LAS VIRGENES - TRIUNFO
JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY
AGENDA

4232 Las Virgenes Road, Calabasas CA 91302

CLOSING TIME FOR AGENDA IS 8:30 A.M. ON THE TUESDAY PRECEDING THE MEETING. GOVERNMENT CODE SECTION 54954.2 PROHIBITS TAKING ACTION ON ITEMS NOT ON POSTED AGENDA UNLESS AN EMERGENCY, AS DEFINED IN GOVERNMENT CODE SECTION 54956.5 EXISTS OR UNLESS OTHER REQUIREMENTS OF GOVERNMENT CODE SECTION 54954.2(B) ARE MET.

5:00 PM January 4, 2016

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

A Minutes: Special JPA Meeting of November 30, 2015 (Pg. 3)

Approve

5 ACTION ITEMS

A 2016 JPA Board Meeting Calendar: Reschedule October Meeting (Pg. 9)

Consider cancelling the regular JPA Board meeting on October 3, 2016, and rescheduling the meeting for an alternate date.

B Farm Sprayfield Operation and Maintenance: Renewal of Agreement (Pg. 12)

Authorize the Administering Agent/General Manager to execute a one-year agreement with W. Litten Land Preparation for the operation and maintenance of the Rancho Las Virgenes Farm, in an amount not to exceed $250,000.

C Centrate Equalization Tank Project: Adoption of Mitigated Negative Declaration and Call for Bids (Pg. 28)

Adopt the Mitigated Negative Declaration, including a Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program; authorize the Administering Agent/General Manager to file a Notice of Determination with the Los Angeles County Recorder; and authorize a Call for Bids for the Centrate Equalization Tank Project.

D Rancho Energy Recovery System: Power Purchase Agreement Amendment No. 2 (Pg. 110)

Authorize the Administering Agent/General Manager to execute proposed Amendment No. 2 to the Agreement for Energy Recovery Services with CHPCE Las Virgenes, LLC.

E Recycled Water Seasonal Storage Plan of Action and Tapia NPDES Permit Renewal: Communications and Public Outreach Pg. 114)

Authorize the Administering Agent/General Manager to execute a Professional Services Agreement with Katz & Associates for communication and outreach services, in an amount not to exceed $100,000, for the Recycled Water Seasonal Storage Plan of Action and Tapia NPDES Permit renewal; and appropriate $100,000 to fund the work.

6 BOARD COMMENTS

7 ADMINISTERING AGENT/GENERAL MANAGER REPORT

8 FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS

9 INFORMATION ITEMS

A Woodland Hills Water Recycling Project: Project Status Report for Preliminary Design and Environmental Review (Pg. 126)

10 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

11 CLOSED SESSION

A Conference with District Counsel – Existing Litigation (Government Code Section 54956.9(a)):

Las Virgenes - Triunfo Joint Powers Authority v. United States Environmental Protection Agency and Heal the Bay, Inc. v. Lisa P. Jackson

12 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 – TRIUNFO
JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY
MINUTES

5:00 PM November 30, 2015

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag was led by Chair James Wall.

1. CALL TO ORDER AND ROLL CALL

The meeting was called to order at **5:00 p.m.** by Chair James Wall in the Board Room at Las Virgenes Municipal Water District headquarters at 4232 Las Virgenes Road in Calabasas, California, and teleconference location at 31755 Bedfordhurst Court, Westlake Village, California. Josie Guzman, Clerk of the Board, conducted the roll call.

Present: Director(s): Caspary, Lewitt, McReynolds, Paule, Polan (via teleconference location), Renger, and Wall
Absent: Director(s): Iceland, Orkney, and Peterson

2. APPROVAL OF AGENDA

Administering Agent/General Manager David Pedersen stated there was no update for Closed Session Item 12A, and he recommended that it be removed from the agenda.

Director McReynolds moved to approve the agenda as amended. Motion seconded by Director Lewitt. Motion carried by the following roll call vote:

AYES: Caspary, Lewitt, McReynolds, Paule, Polan, Renger, and Wall.
NOES: None.
ABSENT: Iceland, Orkney, and Peterson.

3. PUBLIC COMMENTS

None.

4. CONSENT CALENDAR

A Minutes: Regular JPA Meeting of November 2, 2015: Approve

Director Polan requested a correction to the Minutes of the Regular JPA Meeting of November 2, 2015. He noted that he voted in favor of Item 2, Approval of Agenda as amended; however, he voted no for Consent Calendar Item 4B, Board of Directors' Code of Conduct.

Director Caspary moved to approve the Consent Calendar consisting of the Minutes of the Regular JPA Meeting of November 2, 2015, as corrected. Motion seconded by Director Renger. Motion carried by the following roll call vote:

AYES: Caspary, Lewitt, McReynolds, Paule, Polan, Renger, and Wall.
NOES: None.
ABSENT: Iceland, Orkney, and Peterson.

5. ILLUSTRATIVE AND/OR VERBAL PRESENTATION AGENDA ITEMS

A Recycled Water Seasonal Storage Project: Basis of Design Status

Administering Agent/General Manager David Pedersen provided a summary of the Recycled Water Seasonal Storage Project Basis of Design Workshop held on November 2, 2015. He stated that the consultant from Montgomery Watson Harza was working on the technical review for Scenarios 4 and 5, and another workshop would be scheduled in mid to late January 2016.

B Annual Financial Statements and Independent Auditor's Report for Fiscal Year 2014-15.

Receive and file the financial statements and independent audit for Fiscal Year 2014-15.

Ken Pun, representing Pun & McGeady LLP, provided a PowerPoint presentation of the Annual Financial Statements and Independent Auditor's Report for the Year Ended June 30, 2015.

Administering Agent/General Manager David Pedersen responded to a question regarding insurance coverage by stating that the District's insurance broker provides an annual risk assessment review and recommends appropriate insurance coverage. He indicated he would provide additional information regarding insurance coverage limits at the next Board meeting.

A discussion ensued regarding the auditor's review of the JPA allocation based on the current JPA agreement to ensure it is properly allocated, and clarification on the JPA investment policy for investments in time deposits and repurchase agreements.

Director Caspary moved to receive and file Item 5B as presented. Motion seconded by Director Lewitt. Motion carried by the following roll call vote:

AYES: Caspary, Lewitt, McReynolds, Paule, Polan, Renger, and Wall.
NOES: None.
ABSENT: Iceland, Orkney, and Peterson.

6. ACTION ITEMS

A Rancho Agitator Conveyor Frame Replacement: Purchase Order

Authorize the General Manager to issue a purchase order to BDP Industries, Inc., in the amount of $41,500 for the purchase of a new conveyor frame for Agitator No. 1.

Administering Agent/General Manager David Pedersen presented the report.

A discussion ensued regarding corrosion control and the purchase of the custom agitator conveyor frame, which is proprietary equipment purchased through BDP Industries, Inc.

Director Paule moved to approve Item 6A as presented. Motion seconded by Director McReynolds. Motion carried by the following roll call vote:

AYES: Caspary, Lewitt, McReynolds, Paule, Polan, Renger, and Wall.
NOES: None.
ABSENT: Iceland, Orkney, and Peterson.

B Financial Review: First Quarter of Fiscal Year 2015-16

Receive and file the financial report for the first quarter of Fiscal Year 2015-16.

Administering Agent/General Manager David Pedersen presented the report. He responded to questions related to the reduced inflow and infiltration at the treatment plant due to drought conditions and water conservation.

Director Renger moved to approve Item 6B as presented. Motion seconded by Director Caspary. Motion carried by the following roll call vote:

AYES: Caspary, Lewitt, McReynolds, Paule, Polan, Renger, and Wall.
NOES: None.
ABSENT: Iceland, Orkney, and Peterson.

C 2016 JPA Board Meeting Calendar: Reschedule October Meeting

Consider cancelling the regular JPA Board meeting on October 3, 2016, and rescheduling the meeting for an alternate date.

Administering Agent/General Manager David Pedersen presented the report.

Following a brief discussion, it was the consensus of the Board members present to bring back this item at the January 4, 2016 meeting in order to allow input from all Board members.

7. BOARD COMMENTS

None.

8. ADMINISTERING AGENT/GENERAL MANAGER REPORT

Administering Agent/General Manager David Pedersen provided an update regarding the Recycled Water Fill Station, which would continue to operate through December. He also reported that a new high school mentorship program would begin in January with Westlake High School. He stated that ten high school students would shadow key District staff in order to gain knowledge about careers in water and wastewater, and perhaps also engineering and environmental science. He also stated that the mentors and students would share their experiences with the Board at the conclusion of the program.

9. FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS

None.

10. INFORMATION ITEMS

A Annual Supply and Delivery Sodium Hypochlorite: Award

B Las Virgenes Scenic Corridor Completion Project: Grant of Easement to Southern California Edison

C Tapia Water Reclamation Facility NPDES Effluent Limit Exceedances: Settlement Offer No. R4-2-15-0233

A discussion ensued regarding the exceedances of chloride and sulfate limits, possibly due to the water source from the Colorado River and groundwater. Administering Agent/General Manager David Pedersen indicated that the JPA could ask the Regional Water Quality Control Board to consider some acceptance of higher limits when a different blend of water is received.

11. PUBLIC COMMENTS

None.

12. CLOSED SESSION (Item 12A was removed from the agenda.)

A Conference with District Counsel – Existing Litigation (Government Code Section 54956.9(a)):

Las Virgenes - Triunfo Joint Powers Authority v. United States Environmental Protection Agency and Heal the Bay, Inc. v. Lisa P. Jackson

12. ADJOURNMENT

Seeing no further business to come before the Board, the meeting was duly adjourned at **5:53 p.m**.

James Wall, Chair

ATTEST:

Glen Peterson, Vice Chair

January 04, 2016 LVMWD Regular Board Meeting

TO: JPA Board of Directors

FROM: General Manager

Subject : 2016 JPA Board Meeting Calendar: Reschedule October Meeting

SUMMARY:

The JPA Board regularly meets on the first Monday of each month. When the first Monday of a month falls on a JPA holiday, the Board meeting is held the following day. As previously approved by the Board, the March and September JPA Board meetings will be held at the Oak Park Library. Attached for reference is the 2016 Board Meeting Calendar.

The first Monday of October 2016 falls on the first night of Rosh Hashana. As a result, the Board may wish to consider rescheduling the meeting to avoid the conflict.

RECOMMENDATION(S):

Consider cancelling the regular JPA Board meeting on October 3, 2016, and rescheduling the meeting for an alternate date.

