oaks Boulevard as shown in Figure 4 will cross several LACFCD storm drains. Maps of existing storm drain and sewer systems are available online at the following links:

<https://dpw.lacounty.gov/fcd/StormDrain/index.cfm>

<https://dpw.lacounty.gov/smd/sewernetwork/>

The following comments from LACPW are for your consideration:

1. If the project proposes any new connection to existing LACFCD/CSMD owned storm drain/sewer facilities, or if the project proposes to construct new storm drain/sewer facilities that are intended to be transferred to the LACFCD or CSMD for maintenance upon completion, or if the project creates an impact to the existing storm drain/sewer systems, a permit from LACPW is required prior to construction. Plans must be submitted to LACPW for review and approval. Contact LACPW, Land Development Division, Permits Section for submittal requirements and permit fees at (626) 458-3129.
2. Page 6, Section 1.4, Operation, Item 3 states "Discharge the water into an existing sewer or storm drain facility, if water loses disinfection residual and cannot be delivered to customers."

Page 30, Section 2.9, Hydrology and Water Quality, Item e indicates that the proposed project would have "no impact" on the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems.

Page 37, Section 2.17, Utilities and Service Systems, Item e indicates that the proposed project would have "no impact" on the capacity of existing sewer systems.

We cannot substantiate the initial study findings for both Sections 2.9 and 2.17. The DEIR should provide discussion on impacts for both sections and provide mitigations as needed should any of LACFCD/CSMD facilities be affected. The discussion should address the capacity of the existing local storm drain and sewer systems that may be used for the project operation. An approved hydrology study and/or sewer area study from LACPW is required.

If you have any questions regarding comment Nos. 1 and 2, please contact Mr. Long Thang of Public Works' Stormwater Management Division at (626) 458-5119.

We request the opportunity to review the future environmental document when it is available. If you have any other questions or require additional information, please contact me or Mr. Jose Suarez of LACPW's Land Development Division at (626) 458-4921.

Thank you.

Toan Duong
Civil Engineer
Los Angeles County Public Works
Office: (626) 458-4921

APPENDIX C

MITIGATION MONITORING & REPORTING PROGRAM

MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING

Section 15097(a) of the State Guidelines for the Implementation of the California Environmental Quality Act and Section 21081.6 of the Public Resources Code, requires the lead agency (CMWD) to adopt a monitoring program to ensure mitigation measures are complied with during implementation of the project. In compliance with these requirements, a Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program Implementation Table is attached. This Table identifies the timing, monitoring methods, responsibility and compliance verification method for all mitigation measures identified in this EIR. Monitoring would be conducted by the CMWD's construction inspectors and qualified specialists under contract to the CMWD.

**CALLEGUAS MWD-LAS VIRGENES MWD INTERCONNECTION PROJECT
MITIGATION MONITORING & REPORTING PROGRAM – IMPLEMENTATION TABLE**

Mitigation Measure	Implementation Timing	Monitoring Methods	Monitoring Frequency	Party Responsible for Monitoring	Method of Compliance Verification	Verification of Compliance		
						Signature	Date	Remarks
AIR QUALITY								
MM AQ-1: Applicable construction mitigation measures listed in Section 7.4 of the VCAPCD Air Quality Assessment Guidelines and applicable Best Available Control Measures listed in SCAQMD Rule 403 would be implemented.	During all project construction activities	The construction inspector will ensure measures are implemented	Daily during construction activities	Calleguas Municipal Water District and Las Virgenes Municipal Water District	CMWD or LVMWD staff will review monitoring reports			
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES								
MM BIO-1: Aquatic Reptile Surveys and Exclusion Measures. Focused surveys for western pond turtle and two-striped garter snake shall be conducted in Lindero Creek adjacent to the PS/PRS site no more than seven days prior to any earthwork or vegetation removal. If any of these species are detected, exclusion fencing (Ertec special-status species fencing, or equivalent) shall be installed along the eastern boundary of the temporary construction easement area near Lindero Creek.	No more than 7 days prior to the initiation of vegetation removal or earthwork at the PS/PRS site	The construction inspector will ensure surveys are completed and fencing is installed (if needed)	Fencing (if needed) will be monitored weekly to ensure its integrity	Calleguas Municipal Water District	CMWD staff will review monitoring reports			

**CALLEGUAS MWD-LAS VIRGENES MWD INTERCONNECTION PROJECT
MITIGATION MONITORING & REPORTING PROGRAM – IMPLEMENTATION TABLE**