FISCAL IMPACT:

No

ITEM BUDGETED:

No

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

ATTACHMENTS:

2016 Board Meetings Calendar

2016 MEETING CALENDAR

JANUARY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2
3	4 JPA	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12 LV	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24 31	25	26 LV	27	28	29	30

FEBRUARY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1 JPA	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9 LV	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23 LV	24	25	26	27
28	29					

MARCH

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7 JPA Oak Park	8 LV	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22 LV	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

APRIL

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2
3	4 JPA	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12 LV	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26 LV	27	28	29	30

MAY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2 JPA	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10 LV	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24 LV	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

JUNE

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6 JPA	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14 LV	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28 LV	29	30		

= Holiday – District Offices Closed

2016 MEETING CALENDAR

JULY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2
3	4	5 JPA	6	7	8	9
10	11	12 LV	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26 LV	27	28	29	30
31						

AUGUST

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1 JPA	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9 LV	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23 LV	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

SEPTEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6 JPA Oak Park	7	8	9	10
11	12	13 LV	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27 LV	28	29	30	

OCTOBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2*	3* JPA	4*	5	6	7	8
9	10	11 LV	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25 LV	26	27	28	29
30	31					

*Rosh Hashana Oct. 3 – 4

NOVEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7 JPA	8 LV	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22 LV	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			

DECEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5 JPA	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13 LV	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27 LV	28	29	30	31

= Holiday – District Offices Closed

January 04, 2016 LVMWD Regular Board Meeting

TO: JPA Board of Directors

FROM: Resource Conservation & Public Outreach

Subject : Farm Sprayfield Operation and Maintenance: Renewal of Agreement

SUMMARY:

For the past five years, the JPA Board has authorized the Administering Agent/General Manager to execute one-year contracts with W. Litten Land Preparation (Litten), in annual amounts not to exceed $250,000, for the operation and maintenance of the JPA's Rancho Las Virgenes Farm. Litten provides effluent disposal services at the Farm as required by the NPDES permit for the Tapia Water Reclamation Facility including planting and harvesting of crops for nutrient removal as required by Part 503 of the EPA Biosolids Rule, management of the irrigation system for the sprayfields, maintenance of catch basins to prevent off-site runoff and general upkeep of the facility.

In 2015, Litten's contract expense was approximately $207,350, or 17% below the budgeted amount of $250,000. The lower cost in the last two years was primarily driven by the the reduced need for effluent disposal due to the higher demand for recycled water caused by the drought. Litton proposes to provide the services for another year using the same unit costs as for the last five years. Attached for reference is a summary of the cost to operate and maintain the Rancho Las Virgenes Farm for the past 10 years.

RECOMMENDATION(S):

Authorize the Administering Agent/General Manager to execute a one-year agreement with W. Litten Land Preparation for the operation and maintenance of the Rancho Las Virgenes Farm, in an amount not to exceed $250,000.

FISCAL IMPACT:

Yes

ITEM BUDGETED:

Yes

FINANCIAL IMPACT:

The cost of the work is not expected to exceed $250,000. Litten proposes to provide the required services using the same unit costs as for the last five years. Sufficient funds for the work are included in the adopted

Fiscal Year 2015-16 JPA Budget and will be included in the proposed budget for next fiscal year.

Prepared by: Carlos G. Reyes, Director of Resource Conservation and Public Outreach

ATTACHMENTS:

Proposed Agreement
Cost Summary

AGREEMENT

As of _____, **LAS VIRGENES MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT**, herein "DISTRICT," and **W. LITTEN LAND PREPARATION**, herein "CONTRACTOR," agree as follows:

1. Scope of Work:

   (a) This agreement sets forth the terms for the contractor to furnish **Sprayfield Operation and Maintenance Services**. The services are described on Exhibit "A".

   (b) The services required under this agreement are variable and dependent on recycled water customer demand, weather, field conditions, crop conditions, competing demands for the land, and other factors. DISTRICT is not responsible for changes in work load resulting from these variations.

   (c) CONTRACTOR assumes full responsibility for having familiarized itself with the nature and extent of the work and CONTRACTOR has visited the areas and correlated observations with the requirements of the agreement.

2. Term:

   This agreement is for one year, beginning _____. This agreement may be extended by mutual agreement.

3. Consideration:

   (a) DISTRICT will make monthly payments to CONTRACTOR as set forth on Exhibit "B".

   (b) DISTRICT shall pay CONTRACTOR upon receipt of a monthly invoice for types of work performed and hours worked. The payment will be for actual time worked as directed by DISTRICT to accomplish needed tasks. The Contractor shall present a demand for payment no later than the 25th day of the month following the month for which payment is sought. The District's check for payment shall be mailed.

   (c) DISTRICT may retain sums sufficient to cover unpaid claims. DISTRICT shall deduct from billings and shall not pay the following:

      i. Charges attributable to work that have, in the opinion of the DISTRICT, not been performed or have been improperly performed by CONTRACTOR.

      ii. Claims for extra work unless the work was approved in writing in advance by the DISTRICT.

4. Laws and Regulations:

CONTRACTOR shall give notices required by law and comply with laws pertaining to the conduct of the work. CONTRACTOR shall exercise necessary precautions for safety and environmental protection and be in compliance with statutory and regulatory. CONTRACTOR shall comply with District policies. CONTRACTOR shall be liable for all violations of the law in connection with the work.

5. Insurance:

CONTRACTOR shall not commence work without Worker's Compensation, Employer's Liability, and Liability Insurance. Insurers must be authorized to do business and have an agent for service of process in California. Excepting only the State Compensation Insurance Fund in reference to Workers' Compensation Insurance, insurers must have an "A" policyholder's rating and a financial rating of at least Class VI in accordance with the most current Best's rating.

CONTRACTOR shall furnish proof of Crime Insurance, including Employee Dishonesty/Fidelity Coverage, to protect the District against loss by theft or mysterious disappearance of property by any of the CONTRACTOR'S employees while DISTRCT property is in the care, custody or control of the CONTRACTOR. Coverage amounts shall be not less than $25,000 per employee, or $100,000 aggregate.

Limits:

General Liability: Bodily injury coverage shall be for not less than $250,000 each occurrence and not less than $500,000 aggregate.

Property damage coverage shall be for not less than $100,000 each occurrence and $500,000 aggregate.

Personal injury coverage shall be for not less than $1,000,000 aggregate.

Bodily injury, personal injury, and property damage coverage shall be in a combined single limit of not less than $1,000,000.

Automobile Liability: Bodily injury coverage shall be for not less than $500,000 each person and not less than $1,000,000 for each accident, per each occurrence.

Property damage coverage shall be for not less than $500,000 each occurrence

or

Bodily injury and property damage coverage shall be in a combined single limit of not less than $1,000,000 for each occurrence.

Employer's Liability: Bodily injury coverage by accident shall be for not less than $1,000,000 for each employee and $1,000,000 for each accident.

Bodily injury coverage by disease shall be for not less than $1,000,000 for each employee and $1,000,000 for each disease.

Workers' Compensation: In accordance with the provisions of Section 3700 of the Labor Code, CONTRACTOR shall secure the payment of compensation to all employees. CONTRACTOR shall sign and file with the DISTRICT the following certificate prior to performing the work of this contract: "I am aware of the provisions of Section 3700 of the Labor Code which require every employer to be insured against liability for workers' compensation or to undertake self-insurance in accordance with such provisions before commencing the performance of the work of this contract".

As evidence of specific insurance coverage, CONTRACTOR shall provide industry-standard ACCORD forms naming the DISTRICT as additionally insured. Said coverage shall not be amended or cancelled without giving at least 30 days advance written notice to DISTRICT. A waiver of subrogation is to be included.

6. Contractor Representative:

CONTRACTOR shall maintain a local representative who can be reached during normal working hours who is authorized to discuss matters pertaining to the agreement.

CONTRACTOR shall also provide a twenty-four (24) hour per day, seven (7) days per week emergency service phone number. Within two (2) hours after a call is made requesting CONTRACTOR perform emergency services, outside of normal business hours, CONTRACTOR shall commence the required service. DISTRICT shall not be charged any additional amount for emergency services unless the services to be provided would be billed as additional work if done in the regular course of CONTRACTOR'S performance.

7. Contractor's Responsibility for Work:

CONTRACTOR shall rebuild, repair, restore, and make good all injuries, losses or

damages to any portion of the work, facilities or the materials occasioned by any cause before its completion and acceptance and shall bear the expense thereof. Where necessary to protect the work, facilities or materials from damage, CONTRACTOR shall at his expense provide suitable drainage and erect such temporary structures as are necessary to protect the work, facilities or materials from damage. The suspension of the work or the granting of an extension of time from any cause whatever shall not relieve CONTRACTOR of his responsibility for the work and materials as herein specified. In an emergency affecting the safety of life or property, including adjoining property, CONTRACTOR, without special instructions or authorizations, shall act at his discretion to prevent such threatened loss or injury.

8. Safety:

CONTRACTOR shall be solely and completely responsible for conditions of the jobsite, including safety of persons and property during performance of the work. The right of the DISTRICT'S representative to conduct review or observation of the CONTRACTOR'S performance will not include review or observation of the adequacy of the CONTRACTOR'S safety measures in, on, or near the site.

9. Contractor's Personnel:

(a) DISTRICT may require CONTRACTOR to remove from the work site(s) any employee(s) deemed, careless, incompetent, or who is an annoyance to the public.

(b) CONTRACTOR shall publish and distribute to all employees, workers and subcontractors (hereinafter worker) a statement notifying worker that the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, or use of a controlled substance is prohibited. Any worker under the effect or residual effect of such controlled substance is considered a hazard and shall be removed from the job site immediately. This notice shall state that the worker has an obligation to abide by the terms of the agreement and to notify the CONTRACTOR in writing of any violation of a criminal drug statute occurring in the workplace or at the job site. CONTRACTOR shall notify DISTRICT of such incident and take appropriate action within thirty (30) days. CONTRACTOR is responsible to see that this requirement is included in all Subcontractor contracts.

(c) CONTRACTOR shall provide to its employees environmental, health and safety training to ensure compliance with all federal, state and local laws or regulations.

10. Assignment of Contract:

CONTRACTOR shall not assign this contract, or any right or interests hereunder,

without the prior consent in writing of the DISTRICT.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, this Agreement is executed by DISTRICT and CONTRACTOR as follows.

Las Virgenes Municipal Water District

By: _____
David W. Pedersen, Administering Agent/General Manager

Dated: _____ , 20___

W. Litten Land Preparation

By:_____
W. Dean Litten

Dated: _____ , 20___

Approved as to Form:

_____
Wayne K. Lemieux, District Counsel

EXHIBIT "A"
SCOPE OF WORK

1. WORK OBJECTIVES

Disposal of surplus recycled water at the Rancho Las Virgenes Farm (Farm) is necessary during periods of low demand, from April 15 to November 15 every year, in order to meet the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for operation of the Tapia Water Reclamation Facility (Tapia). Partially treated wastewater or biosolids may also be disposed of at the Farm should operational emergencies or upsets occur in the wastewater treatment system. The disposal of recycled water requires the planting and harvesting of crops for nutrient removal as required by Part 503 of federal biosolids regulations, maintenance of catch basins to prevent offsite runoff and general maintenance of the Farm. The work includes furnishing labor and equipment necessary to meet these permit requirements.

2. FACILITIES DESCRIPTION

A. General

Rancho Las Virgenes Farm
3700 Las Virgenes Road
Calabasas, CA 91302

The Rancho Las Virgenes Farm comprises approximately 70 acres of generally flat fields, falling off slightly to the west for positive drainage during periods of heavy rainfall. This acreage is divided into 15 separately irrigated fields, 12 of which take water through booster pumps. The farm fields are utilized primarily for seasonal waste spray of surplus recycled water. Occasionally, one or more fields is taken out of production, prepped for injection of biosolids, and then replanted after the injection process is complete. A mixture of grasses and legumes—including but not limited to fescue, rye, orchard grass, clover and alfalfa--is grown as a means of nutrient and moisture uptake and erosion control. The fields are managed with a variety of methods, including but not limited to green chopping, mowing, baling and discing.

Additionally, approximately 2 acres of hillside has been developed into a field used solely for spray application of recycled water. This area is covered with native vegetation.

Soils vary from clay loam to sandy loam.

Irrigation water is non-potable water and should not be used for drinking, washing or other uses.

B. Additional Locations

The Contractor may be requested to perform similar or associated duties on other lands. The cost to complete these requested tasks shall be based upon the unit prices contained in the bid form.

C. HOURS OF WORK AND FACILITY ACCESS

As directed, the Contractor shall perform the required work primarily during the hours of 7:30 am to 5:00 p.m. Monday through Friday. Work outside of these hours may be directed by District staff, including work in the evening and over weekends and holidays. Labor and equipment requirements vary with the season. The Contractor shall be provided all necessary keys, access cards and codes required to complete the work.

3. DISTRICT/CONTRACTOR REPRESENTATIVES

The Contractor will work with one or more designated District representatives regarding the terms and conditions of the contract. The Contractor shall designate a single representative that has the authority to act for the Contractor. Directives can be either verbal or written, although all directives requiring extra work shall be in written form only. If the Contractor acts upon direction from anyone other then the representatives named by the District, they will not be entitled to additional compensation for any work that results.

4. EQUIPMENT AND LABOR

The Contractor shall at all times furnish and maintain sufficient labor and equipment to perform the work of this contract.

“To perform the work of this contract” means that the facilities, fields and equipment will be continually maintained in the most desirable of conditions, and that water application will be maximized – when directed – with zero off-site runoff.

The Contractors equipment shall be subject to the inspection and approval of the District. There are limited areas available to the Contractor for the storage and/or maintenance of equipment and materials.

5. STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE

Irrigation is accomplished via above ground, solid-set irrigation systems constructed of District-owned steel and aluminum irrigation pipe typically arranged in a 40’ by 30’ sprinkler head spacing.

Under no circumstances can the ground be disturbed or can irrigation water be allowed to fall within the drip-line of any oak tree.

All other portions of these specifications notwithstanding, it is agreed that the intent of

this contract is to provide a level of management that will also present a pleasing and desirable appearance at all times.

The District representative:

1. Shall decide any and all questions that may arise as to claims and compensation;
2. Shall have authority to enforce and make effective such decisions and orders as the Contractor fails to promptly carry out;
3. Shall have the authority to implement alternative action either by District forces or request separate contract to accomplish the work and prevent loss or damage based upon the urgency of the conditions;
4. Shall decide any and all questions which may arise as to:
    a. The quality or acceptability of the materials furnished and the work performed.
    b. The manner of performance.
    c. The rate of performance.
    d. The interpretation of the work specifications.
    e. The acceptable fulfillment of the contract on the part of the Contractor.
5. Shall direct the work and the administration of the work.

6. MATERIALS

All materials and equipment used shall conform to District specifications.

Contractor supplied:

Caterpillar D6 dozer or equivalent
Farm utility tractors
Pick-up trucks
Flail Mower
Ring Roller
Chainsaws
Spray equipment
Weedeaters

District supplied:

John Deere 6320-L tractor
Backhoe
Crop chopper
Harvest wagon
Rotary mower
Disc
Tool bar with chisel plow attachments
PTO powered broadcast Seeder
Portable pumps – all sizes

7. TASK DESCRIPTIONS

This provides an overview of possible tasks, however, these tasks may or may not need to be accomplished, depending upon the conditions present at that time. Conditions dictating the need to perform a certain task include District recycled water customer irrigation demand, weather, sprayfield conditions, crop conditions, and competing demands for use of the land.

July through August

Dismantle irrigation pipe.
Manage vegetation, as directed, by any or all of the following methods
- Harvest and transport off fields
- Cut and leave on field
- Cut and disc into field

Improve drainage of fields as needed
- Rip soil to 24+ inches
- Develop and maintain farm ditches, mechanically and by hand

Prepare fields for planting as needed
- May include discing, rock removal, ring rolling

Seeding as needed
Set up irrigation pipe
Weed control on and off fields as directed

September through November

Operate sprayfields
- Turn water on and off, record meter readings, repair breaks, maintain equipment

Monitor field conditions to prevent runoff
Continue with vegetation and weed management

December through March

Dismantle irrigation pipe.
Pump catch basin water to fields
Remove plugs from catch basin drain outlets
Manage vegetation, as directed, by any or all of the following methods
- Harvest and transport off fields
- Cut and leave on field
- Cut and disc into field

Improve drainage of fields as needed
- Rip soil to 24+ inches
- Develop and maintain farm ditches, mechanically and by hand

Prepare fields for planting as needed
- May include discing, rock removal, ring rolling

Seeding as needed
Set up irrigation pipe

Weed control on and off fields as directed

April through June

Plug catch basin outlets to storm drain system
Operate sprayfields
    Turn water on and off, record meter readings, repair breaks, maintain equipment
Monitor field conditions to prevent runoff
Continue with vegetation and weed management

Year round activities

Maintain and repair farm equipment
Maintain roads and fences as needed
Maintain irrigation equipment
    Valve repair, sprinkler head repair, portable pump maintenance, etc.
Develop new sprayfields if land becomes available
    clearing, ripping, discing, seeding and irrigation system setup

8. FIELD CARE

The Contractor shall receive all fields, drainages, catch basins, roads and adjacent areas in good condition at the beginning of the contract. If the condition of any area found to be otherwise at the start of work, the District shall be notified in writing immediately. Necessary repairs shall not occur prior to District authorization.

At the close of the contract period, all fields, drainages, catch basins, roads and adjacent areas shall be checked by the District and shall be returned to the District in a satisfactory condition. Any area found to be in an unsatisfactory condition as a result of negligence on the part of the Contractor, as determined by the District, shall be repaired by the Contractor at no cost to the District.

9. FIELD MONITORING

Each day the Contractor is on site, the Contractor shall inspect the sprayfields for soil and crop condition and report any problems to the District.

10. FIELD MANAGEMENT

Fields will be managed to optimize the ability to accept irrigation water without runoff. Crops will be managed to eliminate weed populations and prevent weed invasion. Non-cultivated fields will be managed to eliminate weeds via well-timed fieldwork, as conditions permit, and to promote the growth and success of desired vegetation.

The Contractor shall notify the District immediately upon discovery of damage to any fields. Costs to repair fields or replace crops damaged as a result of anything other than Contractor neglect will be borne by the District. Costs to repair fields or replace

crops damaged as a result of Contractor's neglect shall be borne by the Contractor. The Contractor shall repair said damage immediately after authorization to repair has been received from the District.

11. MANAGEMENT OF ADJACENT BASINS, BERMS AND ROADS

A. BASINS

Basins will not be allowed to fill with sediments, but will always maintain an acceptable capacity below the standpipe gate to capture any excess irrigation water that might leave the field in an emergency situation.

B. BERMS

Berms will be kept clear of weeds, and managed to promote the growth of desired vegetation for erosion control.

C. ROADS

Roads will be kept clear of weeds and soil. Potholes and washouts will be repaired immediately.

12. EQUIPMENT AND IRRIGATION SYSTEMS CARE

The Contractor shall receive all equipment and irrigation systems in sound working order at the beginning of the contract. If the working order of any equipment or irrigation system component is found to be otherwise at the start of work, the District shall be notified in writing immediately. Necessary repairs shall not occur prior to District authorization.

Irrigation repairs and maintenance shall meet the requirements of DISTRICT and American Water Works Association standards and specifications pertaining to recycled water use. The District shall provide a copy of these standards for the Contractor to follow.

At the close of the contract period, all equipment and irrigation system components shall be checked by the District and shall be returned to the District in a satisfactory condition. Any equipment or system component found to be faulty as a result of negligence on the part of the Contractor, as determined by the District, shall be repaired or replaced by the Contractor at no cost to the District.

13. SYSTEMS MONITORING

The Contractor shall inspect the irrigation systems continually for broken and clogged heads, malfunctioning or leaking valves, or any other conditions that hamper the correct operation of the system or reduce irrigation or result in runoff. The Contractor shall clean and adjust irrigation heads as needed for proper coverage. Authorization must be obtained from the District before proceeding with repair work.

14. EQUIPMENT AND IRRIGATION SYSTEM MAINTENANCE, REPAIR AND OPERATION

The Contractor shall notify the District immediately upon discovery of damage to equipment and/or irrigation system components. Costs to repair or replace equipment and/or irrigation system components deteriorating due to normal wear and tear or that have been damaged by vandalism will be borne by the District. Costs to replace equipment and/or irrigation system components which have deteriorated or been damaged as a result of Contractor's neglect shall be borne by the Contractor. The Contractor shall repair said damage as soon as possible after authorization to repair has been received from the District.

Any damages resulting from a failure of the Contractor to promptly report or repair equipment or irrigation system problems will require Contractor to make repairs at his own expense. All replacement of equipment parts and irrigation system components shall be original equipment types where known. All substitutions for replacement equipment and components shall be approved by the District prior to performing the work.

Irrigation shall be performed by the use of manually operated irrigation systems. The Contractor will ensure uniform coverage of the irrigated areas by the irrigation system.

All damages to public or private property, as well as any fines levied against the District as a result of excessive irrigation water or irrigation water run off shall be charged against the contract payment unless the Contractor makes immediate reparation to the satisfaction of the District.

EXHIBIT "B"
SPRAYFIELD PROGRAM SERVICES
UNIT COSTS

	Unit Cost[1] per Hour
D-6 9U with operator	63.00
50 HP wheel tractor with operator	43.00
Pickup trucks	8.00
Disc	9.50
Ring Roller	3.00
Box Scraper	5.00
Flail Mower	16.00
Chainsaw	3.25
Weedeater	3.25
Labor – Unskilled	19.80
Labor – Skilled	24.20
Foreman	26.40
Operator only for district-supplied equipment	42.35
Supervisor	39.05
Labor – Unskilled: Overtime	7.50
Labor – Skilled: Overtime	11.00
Foreman: Overtime	12.00
Operator only for district-supplied equipment: Overtime	18.00
Supervisor: Overtime	17.50

[1]Units include all overhead costs.