Mitigation Measure	Implementation Timing	Monitoring Methods	Monitoring Frequency	Party Responsible for Monitoring	Method of Compliance Verification	Verification of Compliance		
						Signature	Date	Remarks
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES (Continued)								
<p>MM BIO-2: Breeding Migratory Bird Avoidance Measures. Vegetation removal and pipeline installation and related construction activity adjacent to tree windrows or native vegetation shall avoid the migratory bird and raptor breeding season (February 15 to August 15).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If construction in these areas cannot be avoided during this period, a nest survey within the area of impact and a 200 foot buffer for passerines and any available raptor nesting areas within 500 feet shall be conducted by a qualified biologist no earlier than 14 days and no later than 5 days prior to any native habitat removal or ground disturbance to determine if any nests are present. • If an active nest is discovered during the survey, a buffer of 200 feet for migratory birds or 500 feet for raptors (or as determined by the biologist based on a field assessment) shall be established around the nest. The buffer area may be reduced if nest monitoring by a qualified biologist indicates construction activities are not adversely affecting nesting success. No construction activity shall occur within the buffer area until a biologist determines that the nest is abandoned, or fledglings are adequately independent from the adults. 	<p>Prior to any vegetation removal or earthwork near tree windrows or native vegetation, if conducted between February 15 and August 15</p>	<p>The construction inspector will ensure surveys are completed as needed and construction does not occur with active nest buffer areas</p>	<p>Daily, if active nests are found</p>	<p>Calleguas Municipal Water District and Las Virgenes Municipal Water District</p>	<p>CMWD or LVMWD staff will review monitoring reports</p>			

**CALLEGUAS MWD-LAS VIRGENES MWD INTERCONNECTION PROJECT
MITIGATION MONITORING & REPORTING PROGRAM – IMPLEMENTATION TABLE**

Mitigation Measure	Implementation Timing	Monitoring Methods	Monitoring Frequency	Party Responsible for Monitoring	Method of Compliance Verification	Verification of Compliance		
						Signature	Date	Remarks
NOISE								
<p>MM N-1. The project shall comply with applicable municipal codes restricting nighttime construction work:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obtain a permit for nighttime (after 7 p.m.) pipeline tie-in work to the Lindero Feeder No. 2 from the City of Thousand Oaks Public Works Director in accordance with Section 8-11.01 of the City's Municipal Code. • Obtain written permission from the Westlake Village City Manager for nighttime (after 7 p.m.) pipeline tie-in work to the LVMWD potable water system in accordance with Section 4.4.050(D) of the City's Municipal Code. 	<p>Contact the affected city official at least two weeks prior to any planned nighttime work within the cities of Thousand Oaks or Westlake Village</p>	<p>CMWD staff will ensure permission is obtained from affected cities prior to any nighttime work</p>	<p>Initially, prior to nighttime work</p>	<p>Calleguas Municipal Water District (Thousand Oaks) and Las Virgenes Municipal Water District (Westlake Village)</p>	<p>CMWD and LVMWD staff will review city documentation granting permission for nighttime work</p>			

**CALLEGUAS MWD-LAS VIRGENES MWD INTERCONNECTION PROJECT
MITIGATION MONITORING & REPORTING PROGRAM – IMPLEMENTATION TABLE**

Mitigation Measure	Implementation Timing	Monitoring Methods	Monitoring Frequency	Party Responsible for Monitoring	Method of Compliance Verification	Verification of Compliance		
						Signature	Date	Remarks
CULTURAL RESOURCES								
<p>MM CR-1. The following mitigation measures are consistent with the guidelines of the State Office of Historic Preservation and shall be implemented during project construction.</p> <p>A worker cultural resources sensitivity program shall be implemented for all project components. Prior to any ground-disturbing activity, a qualified archeologist shall provide an initial sensitivity training session to all affected CMWD and LVMWD staff, contractors, subcontractors, and other workers prior to their involvement in any ground-disturbing activities, with subsequent training sessions to accommodate new personnel becoming involved in the project. The sensitivity program shall address the cultural sensitivity of the affected site and how to identify these types of resources; specific procedures to be followed in the event of an inadvertent discovery; safety procedures when working with monitors; and consequences in the event of non-compliance.</p>	Prior to any ground disturbing activities	The construction inspector will ensure all construction workers attend the cultural resources sensitivity program	Weekly, or as needed to ensure all workers attend the cultural resources sensitivity program	Calleguas Municipal Water District	CMWD staff will review attendance records			

**CALLEGUAS MWD-LAS VIRGENES MWD INTERCONNECTION PROJECT
MITIGATION MONITORING & REPORTING PROGRAM – IMPLEMENTATION TABLE**

Mitigation Measure	Implementation Timing	Monitoring Methods	Monitoring Frequency	Party Responsible for Monitoring	Method of Compliance Verification	Verification of Compliance		
						Signature	Date	Remarks
CULTURAL RESOURCES (Continued)								
If human remains are unearthed, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. CMWD and LVMWD shall be immediately notified of any human remains found. If the remains are determined to be of Native American descent, the coroner has 24 hours to notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC).	During ground disturbance	The construction inspector will inform the project engineer of such a discovery and CMWD and/or LVMWD staff will ensure proper notifications are made	Weekly during ground disturbance	Calleguas Municipal Water District	CMWD staff will document notifications and findings in writing			