COST	2005	2006	2007*	2008**	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 Budget	2015 Actual	2016 Requested
Rancho Las Virgenes Farm													
W. Litten	$ 203,877	$ 229,932	$ 244,408	$ 251,550	$ 192,742	$ 232,163	$ 236,964	$ 236,118	$ 238,614	$ 199,989	$ 250,000	$ 207,370	$ 250,000
District	$ 18,947	$ 24,546	$ 25,410	$ 20,557	$ 37,892	$ 43,584	$ 44,455	$ 42,718	$ 40,459	$ 22,356	$ 35,000	$ 29,274	$ 35,000
Subtotal	$ 222,824	$ 254,478	$ 269,818	$ 272,106	$ 230,634	$ 275,747	$ 281,419	$ 278,836	$ 279,073	$ 222,345	$ 285,000	$ 236,644	$ 285,000
King Gillette Ranch													
W. Litten	$ 121,787	$ 127,950	$ 99,474	$ 58,902	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -		$ -
District	$ 12,680	$ 17,669	$ 12,139	$ 2,969	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -		$ -
Lease	$ -	$ 391,000	$ 264,000	$ 132,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -		$ -
Subtotal	$ 134,467	$ 536,620	$ 375,613	$ 193,870	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -		$ -
Summary													
W. Litten	**$ 325,664**	**$ 357,883**	**$ 343,882**	**$ 310,451**	**$ 192,742**	**$ 232,163**	**$ 236,964**	**$ 236,118**	**$ 238,614**	**$ 199,989**	**$ 250,000**	**$ 207,370**	**$ 250,000**
District	$ 31,626	$ 42,216	$ 37,549	$ 23,525	$ 37,892	$ 43,584	$ 44,455	$ 42,718	$ 40,459	$ 26,340	$ 35,000	$ 29,274	$ 35,000
Lease	$ -	$ 391,000	$ 264,000	$ 132,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Total	$ 357,291	$ 791,098	$ 645,431	$ 465,976	$ 230,634	$ 275,747	$ 281,419	$ 278,836	$ 279,073	$ 226,329	$ 285,000	$ 236,644	$ 285,000

*reduced King Gillette operation
**no King Gillette operation

EFFLUENT DISPOSAL (mg)	2005	2006	2007*	2008**	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015		
Farm	49	68	90	37	53	97	75	87	50	25		61	
King Gillette	41	98	78	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	
005	39	67	33	41	210	175	181	117	12	0		22	

Attachment A - Cost Summary

January 04, 2016 LVMWD Regular Board Meeting

TO: JPA Board of Directors

FROM: Facilities & Operations

Subject : Centrate Equalization Tank Project: Adoption of Mitigated Negative Declaration and Call for Bids

SUMMARY:

On March 2, 2015, the JPA Board authorized the Administering Agent/General Manager to execute a professional services agreement with Pacific Advanced Civil Engineering, Inc. (PACE) for the Centrate Equalization Tank Project. The scope of work included preliminary design, environmental documentation, final design and construction support services. PACE completed the environmental documentation, plans and specifications for the project. Staff recommends adoption of the attached Mitigated Negative Declaration and authorization of a Call for Bids.

RECOMMENDATION(S):

Adopt the Mitigated Negative Declaration, including a Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program; authorize the Administering Agent/General Manager to file a Notice of Determination with the Los Angeles County Recorder; and authorize a Call for Bids for the Centrate Equalization Tank Project.

FISCAL IMPACT:

No

ITEM BUDGETED:

Yes

FINANCIAL IMPACT:

There is no financial impact associated with adoption of the Mitigated Negative Declaration and authorization of a Call for Bids.

DISCUSSION:

Background:

The project consists of a 480,000-gallon bolted-steel, glass-lined and coated tank; paved access road; site

grading, preparation and drainage; tank mixing equipment, instrumentation and appurtenances; process piping including valves, flow meter and electrical components; and reprogrammed SCADA controls. The new tank will improve the reliability of the centrate treatment system and provide redundancy needed to allow for future maintenance of the existing centrate treatment facilities.

Currently, centrate from the dewatering facility is stored in one of two existing centrate treatment tanks, which are approximately 700,000 gallons each, while treatment occurs in the other tank. As a result, both tanks are needed to provide centrate treatment, and neither can be taken off-line for maintenance. The new centrate equalization tank will provide 480,000 gallons of storage to allow for continuous centrate treatment within one or both of the existing tanks. One existing centrate treatment tank can be taken off-line at a time for inspection and maintenance.

Environmental Review/Documentation:

As required by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), an Initial Study (IS) and Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) were prepared by ESA, a sub-consultant to PACE, to determine the extent and nature, if any, of impacts the project may have on the environment. The IS/MND showed that all impacts from the project could be mitigated such that they were less than significant with implementation of specified mitigation measures. The IS/MND was circulated for a 30-day review period, concluding on November 23, 2015. No comments were received on the IS/MND.

CEQA requires public agencies to adopt a reporting or monitoring program when its environmental document includes measures to mitigate or avoid significant environmental effects. A Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) was prepared for the Centrate Equalization Project and is included as Appendix D to the MND. This MMRP is intended to provide verification that all applicable conditions of approval relative to significant environmental impacts are monitored and reported. The mitigation measures defined include the monitoring of biological and cultural resources during construction by a qualified biologist, archeologist and paleontologist.

Bid Schedule:

The proposed bid schedule is as follows:

Call for Bids	January 4, 2016
First Advertisement	January 11, 2016
Second Advertisement	January 18, 2016
Pre-Bid Meeting	January 27, 2016
Bid Opening	February 19, 2016
Award Contract	March 7, 2016
Project Completion	September, 2016 (estimated)

Prepared by: Eric Schlageter, P.E. Associate Engineer

ATTACHMENTS:

Mitigated Negative Declaration
Notice of Determination

Las Virgenes Municipal Water District
Rancho Las Virgenes Centrate Equalization Project
Initial Study / Mitigated Negative Declaration

Prepared for
Las Virgenes
Municipal Water District

January 2016

Las Virgenes Municipal Water District
Rancho Las Virgenes Centrate Equalization Project
Initial Study / Mitigated Negative Declaration

Prepared for
Las Virgenes
Municipal Water District

January 2016

21650 Oxnard Street
Suite 1680
Woodland Hills, CA 91367
818.703.8600
www.esassoc.com

Irvine

Los Angeles

Oakland

Orlando

Palm Springs

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150214

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SECTION 1
Project Description

1. Introduction

This Initial Study/ Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) has been prepared pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)[1] and its implementing guidelines, known as the *State CEQA Guidelines.*[2] The Las Virgenes Municipal Water District/Triunfo Sanitation District Joint Power Authority (JPA) is the Lead Agency for this IS/MND, which examines potential environment effects that may result with implementation of the JPA's proposed Rancho Las Virgenes Centrate Equalization Project (proposed project). The proposed project includes the construction of a new centrate tank and the rehabilitation of the 8-inch centrate pipeline with the Rancho Las Virgenes Composting Facility.

This IS/MND is intended to inform the JPA (as the decision-maker for the proposed project) and the public of the proposed project's environmental effects. The IS/MND describes mitigation measures that would avoid or lessen identified potential impacts. This chapter describes the proposed project, and includes a discussion of the physical setting of the project area, required discretionary actions, as well as other proposed project components and design features.

2. Project Background

The Las Virgenes Municipal Water District (LVMWD/District) is a special district established in 1958. The District's service area consists of 122-square miles in western Los Angeles County and includes the incorporated cities of Hidden Hills, Calabasas, Agoura Hills, and Westlake Village, as well as unincorporated areas. The LVMWD provides potable water, recycled water and wastewater service to a population of approximately 70,000. The Triunfo Sanitation District (TSD), located within southeastern Ventura County, is a joint venture partner with LVMWD in wastewater and recycled water service. Together both agencies form the JPA. The TSD service area encompasses 50 square miles and serves a population of approximately 30,000. The joint venture operates the Tapia Water Reclamation Facility (Tapia WRF) and the Rancho Las Virgenes Composting Facility.

The Tapia WRF was originally constructed in 1965 to treat 0.5 million gallons per day (MGD). Several expansions have increased the plant to its hydraulic capacity of 16.1 MGD, treating wastewater to the tertiary level. Recent modifications in the biological treatment process reduced the plant capacity to 12 MGD to comply with NPDES permit nutrient requirements. Tapia currently treats approximately 8.0 MGD which is disposed of by three different methods:

[1] CEQA Statute, Public Resources Code Division 13, Environmental Protection, §21000 et al., 2006.
[2] *State CEQA Guidelines*, California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Chapter 3, §15000 et. seq., as amended July 27, 2007.

recycled water use, discharge to the Los Angeles River, or discharge to Malibu Creek. Sludge solids generated at Tapia is pumped approximately four miles to the Rancho Las Virgenes Composting Facility where they are processed by mesophilic anaerobic digestion and dewatering (centrifugation) producing Class B bio-solids. After being dewatered, the biosolids are mixed with wood chips and composted to produce Class A "exceptional quality" product.

Centrate or solids generated in the dewatering process have a high ammonia concentration and requires treatment before it is returned to Tapia via the sanitary sewer. In 2009, two existing Aquastore glass lined steel tanks (approximately 700,000 gallons each) located near the composting facility were converted into centrate treatment tanks. Currently one of the tanks provides centrate storage while the other is used for treatment in which aerobic and anoxic cycles are created to oxidize and reduce nitrogen. An MTS mixing system with Omega blowers provides mixing and aeration while raw combined sludge is intermittently introduced to act as a carbon source to drive denitrification. Centrate treatment has proven to be very successful with a consistent nitrogen removal rate of over 80 percent. Because the nitrogen limit at Tapia is low (8 mg/l) the centrate tanks must remain in service to attain compliance with discharge permit nitrogen limits.

Centrate Line Rehabilitation

There are two 8 inch diameter pipelines that can be used to convey centrate from the composting facility to the centrate treatment system (approximately ½ mile). The first pipeline was constructed in 1979 and is a cement mortar line ductile iron pipe. This pipeline was originally constructed to convey sewer sludge for sub-surface injection into the farm fields at the Rancho Las Virgenes facility. Upon construction of the composting facility in 1994, the pipeline was extended to the dewatering building to allow for the injection of digested sludge. This line was eventually used to convey centrate from Rancho to the "farm tanks" (located approximately ½ mile south of the composting facility) for storage of centrate prior to the implementation of centrate treatment. The use of the pipeline was hindered by the formation of calcium carbonate deposits on the inside walls. The addition of citric acid to the centrate was implemented in 2006 as a part of the Centrate Equalization Project to help prevent formation of these deposits, but problems with the constricted pipeline continued. The use of this pipeline was discontinued upon the completion of a new HDPE centrate line in 2010. To provide redundancy in the conveyance of centrate, the JPA would like to clean, inspect, and repair the 8-inch DIP centrate line.

3. Project Location

The proposed project is within the Rancho Las Virgenes Composting Facility located at 700 Las Virgenes Road within the City of Calabasas (**Figure 1**).

SOURCE: ESRI; ESA, 2015

Las Virgenes . D150214

Figure 1
Project Location

4. Purpose and Need

The purpose of the propose project is to provide redundancy to the existing centrate system allowing for a more reliable system and future maintenance opportunities. Currently there is no redundancy in the centrate treatment system. One tank is required for storage while the other is needed for treatment. The proposed project would construct a new centrate storage tank which would store the centrate to be treated in the reactor tank. This would allow for a centrate treatment tank to be taken out of service for periodic maintenance. Further, the proposed project would clean, inspect, and repair the 8-inch DIP centrate line to provide redundancy in the conveyance of centrate.

5. Project Description

The proposed project would include the construction of a glass lined bolted steel tank that stores liquid discharge (or "centrate") from the sludge dewatering facilities. The tank would be approximately 62 feet in diameter and approximately 29 feet in height with a capacity of approximately 500,000 gallons and located just south of the existing centrate tanks. The existing 8-inch centrate pipe (cement mortar lined ductile iron) will also be rehabilitated in place (**Figure 2**). The project is expected to take approximately six months to construct the tank and rehabilitate the pipeline.

6. Construction

Construction Activities

Storage Tank Construction and Ancillary Facilities

The construction of the storage tank would include site preparation and clearing, excavation, grading and tank construction. The tank would require earthwork and foundation work in order to construct the above ground tank. The construction involves the erection of glass-lined panels that would require bolting together to form the tank. The panels would be delivered already glass-lined and treated. Construction would take approximately six months. The construction equipment needed for tank construction typically includes bulldozers, excavators, cranes, rollers, dump trucks.

Pipeline Rehabilitation

The rehabilitation of the centrate pipeline would involve three options for rehabilitation: (1) treatment through acid injection; (2) treatment through magnetic resonance; or, (3) replacement of the existing pipe which could involve approximately 2,600 linear feet of pipe replacement. The construction would require conventional construction equipment for excavation, backfilling, and compacting operations (e.g., back hoe, dump truck). Of the three options, option 3 has the potential to have the most environmental impacts associated with the rehabilitation of the pipe and will be analyzed throughout this IS.

SOURCE: ESRI; ESA, 2015

Las Virgenes . D150214

Figure 2
Project Components

Site Access

All work would occur within the Rancho Las Virgenes Composting Facility property. Construction vehicles would access the site through the driveway located at the signalized intersection of Las Virgenes Road and Lost Hills Road. The proposed project would not require the closure of any public roadways.

Project Staging Areas

Staging areas would be located along the pipeline alignment and adjacent to the proposed tank storage location within the Rancho Las Virgenes Composting Facility. Parking for construction workers would be entirely within the composting facility**.**

Construction Schedule

The proposed project would take approximately six months (January 2016 to June 2016). The duration of the project is based on a typical 8-hour weekday work day (daytime). No nighttime or weekend construction would occur.

7. Operation / Maintenance

The existing requirements and frequency of maintenance activities for the centrate tank would be similar to the existing condition. The site would be accessed by maintenance personnel approximately three times per week similar to the current operating conditions. The maintenance activities would typically entail valve and telemetry equipment inspections by an operator.

The majority of the centrate pipeline would be located underground with valves and minor piping being located above ground for maintenance purposes. Pipeline inspection, maintenance, and/or repairs would occur infrequently (quarterly). Typical pipeline maintenance would entail the inspection and/or maintenance of valves and responses to emergency conditions.

8. Project Approvals

This IS/MND has been prepared to meet all of the substantive and procedural requirements of CEQA (California Public Resources Code Section 21000 et seq.), the *State CEQA Guidelines* (California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 14, Section 15000 et seq.). Accordingly, the JPA is the Lead Agency for the proposed project. This IS/MND may be utilized for future project approvals.

- South Coast Air Quality Management District; Operating permit for the centrate system

SECTION 2
Environmental Checklist

1. Project Title:	Rancho Las Virgenes Centrate Equalization Project
2. Lead Agency Name and Address:	Las Virgenes Municipal Water District/Triunfo Sanitation District **(**Joint Powers Authority)
3. Contact Person and Phone Number:	Eric Schlageter (818) 251-2142
4. Project Location:	Rancho Las Virgenes Composting Facility 3700 Las Virgenes Road Calabasas, CA 91302.
5. Project Sponsor's Name and Address:	Joint Powers Authority
6. General Plan Designation(s):	Open Space-Resource Protected
7. Zoning Designation(s):	Open Space
8. Description of Project:	See Section 1, Project Description.
9. Surrounding Land Uses and Setting.	See Section 1, Project Description.
10. Other public agencies whose approval is required	See Section 1, Project Description.

Environmental Factors Potentially Affected

The proposed project could potentially affect the environmental factor(s) checked below. The following pages present a more detailed checklist and discussion of each environmental factor.

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

DETERMINATION: (To be completed by Lead Agency)

On the basis of this initial study:

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

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

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

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

☐ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, no further environmental documentation is required.

_____ 10/21/2015

Signature Date

Eric Schlageter

Printed Name

Environmental Checklist

Aesthetics

Issues (and Supporting Information Sources):		*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation*	*Less Than Significant Impact*	*No Impact*
1.	**AESTHETICS — Would the project:**				
a)	Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b)	Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c)	Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d)	Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect daytime or nighttime views in the area?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion

a,b) **Less than Significant.** Based on review of the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) Scenic Highway Mapping System, there are no officially-designated State Scenic Highways in the vicinity of the project site (Caltrans, 2015). As a result, the proposed project would not degrade scenic resources within a state scenic highway. However, Las Virgenes Road is considered a scenic corridor in Calabasas that provides access to Malibu Creek State Park and the Pacific Coast (City of Calabasas, 2008). The City has defined a Scenic Corridor (SC) Overlay Zone for properties adjacent to scenic corridor roadways, including the Las Virgenes Scenic Corridor. The SC overlay zoning district boundaries include all properties that are: located within five hundred (500) feet of a road designated as a scenic corridor, located between a designated scenic corridor road and the prominent ridgeline which defines the viewshed from the scenic corridor, or where the director determines development may have an impact upon the designated scenic corridor.

The proposed tanks site is located approximately 600 feet east of the scenic corridor so it does not fall within the 500 feet SC Overlay limit but it is located between the roadway and prominent ridgeline. The proposed tank would be built adjacent to two existing tanks and would not be visible from Las Virgenes Road due to the existing topography and mature trees. The pipeline currently runs parallel with Las Virgenes Road. The construction equipment required for the rehabilitation of the pipeline would be temporarily visible from Las Virgenes Road; however, once the rehabilitation is completed the pipeline would remain belowground and not visible from the scenic corridor. Therefore, impacts to a scenic vista are considered less than significant.

c) **Less than Significant.** The proposed project would be located within the existing composting facility adjacent to two existing 700,000 gallon tanks. The surrounding area is characterized by open space with rolling to rugged hills. The proposed project would

require minor construction within a currently graded area adjacent to two exiting tanks. As discussed above, the new storage tank would not be visible from the Las Virgenes Road as the tank would be screened by existing topography and mature trees. Further, the rehabilitation of the pipeline would result in a short-term visual impact associated with construction equipment. However, once the rehabilitation of the pipeline is completed the view character along Las Virgenes Road would restored back to pre-construction conditions. Therefore, the proposed project would not substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings. Impacts would be less than significant.

d) **No Impact.** Currently there are lights located within the project area for maintenance and security of the existing facilities. The new storage tank would not require a new source of light beyond what is already at the site**.** In addition, no nighttime construction would occur for the proposed project. Therefore, implementation of the proposed project would not result in a substantial new source of light or glare that could affect nighttime views in the area. No impact would occur.

References

California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), Scenic Highway Mapping System, available online at: http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/LandArch/scenic_highways, accessed July 7, 2015.

City of Calabasas General Plan, *Community Design Element*, adopted December 2008.

Agricultural and Forest Resources

Issues (and Supporting Information Sources):	*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation*	*Less Than Significant Impact*	*No Impact*
2. AGRICULTURAL AND FOREST RESOURCES — In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997) prepared by the California Department of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. In determining whether impacts to forest resources, including timberland, are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to information compiled by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection regarding the state's inventory of forest land, including the Forest and Range Assessment Project and the Forest Legacy Assessment project; and forest carbon measurement methodology provided in Forest Protocols adopted by the California Air Resources Board. **Would the project:**				
a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion

a) **Less Than Significant.** According to the Los Angeles County Important Farmland Map, the project site is designated within Prime Farmland however it does not contain agricultural resources (CDC, 2012a). Additionally, there are no adjacent areas to the site that are actively being farmed. The proposed project would be located on an existing non-agricultural land use area and would not result in an impact to farmland resources. As a result, the project would have a less than significant impact on agricultural resources.

b) **No Impact.** The project site is zoned as open space – resource protection (City of Calabasas, 2008). There are no designated lands under the Williamson Act contract within or near the project site (CDC, 2012b). As a result, the proposed project would not conflict with agricultural zoning designation or lands that are under a Williamson Act contract. Therefore, no impact would occur.

c,d) **No Impact.** The project site is designated by the City of Calabasas General Plan as Open Space – Resource Protection (OS-RP) land use designation. The project is not located

within a forest land, timberland, or timberland zoned for timberland production. No impacts would occur.

e) **No Impact.** As discussed above, the project would not create changes to the existing environment that would result in the conversion of farmland to non-agricultural use, and the site is not occupied by forest land. No impact would occur.

References

California Department of Conservation (CDC), 2012a, *Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (FMMP), Los Angeles County*, Available online at: http://www.conservation.ca.gov/dlrp/fmmp/Pages/Index.aspx, accessed July, 2015.

California Department of Conservation (CDC), 2012b, *The Land Conservation Act: Los Angeles County Williamson Act Map*, Available online at: http://www.conservation.ca.gov/dlrp/lca/Pages/Index.aspx, accessed July, 2015.

City of Calabasas, 2030 General Plan, adopted December, 2008.

Air Quality

Issues (and Supporting Information Sources):		*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation*	*Less Than Significant Impact*	*No Impact*
3.	**AIR QUALITY —** Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations. **Would the project:**				
a)	Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b)	Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?	☐	☐	☒	☐
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 which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d)	Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	☐	☐	☒	☐
e)	Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Discussion

a) **Less than Significant.** The project is located in the City of Calabasas in the County of Los Angeles within the South Coast Air Basin (Basin), which is under the jurisdiction of the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD). The SCAQMD is responsible for bringing air quality in areas under its jurisdiction into conformity with federal and state air quality standards. The Basin is currently classified as a federal nonattainment area for ozone and particulate matter smaller than 10 and 2.5 microns (PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$, respectively), and as a state nonattainment area for ozone, nitrogen dioxide (NO_2), PM_{10}, and $PM_{2.5}$. In response to the federal and state air quality standards being exceeded in most parts of the Basin, the SCAQMD has adopted a series of Air Quality Management Plans (AQMPs) to meet the state and federal ambient air quality standards. The AQMP serves to detail goals, policies, and programs for improving air quality in the Basin. The most recent 2012 AQMP was adopted by the SCAQMD Governing Board on December 12, 2012.

In preparation of the AQMP, SCAQMD and the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) use land use designations contained in general plan documents to forecast, inventory, and allocate regional emissions from land use and development-related sources. For purposes of analyzing consistency with the AQMP, if a proposed project would have a development density and vehicle trip generation that is substantially greater than what was anticipated in the General Plan, then the proposed project would conflict with the AQMP. On the other hand, if a project's density is consistent with the General Plan, its emissions would be consistent with the assumptions in the AQMP, and the project would not conflict with SCAQMD's attainment plans.

The primary objectives of the proposed project are to provide redundancy to the centrate system. Thus, as an infrastructure replacement project, the proposed project would not introduce additional population density or introduce a new land use that would attract excessive vehicle trips to the project area. As the project only consists of the rehabilitation of existing pipeline and the a new storage tank to allow for more efficient operations of the centrate system, no net new operational (long-term) emissions would result from project implementation. As a result, the proposed project would not result in the exceedance of the growth assumptions that have been anticipated in the AQMP for SCAQMD, the project would not conflict with the AQMP and this impact would be less than significant.

b) **Less than Significant.** Construction of the proposed project has the potential to create air quality impacts through the use of construction equipment, as well as truck hauling trips and worker commuting trips to and from the project site. The proposed project's construction emissions are shown in **Table 2-1**.

As shown in Table 2-1, the project's construction emissions would not exceed the SCAQMD thresholds. Therefore, impacts associated with construction emissions would be less than significant.

TABLE 2-1
PROJECT CONSTRUCTION EMISSIONS

	Criteria Pollutant Emissions (pounds/day)					
Construction Year	**VOC**	**NOx**	**CO**	**SOx**	**PM_{10}**	**$PM_{2.5}$**
2016	3.17	34.55	20.74	0.03	4.2	2.9
SCAQMD Threshold	75	250	550	250	100	55
Exceed Threshold?	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**

NOTE: Calculations assume compliance with SCAQMD Rule 403.

SOURCE: ESA, 2015.