PART I – BID INFORMATION, FORMS, PROPOSAL AND GENERAL PROVISIONS

NOTICE INVITING SEALED PROPOSALS (BIDS) Calleguas-LVMWD Interconnection Project

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Board of Directors of Las Virgenes Municipal Water District (District) invites and will receive sealed proposals (bids) up to the hour of **3:00PM** on **August 12, 2020**, for furnishing the work described in the contract documents. Bids received after the time stated in the Call for Bids will not be accepted and will be returned, unopened, to the bidder. The time shall be determined by the time on the receptionist telephone console in our Headquarters lobby. Proposals will be publicly opened and read aloud at the office of the District, 4232 Las Virgenes Road, Calabasas, California 91302. Said bids shall conform to and be responsive to the Specifications and Contract Documents for said work as heretofore approved by the District.

Precautions are being taken by the District in response to the novel coronavirus and COVID-19 outbreak in order to protect employees, customers, and our partners. Until further notice, the District is suspending in-person meetings relating to bids (including public bid openings, the hand-delivery of bids by company employees, and in-person pre-bid meetings) to reduce the number of people coming into District facilities.

This policy is effective, Monday, April 6, 2020, and remains in force until further notice. All bids must be sent by mail. Bidders must allow enough time for bids to be delivered to the District by the due date. All submittals will be time stamped as soon as they are received. Bids received after the due date and time may be deemed non-responsive and excluded from consideration. The District is now also allowing proposals to be dropped into a mail box outside the front entrance doors to the main building (4232 Las Virgenes Rd.) This mail box is checked every morning, and will also be checked several times throughout the bid due date. All bids are to be received by the deadline, **3:00pm** on **August 12, 2020**. Bids being sent by mail must allow sufficient time for delivery, to District headquarters, by the deadline. It is also recommended to specify “**Calleguas-LVMWD Interconnection Project**”, somewhere on the envelope to ensure prompt timestamping.

Pre-bid meetings and other meetings associated with the bidding process will be held via telephone conference and/or through web enabled video conference. Details for these meetings will be provided on bid announcements specific to each project.

A **mandatory** pre-bid meeting will be conducted at **9:00AM** on **July 22, 2020**. The meeting will be conducted via web-enabled conference. Attendance at the pre-bid conference is a condition precedent to submittal of the bid and the District will not consider a bid from any bidder not represented at the pre-bid conference. Register in advance for this meeting: <https://zoom.us/meeting/register/tJAsceGspzkgGdUJLO5x54r8KeKBpDYJuQgU>. After registering, you will receive a confirmation email containing information about joining the meeting. Questions may be directed to Oliver Slosser, P.E., at (818) 585-7123 or oslosser@lvmwd.com.

Sets of contract documents may be downloaded for free by going to <http://www.LVMWD.com/Ebidboard> and following the links to this project.

In order to be placed on the plan holder's list, contractors shall register for free as a document holder for this project on Ebidboard by going to www.LVMWD.com/Ebidboard and following the links to this project. Addendum notifications will be issued through Ebidboard.com but may also be provided by calling the District's Project Manager. Although Ebidboard will fax and/or email all notifications to registered plan holders after the District uploads the information, Bidders are responsible for obtaining all addenda and updated contract documents.

Each bid must be on the District bid form and shall be sealed and filed with the secretary of the District at or before the time stated in the Notice.

No Contractor or Subcontractor may be listed on a bid proposal for a public works project submitted on or after March 1, 2015 unless registered with the Department of Industrial Relations pursuant to Labor Code section 1725.5. No Contractor or Subcontractor may be awarded a contract for public work on a public works project awarded on or after April 1, 2015 unless registered with the Department of Industrial Relations pursuant to Labor Code section 1725.5. Effective January 1, 2016, no Contractor or Subcontractor may perform on a contract for public work on a public works project unless registered with the Department of Industrial Relations pursuant to Labor Code section 1725.5. This project is subject to compliance monitoring and enforcement by the DIR.

All terms and conditions contained in the Specifications and Contract Documents shall become part of the contract. The Board of Directors of Las Virgenes Municipal Water District reserves the right to reject any and all bids and to waive any and all irregularities in any bid. No bidder may withdraw his bid after the said time for bid openings until 60-days thereafter or until the District has made a final award to the successful bidder or has rejected all bids, whichever event first occurs.

The Board of Directors of the District reserves the right to select the schedule(s) under which the bids are to be compared and contract(s) awarded.

BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNING BODY OF
LAS VIRGENES MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

Dated

Charles Caspary
Secretary of the Board