Operation of the proposed project would not introduce a new stationary source of emissions, and would only generate operational emissions primarily from vehicular traffic associated with site and structure maintenance. Maintenance of the storage tank and pipeline would not require daily inspections. It is expected that approximately three worker vehicle trips per week would occur for the inspection and maintenance activities associated with the proposed project. These vehicle trips currently occur at the site for existing maintenance inspections and would not increase as a result of the proposed project. Thus, the impact associated with operational emissions would be less than significant.

c) **Less than Significant**. A cumulative impact arises when two or more individual effects which, when considered together, are considerable or which compound or increase other environmental impacts. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant impacts, meaning that the project's incremental effects must be viewed in connection with the effects of past, current, and probable future projects.

As the Basin is currently classified as a state nonattainment area for ozone, NO_2, PM_{10}, and $PM_{2.5}$, cumulative development consisting of the proposed project along with other reasonably foreseeable future projects in the Basin as a whole could violate an air quality standard or contribute to an existing or projected air quality violation. This is considered to be a significant cumulative impact. With respect to determining the significance of the proposed project's contribution to regional emissions, SCAQMD neither recommends quantified analyses of cumulative construction emissions nor provides methodologies or thresholds of significance to be used to assess cumulative construction impacts. According to SCAQMD, if an individual project results in air emissions of criteria pollutants (ROG, CO, NOx, SOx, PM_{10}, and $PM_{2.5}$) that exceed the SCAQMD's recommended daily thresholds for project-specific impacts, then it would also result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of these criteria pollutants for which the proposed project region is in nonattainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard. As discussed in Issue 3(b) above, both the construction and operational emissions associated with the proposed project would not exceed the SCAQMD's thresholds of significance for any of the criteria pollutants. Therefore, the proposed project's construction and operational emissions contribution to cumulative air quality impacts would be less than significant.

d) **Less than Significant.** As discussed in Issue 3(b) above, the project's construction and/or operational emissions would not exceed the SCAQMD's thresholds of significance for criteria pollutants. In addition, there are no sensitive receptors within the immediate area of the project. The closest receptor is over 550 feet north of the pipeline alignment. As such, construction-related air quality impacts associated with exposing sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations would be less than significant.

e) **Less than Significant.** Odors are generally regarded as an annoyance rather than a health hazard. However, manifestations of a person's reaction to foul odors can range from psychological (e.g., irritation, anger, or anxiety) to physiological (e.g., circulatory and respiratory effects, nausea, vomiting, and headache). Offensive odors are unpleasant and can lead to public distress generating citizen complaints to local governments. The occurrence and severity of odor impacts depend on the nature, frequency, and intensity of the source, wind speed, direction, and the sensitivity of receptors.

During construction of the proposed project, exhaust from equipment and other construction-related activities may produce discernible odors typical of most construction sites. Such odors may be a temporary source of nuisance to adjacent uses, but would not affect a substantial number of people given that the nearest residential uses are located beyond 500 feet from the project site boundaries. As odors associated with proposed

project construction would be temporary and intermittent in nature, the odors would not be considered to be a significant environmental impact. Overall, impacts associated with objectionable odors during construction would be less than significant.

The operation of the facility creates numerous odorous substances, including organic sulfides, organic amines, organic acids, and ammonia which are products produced by biological decomposition of organic matter. However, operation of the proposed project would not create a new source of objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people. The addition of a new storage tank would not increase the amount of centrate being processed, but rather it would create redundancy in the system creating a more efficient system. Therefore, the project would not increase the severity of odor impacts in the vicinity the proposed project. Impacts would be less than significant.

References

South Coast Air Quality Management District, Rule 403. Fugitive Dust, as amended June 3, 2005.

Biological Resources

Issues (and Supporting Information Sources):		*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation*	*Less Than Significant Impact*	*No Impact*
4.	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES — Would the project:**				
a)	Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	☐	☒	☐	☐
b)	Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c)	Have a substantial adverse effect on 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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d)	Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?	☐	☐	☒	☐
e)	Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	☐	☒	☐	☐
f)	Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Background

ESA biologists conducted the biological assessment of the property on June 22, 2015 to characterize on-site and adjacent habitats for supporting sensitive biological resources that may be impacted by construction of the storage tank and pipeline rehabilitation. The assessment consisted of surveying the site on foot to map vegetation communities and record incidental observations of flora and fauna.

The centrate storage tank study area encompasses approximately 5.7 acres. The existing developed area encompasses 0.8 acre of the tank study area and consists of the two existing 700,000 gallon centrate storage and treatment tanks, paved access roads, and mechanical facilities. Additional disturbed unpaved access roads, paths, and a detention basin occupy 0.91 acre. The remainder of the tank study area is composed of six distinct vegetation communities including purple sage scrub (0.01 acre), chaparral mallow-purple sage scrub (1.29 acres), disturbed chaparral mallow-purple sage scrub (0.04 acre), disturbed sawtooth goldenbush-chaparral mallow-purple sage scrub (0.37 acre), coast live oak woodland (0.58 acre), and non-native grassland dominated by slender oat grass (*Avena barbata*), ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*), cheeseweed mallow (*Malva parviflora*), tocalote (*Centaurea melitensis*), and black

mustard (*Brassica nigra*) (1.55 acres). The proposed tank site is approximately 80 feet east of the existing centrate tanks.

The centrate conveyance pipeline study area runs approximately 4,700 feet along the existing pipeline alignment. The southern terminus of the pipeline is immediately west of the centrate storage tank study area in a paved storage and equipment yard. Approximately 1,400 feet of pipeline runs north to south along Las Virgenes Road through dirt and paved access roads, oak woodlands and agricultural land. The pipeline then runs approximately 2,000 feet west to east along agricultural land, then turns north for another 400 feet to its origin at the Rancho Las Virgenes Composting Facility. There is coast live oak woodland near the southern terminus of the pipeline.

The California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) (CDFW, 2015) and California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Rare Plant Inventory (CNPS, 2015) indicated 38 special-status plant and 30 special-status animal species known to occur in the within the Calabasas USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle in which the project lies and the eight surrounding quadrangles (Appendix B). Special-status plants are federally and/or state listed or with a California Rare Plant Rank of 3 or above. Of the special-status animals, 7 are federally listed (5 Endangered, 2 Threatened) and 27 are state listed (3 Fully Protected, 1 Endangered, 2 Threatened, and 21 Species of Special Concern). Seven USFWS-designated Critical Habitat areas occur within the 9 quadrangle search area, though none overlap the project area itself. These include areas for Braunton's milk-vetch (*Astragalus brauntonii*), Lyon's pentachaeta (*Pentachaeta lyonii*), tidewater goby (*Eucyclogobius newberryi*), California red-legged frog (*Rana draytonii*), Riverside fairy shrimp (*Streptocephalus woottonii*), western snowy plover (*Charadrius nivosus nivosus*), and Coastal California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*). The nearest Critical Habitat occurs approximately 2.5 miles from the project area.

a) **Less than Significant with Mitigation.** Special-status species are those plants and animals that, because of their recognized rarity or vulnerability to various causes of habitat loss or population decline, are recognized by federal, state, or other agencies as under threat from human-associated development. Some of these species receive specific protection that is defined by federal or state endangered species legislation. Some species have been designated as “sensitive” on the basis of adopted policies and expertise of state resources agencies or organizations with acknowledge expertise, or policies adopted by local governmental agencies such as counties, cities, and special districts to meet local conservation objectives. These species are referred to in this document collectively as “special-status species,” which follows convention that has been developed in practice to provide guidance for CEQA analysis.

Special-Status Plants

The potential for the project site to support special-status plant and wildlife species is relatively low due to its location, size, and level of disturbance. No special status species were observed within the project site during the site visit, though focused surveys for special-status species were not conducted. Due to the ongoing activities at the site and

that the site is disturbed the proposed project would have a less than significant impact to special-status plant species.

Special-Status Wildlife

The project site is not expected to support resident populations of special-status species due to the level of disturbance in the area and proximity to existing development. The project site does not lie within critical habitat for any special-status plant or wildlife species. In addition, no endangered, rare, threatened or special status plant species (or associated habitats) or wildlife species designated by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), or California Native Plant Society (CNPS) are known to occur on or immediately adjacent to the site. Project implementation would not be expected to result in a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any sensitive species.

The existing trees on the project site provide suitable nesting habitat for avian species protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and California Fish and Game Code 3500. Depending on the timing of construction, nesting may be occurring and project activities could have the potential to disrupt nesting activity, including causing the abandonment of nests and/or direct impacts to eggs and nestlings of bird species with small, well-hidden nests, which would violate the MTBA and Fish and Game Code. Potential impacts to nesting birds would result from disturbances such as habitat clearing, tree and earth removal, grading, digging, and equipment movement. Project activities are not expected to result in a substantial loss of sensitive habitat that would affect the ability of species to disperse and persist throughout the surrounding habitats and wider region. Implementation of the **Mitigation Measures BIO-1a** and **BIO-1b** would reduce the potential for injury or mortality of nesting birds during construction through construction timing, preconstruction nesting bird surveys, establishment of nesting buffers, and worker environmental training.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measure BIO-1a: Proposed project activities (including, but not limited to, staging and disturbances to native and non-native vegetation, structures, and substrates) should occur outside of the avian breeding season, which generally runs from March 1st - August 15th, to avoid take of birds or their eggs.

Mitigation Measure BIO-1b: If avoidance of the avian breeding season is not feasible a qualified biologist, with experience in conducting breeding bird surveys, shall conduct a preconstruction clearance survey for active nests no more than 3 days prior to the initiation of project construction activities.

- If a protected native bird is found, flagging, stakes, and/or construction fencing shall be used to demarcate a buffer zone of 300 feet (or 500 feet for raptors) between the project construction activities and the nest. Project construction personnel, including all contractors working on site, will be instructed on the sensitivity of the area. The project proponent shall delay all project construction

activities within the 300- (or 500) foot buffer area until August 15th or until a qualified biologist has determined that the juveniles have fledged, the nest is vacated, and there is no evidence of a second attempt at nesting.

- If the biological monitor determines that a narrower buffer between the project construction activities and observed active nests is warranted, he/she shall submit a written explanation as to why (e.g., species-specific information; ambient conditions and birds' habituation to them; and the terrain, vegetation, and birds' lines of sight between the project activities and the nest and foraging areas) to the CDFW. Based on the submitted information the CDFW will determine whether to allow a narrower buffer.
- The qualified biological monitor shall be present on site during all grubbing and clearing of vegetation to ensure that these activities remain within the project footprint (i.e., outside the demarcated buffer) and that the flagging/stakes/fencing is being maintained, and to minimize the likelihood that active nests are abandoned or fail due to project construction activities. The biological monitor will notify the CDFW immediately if Project activities damage active avian nests.

b) **Less than significant.** Riparian habitats are those occurring along the banks of rivers and streams. Sensitive natural communities are natural communities that are considered rare in the region by regulatory agencies, known to provide habitat for sensitive animal or plant species, or known to be important wildlife corridors. As described above, the project site is primarily comprised of developed or disturbed land and does not contain riparian habitats. While coast live oak woodland, which is a locally sensitive plant community, occurs within the study area, impacts to individual oak trees and the overall plant community will not be significant. The project area is not included in any local or regional plans, policies, and regulations that identify riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

c) **No impact.** There are no federal or state- regulated waters (e.g., creeks, streams or wetlands) on the project site. Las Virgenes Creek is an intermittent stream lying approximately 580 feet west of the centrate pipeline alignment. It falls under the jurisdiction of the CDFW, the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). These agencies regulate direct and indirect impacts to waters of the U.S. and/or state-protected waters. The proposed project would not involve alteration of Las Virgenes Creek or any tributaries to Las Virgenes Creek

d) **Less than significant impact.** Wildlife movement corridors, also referred to as dispersal corridors or landscape linkages, are generally defined as linear features along which animals can travel from one habitat or resource area to another. A wildlife corridor study was not conducted as part of the proposed project since extensive, long-term studies of species ecology, movement patterns, and dispersal behavior would be required to conclusively demonstrate if a particular site or feature of a site served as an important movement corridor. However, the project area consists of primarily agricultural,

industrial and other disturbed land and the area surrounding the project area is a mixture of housing and open space. The proposed construction will be immediately adjacent to existing infrastructure and would not significantly impede wildlife movement in the area.

e) **Less than Significant with Mitigation.** Implementation of the proposed project may impact oak (*Quercus* spp.) trees on the project site, particularly during maintenance of the centrate pipeline. The City of Calabasas Oak Tree Preservation and Protection Guidelines, Section 17.26.070 of the Calabasas Municipal Code, regulates impacts to historically significant and/or mature trees, with a focus on oak tree protection. The City defines a "protected tree" as "[a]ny oak tree of the genus *Quercus*, including, but not limited to, Valley Oak (*Quercus lobata*), California (Coast) Live Oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), Interior Live Oak (*Quercus wislizeni*), and Scrub Oak (*Quercus dumosa*), having a diameter greater than 1 inch when measured 12 inches above grade."

The field investigation by ESA revealed 16 coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) trees with a diameter at breast height (DBH) of 5.5 feet or greater in the vicinity of the centrate pipeline alignment. The majority of the coast live oak trees were located along the 1,400 feet of pipeline alignment beside Las Virgenes Road, with one located at the northern terminus of the pipeline near the Rancho Las Virgenes Composting Facility and the remainder at the southern terminus of the pipeline. Based on project plans, there are three areas in which coast live oak canopy overlaps the buried centrate pipeline: 1) at the oak woodland near the southern terminus of the pipeline; 2) at coast live oak #10 along Las Virgenes Road; and 3) at coast live oak #16 near the northern terminus of the centrate pipeline. The field investigation also revealed 4 valley oak (*Quercus lobata*) trees in the vicinity of the centrate pipeline alignment, though no valley oak canopies intersected the pipeline. Although the existing centrate pipeline is in close proximity to the canopies of native oaks in select locations, the centrate pipeline rehabilitation could impact more protected trees along the alignment, depending on the scope of construction operations. Implementation of the proposed project may affect coast live oak trees.

Adherence to the City's Municipal Code and implementation of **Mitigation Measures BIO-2a** and **BIO-2b** would reduce potentially significant impacts to oak trees to less than significant.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measure BIO-2a: If the coast live oak canopy overlaps a buried portion of the centrate pipeline segment that requires excavation to rehabilitate the pipe section, than prior to construction, a qualified biologist shall conduct a tree survey to identify protected oak trees on the project site. The biologist shall document qualifying data for each oak tree on the site, including location, height, diameter of dripline, number and size of trunks, and health characteristics.

Mitigation Measure BIO-2b: The Project biologist shall obtain a Utility Projects Permit as required by Sec. 17.32.010 of the City's Municipal Code and the qualified project

biologist or tree specialist shall consult with the City to determine appropriate mitigation for impacts to protected trees.

f) **Less than Significant.** The project area falls within a proposed Los Angeles County Significant Ecological Area, however, the project area is not within any adopted Los Angeles County Significant Ecological Areas. In addition the project is not in the Santa Monica Mountains Local Coastal Program – Coastal Zone Boundary. The project area also does not fall within any CDFW Natural Community Conservation Plan areas or any Federal Endangered Species Act Habitat Conservation Plan areas. Therefore the project does not conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan. Impacts would be less than significant.

References

California Department of Fish and Wildlife, Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB). September 2015. *Special Animals List*. Periodic publication. 52 pp.

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California Department of Fish and Wildlife. 2015. California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) Commercial version. Rarefind 5 query results for Calabasas and surrounding USGS 7.5-minute quadrangles.

California Native Plant Society (CNPS). 2015. Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants (online edition, v8-01a). California Native Plant Society. Sacramento, CA.

Natural Community Conservation Planning Program (NCCP). Available at: https://www.wildlife.ca.gov/Conservation/Planning/NCCP. Accessed July 7, 2015.

City of Calabasas Municipal Code Oak Tree Regulations. Available at: https://www.municode.com/library/ca/city_of_calabasas/codes/code_of_ordinances. Accessed July 7, 2015.

County of Los Angeles Significant Ecological Areas (SEA) Program. Available at: http://planning.lacounty.gov/sea. Accessed July 7, 2015

Cultural Resources

Issues (and Supporting Information Sources):		*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation*	*Less Than Significant Impact*	*No Impact*
5.	**CULTURAL RESOURCES — Would the project:**				
a)	Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b)	Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?	☐	☒	☐	☐
c)	Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	☐	☒	☐	☐
d)	Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	☐	☒	☐	☐

Discussion

a) **Less than Significant.** The proposed project includes the rehabilitation of approximately 8,000 feet of pipeline within an existing utility easements and the construction of a storage tank. There are no buildings located on the proposed site or within the pipeline alignment that are currently listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NHRP), or California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR). Impacts would be less than significant.

b,c) **Less than Significant with Mitigation**. The City of Calabasas General Plan includes a map of Cultural Resource Sensitivity Areas, which indicates that the project site would not be considered to be sensitive, however the hillsides and ridges to the northeast of the site are designated as being sensitive for cultural resources. The proposed rehabilitation of the pipeline would occur within an existing utility easement and the construction of the storage tank would occur on a previously graded site within the District's composting facility property. Previous grading of the tank site and the construction of the pipeline most likely disturbed any surficial archaeological resources that might have existed in the past. However, since the project requires excavation activities, it is possible that the project would unearth unknown resources during construction. As a result, excavation activities could result in a significant impact. However, with implementation of **Mitigation Measures CUL-1** and **CUL-2**, which would require a qualified archeologist to monitor construction activities if the excavation activities disturb native materials, impacts would be reduced. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

The project site has been altered from its natural conditions by the previous grading activities and construction of the pipeline. However, the excavation activity of the project components has the potential of unearthing paleontological resources that are buried. As a result, the project has the potential to have a significant impact to unknown paleontological resources during construction. However, with the implementation of

Mitigation Measure CUL-3 and **CUL-4**, which requires a qualified paleontologist to monitor construction activities if the excavation activities disturb native deposits, impacts would be reduced. As a result, the proposed project would have a less than a significant impact on paleontological resources with mitigation incorporated.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measure CUL-1: A qualified archaeologist shall be retained to monitor during construction-related excavation activities within ***native materials***. The duration and timing of monitoring shall be determined by the qualified archaeologist in consultation with the JPA and based on the grading plans. In the event that cultural resources are unearthed during ground-disturbing activities, the archaeological monitor shall redirect ground-disturbing activities away from the vicinity of the find so that the find can be evaluated and possibly recovered.

Mitigation Measure CUL-2: If archaeological artifacts, sites, or features are observed, the JPA shall prepare or have a Cultural Resources Monitoring and Mitigation Plan (CRMMP) and/or Treatment Plan (TP) prepared, per *State CEQA Guidelines* Section 15064.5 and 15126.4.

Mitigation Measure CUL-3: A qualified paleontologist shall be retained to monitor during construction-related excavation activities in ***native deposits***. The duration and timing of monitoring shall be determined by the paleontologist in consultation with the District and based on the construction-related excavation activities.

Mitigation Measure CUL-4: If paleontological resources such as fossil remains or fossiliferous sediment are encountered during the course of construction and monitoring, the paleontologist shall redirect ground-disturbing activities away from the vicinity of the find so that the find can be evaluated and recovered. Per the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology standards, the paleontologist shall collect the material and record stratigraphic cross sections as well as map/graph pertinent geologic units. Fossils must be cleaned, analyzed and catalogued in order to be accessioned for curation at a legal repository. A final report shall be prepared that discusses any findings of paleontological resources.

d) **Less than Significant with Mitigation**. Construction of the proposed project would require ground disturbing activities, including excavation that could result in unearthing unknown human remains. However, the implementation of Mitigation Measures CUL-5 would reduce impacts to human remains to a less than significant level.

Mitigation Measure

Mitigation Measure CUL-5: If human remains are encountered during construction excavation, the County Coroner shall be notified immediately and construction activities halted. If the remains are found to be Native American, the Native American Heritage Commission shall be notified within 24 hours. Guidelines of the Native American Heritage Commission shall be adhered to in the treatment and disposition of the remains.

References

Calabasas, City of. 2008. 2030 General Plan, December 2008

Geology, Soils, and Seismicity

Issues (and Supporting Information Sources):	*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation*	*Less Than Significant Impact*	*No Impact*
6. GEOLOGY, SOILS, AND SEISMICITY — Would the project:				
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.)	☐	☐	☒	☐
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?	☐	☐	☒	☐
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	☐	☐	☒	☐
iv) Landslides?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?	☐	☐	☒	☐
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion

a.i) **Less than Significant.** The proposed project is located in the City of Calabasas. According to the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone Map, the project site is not located near any potentially active faults (CGS, 2015a). The closest active fault is the Malibu Coast Fault located approximately 6 miles away. No known active faults trend toward or traverse toward the site; therefore, the potential for surface rupture at the project site is considered low (Fugro 2015). Adherence to standard engineering and construction practices and conformance with the California Building Code (CBC) would further reduce potential impacts from groundshaking to a less than significant level. Therefore, due to the low potential for surface rupture at the site, the potential to expose people or structures to impacts from surface fault rupture resulting from seismic activity is considered less than significant.

a.ii) **Less than Significant.** Southern California is a seismically active region that is prone to occasional earthquakes. Ground shaking is partly related to the size of an earthquake, the distance from the epicenter, and the response of the geologic materials at the site. Even though there are no active faults near the site, earthquakes have occurred within a 40 mile radius of the site within the last 40 years. The major faults that are located near the project site are the San Andreas Fault Zone, the Newport-Inglewood Fault Zone, and the San Fernando-Sierra Madre Fault Zone which is located about 42 miles to the north, 21 miles to the southeast, and 16 miles to the northeast, respectively (USGS, 2015).

Damage to infrastructure could be expected as a result of ground-shaking during a seismic event. However, The California Building Code (CBC) (California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 24) provides engineering design criteria for grading, foundations, retaining walls, and structures within zones of seismic activity. The procedures and design limitations are based on-site characteristics, occupancy type, configuration, structural system height, and seismic zoning. As a result, compliance with the CBC would ensure that the tank's design specifications comply with the CCR Title 24 to minimize impacts due to seismic ground-shaking. Therefore, the risk of loss, injury, or death from seismic ground-shaking is less than significant.

a.iii) **Less than Significant.** Liquefaction occurs in saturated and loose soils in areas where the groundwater table is 50-feet or less below the surface. When the sediments are shaken during an earthquake, a sudden increase in high pore water pressure causes the soils to lose strength and behave as a liquid. The proposed project site is located within the Calabasas Quadrangle which is an area susceptible to seismically induced liquefaction (CGS, 2015b). However, geotechnical report determined that the proposed tank site is underlain by stiff to very stiff soils and soft claystone bedrock materials that are not prone to liquefaction. Nevertheless, conformance with CBC and standard engineering and construction practices the proposed project would not expose people or structures to substantial adverse effects involving seismic ground-related failure, including liquefaction. Therefore, impacts as a result of liquefaction would be less than significant.

a.iv) **Less than Significant.** Landslides are deep-seated ground failures (several tens to hundreds of feet deep) in which a large section of a slope detaches and slides downhill. Landslide hazard areas are generally considered to be where substantial slopes are located or immediately adjacent to the property. The Seismic Hazard Zone map for the Calabasas Quadrangle shows that the proposed project area is not within an area susceptible to earthquake-induced landslides. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

b) **Less than Significant.** During construction, excavation and grading activities would expose and disturb surface soils. Soils in the region are highly susceptible to wind or water erosion or both. As a result, during project construction, short-term losses of topsoil and subsoil due to wind and water erosion could be substantial. However, the proposed project construction would disturb more than one acre and would be required by State and federal laws to prepare and implement a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). During construction, Best Management Practices (BMPs) would be

implemented to control erosion and limit any discharge off-site. Therefore, due to the incorporation of BMPs and adherence to local, State and federal laws, impacts would be less than significant levels.

c) **Less than Significant.** The proposed project is underlain by artificial fill, undifferentiated alluvial/colluvial soils, and clay shale bedrock of the Topanga Formation (Fugro, 2015). The proposed project would require the excavation and compaction of the site prior to construction. Once the soil is prepared as recommended in the Fugro Geotechnical Report, the potential for impacts relating to soil instability would be considered low. In addition, the proposed project would adhere to standard engineering and construction practices and conform to the CBC. Therefore, adherence with geotechnical report and standards practices, the proposed project impacts related to risks associated with lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse are considered less than significant.

d) **Less than Significant.** Expansive soils are characterized by their ability to undergo significant shrink or swell due to variations in moisture content. This can result from precipitation, landscape irrigation, utility leakage, roof drainage, perched groundwater, drought, or other factors. The proposed project would be required to comply with the CBC and current standards for the use or avoidance of expansive soil materials. As a result, the project facilities would be designed and constructed in compliance with the CBC (CCR Title 24) to minimize impacts due to expansive soils. Therefore, project impacts related to expansive soils are less than significant.

e) **No Impact.** The proposed project would not involve the use of septic tanks and does not include the construction of a new septic system. No impacts would occur.

References

California Geological Survey (CGS), Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zones, Official Maps, Available online at: http://www.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/rghm/ap/Pages/index.aspx, accessed July, 2015.

California Geological Survey (CGS), *Regulatory Maps: Liquefaction/Landslide Map for Calabasas Quadrangle*, Available online at http://www.quake.ca.gov/gmaps/WH/regulatorymaps.htm, accessed July, 2015.

Fugro Consultants, Inc, Geotechnical Study Centrate Tank Project, Calabasas California, August 2015.

United States Geological Survey (USGS), Quaternary Faults data, available online and via Google Earth at: http://earthquake.usgs.gov/hazards/qfaults/google.php, Accessed: July 2015.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Issues (and Supporting Information Sources):	*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation*	*Less Than Significant Impact*	*No Impact*
7. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS — Would the project:				
a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Discussion

a) **Less than Significant**. Gases that trap heat in the atmosphere are referred to as greenhouse gases (GHGs) because they capture heat radiated from the sun as it is reflected back into the atmosphere, much like a greenhouse does. The accumulation of GHGs has been implicated as a driving force for global climate change. Definitions of climate change vary between and across regulatory authorities and the scientific community, but in general can be described as the changing of the earth's climate caused by natural fluctuations and anthropogenic activities, which alter the composition of the global atmosphere.

Prominent GHGs contributing to the greenhouse effect are carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), and sulfur hexafluoride (SF_6). Carbon dioxide is the "reference gas" for climate change, meaning that emissions of GHGs are typically reported in "carbon dioxide-equivalent" (CO_2e) measures. There is international scientific consensus that human-caused increases in GHGs have and will continue to contribute to global warming, although there is uncertainty concerning the magnitude and rate of the warming. Potential global warming impacts in California may include, but are not limited to, loss in snow pack, sea level rise, more extreme heat days per year, more high ozone days, more large forest fires, and more drought years. Secondary effects are likely to include global rise in sea level, impacts to agriculture, changes in disease vectors, and changes in habitat and biodiversity.

In 2005, in recognition of California's vulnerability to the effects of climate change, Governor Schwarzenegger established Executive Order S-3-05, which sets forth a series of target dates by which statewide emission of GHG would be progressively reduced, as follows:

- By 2010, reduce GHG emissions to 2000 levels;
- By 2020, reduce GHG emissions to 1990 levels; and
- By 2050, reduce GHG emissions to 80 percent below 1990 levels.

In 2006, California passed the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (Assembly Bill No. 32; California Health and Safety Code Division 25.5, Sections 38500, et seq., or AB 32), which requires CARB to design and implement emission limits, regulations, and other measures, such that feasible and cost-effective statewide GHG emissions are reduced to 1990 levels by 2020.

On March 18, 2010, the California Office of Planning and Research (OPR) submitted amendments to the *CEQA Guidelines* for GHG emissions, as required by Public Resources Code section 21083.05 (Senate Bill 97) became effective. These *CEQA Guideline* amendments provide guidance to public agencies regarding the analysis and mitigation of the effects of GHG emissions in draft CEQA documents. The amendments are relatively modest changes to various portions of the existing *CEQA Guidelines*. Modifications address those issues where analysis of GHG emissions may differ in some respects from more traditional CEQA analysis.

GHG impacts are considered to be exclusively cumulative impacts (CAPCOA, 2008); there are no non-cumulative GHG emission impacts from a climate change perspective. Thus, the purpose of this GHG analysis is to determine whether the proposed project impact is cumulatively considerable. The proposed project would contribute to global climate change as a result of emissions of GHGs, primarily CO_2, emitted by during construction of the facilities. GHG emissions generated during project construction would occur from the operation of heavy diesel, off-road equipment at the project site as well as on-road mobile sources associated with worker vehicle and haul/delivery truck trips. The proposed project would not require additional full-time employees for operation or maintenance. As such, the project's operations would not generate any net new GHG emissions from mobile sources.

Currently, SCAQMD has not formally adopted a significance threshold for GHG emissions generated by a proposed project (for which SCAQMD is not the lead agency), or a uniform methodology for analyzing impacts related to GHG emissions on global climate change. Similarly, the City has not adopted any significance criteria or guidelines for GHG analysis. However, in the absence of any industry-wide accepted standards, the SCAQMD's significance threshold of 10,000 metric tons (MT)/year CO_2e for projects in which it is the lead agency is the most relevant air district-adopted GHG significance threshold that can be used as a benchmark for the proposed project. Thus, it is reasonable, for the purposes of this analysis, to utilize SCAQMD's GHG significance threshold of 10,000 MT/year CO_2e as a benchmark to evaluate the potential GHG impact of the project. It should be noted that the SCAQMD's adopted GHG significance threshold of 10,000 MT/year CO_2e for industrial projects is intended for long-term operational GHG emissions. In addition, SCAQMD guidance also recommends that total emissions from construction be amortized over 30 years and added to operational emissions and then compared to the threshold (SCAQMD, 2008). As discussed previously, no net new GHG emissions over existing baseline conditions would occur during project operations because the proposed would be the construction of a storage tank and no new employee vehicle trips would occur as a result of the project. Thus, the only net new emissions of

GHGs that would be generated under the proposed project would be those associated with construction activities. Pursuant to full disclosure and according to OPR's CEQA Guidelines that state, "A lead agency should make a good-faith effort, based to the extent possible on scientific and factual data, to describe, calculate or estimate the amount of GHG emissions resulting from a project," the construction-related GHG emissions associated with the project have been quantified using CalEEMod and evaluated against SCAQMD's 10,000 MT/year CO_2e threshold in this analysis.

The project's total annual GHG emissions are shown in **Table 2-2**. For construction GHG emissions, SCAQMD recommends that the total emissions for a project be amortized over a 30-year period and added to its operational emission estimates (SCAQMD, 2008). Since no net increase in operational GHG emissions over existing baseline conditions would occur from project implementation, only the project's construction-related GHG emissions are evaluated in this analysis.

TABLE 2-2
ESTIMATED PROJECT CONSTRUCTION GHG EMISSIONS

Emission Source	Proposed Project Emissions CO_2e (MT/yr)
Construction	
Total	69.18
Construction (Amortized over 30 years)	2.31
SCAQMD Threshold	10,000
Significant Impact?	No

NOTES: CO2e= carbon dioxide equivalent; MT/yr = metric tons per year; see Appendix A for CalEEMod model outputs.

As shown in Table 2-2, the proposed project's total annual GHG emissions resulting from construction activities would be approximately 2 MT CO_2e per year. Thus, the project's construction GHG emissions would not exceed the SCAQMD's 10,000 MT of CO_2e per year threshold. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in the generation of substantial levels of GHG emissions and would not result in emissions that would adversely affect the statewide attainment of GHG emission reduction goals of AB 32. This impact would be less than significant.

b) **Less than Significant**. In accordance with AB 32, CARB produced the *Scoping Plan* which developed a list of early actions that would begin sharply reducing GHG emissions, assemble an inventory of historic emissions, and establishing the 2020 emissions limit. As previously discussed, the proposed project's aggregated annual construction emissions would not exceed the 10,000 MT/year CO_2e benchmark. Specifically, a total net increase of approximately 2 MT/year of CO_2e would occur under the proposed project. As the project would construct a storage tank, no net increase in operational GHG emissions would result. One of the main objectives of the proposed

project is to supply redundancy to the centrate system resulting in a more efficient system. Thus, the proposed project would serve to aid the JPA in improving its treatment system without increasing the capacity, and would not pose any apparent conflict with the CARB Scoping Plan Recommended Actions to reduce GHG emissions. Impacts would be less than significant.

References

California Air Resources Board, Climate Change Scoping Plan, December 2008.

Hazards and Hazardous Materials

Issues (and Supporting Information Sources):		*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation*	*Less Than Significant Impact*	*No Impact*
8.	**HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS — Would the project:**				
a)	Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b)	Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c)	Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d)	Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e)	For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	☐	☐	☐	☒
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
g)	Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	☐	☐	☒	☐
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?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Discussion

a,b) **Less than Significant.** Materials hazardous to humans and wildlife would be present during project construction; the proposed project would involve the transport of various hazardous materials to the project site on an as-needed basis by equipment service trucks. These materials may include diesel fuel, gasoline, equipment fluids, concrete, cleaning solutions and solvents, lubricant oils, and adhesives. Therefore, potential exists for direct impacts to human health and biological resources from accidental spills of small amounts of hazardous materials from construction equipment during construction.

Existing federal and state law regulates the handling, storage and transport of hazardous materials and hazardous wastes. At the federal level, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA; 42 USC 6901 et seq.) requires businesses with substantial quantities of hazardous materials (including fuels, lubricants, solvents, and paints) to adhere to strict requirements in handling, transporting, and storing their supplies.

Pursuant to the federal Hazardous Materials Transportation Act, 49 U.S.C. § 5101 et seq., the United States Department of Transportation promulgated strict regulations applicable to all trucks transporting hazardous materials. Occupational safety standards have been established in federal and state laws to minimize worker safety risks from both physical and chemical hazards in the workplace, including construction sites. The California Division of Occupational Safety and Health has primary responsibility for developing and enforcing standards for safe workplaces and work practices in California in accordance with regulations specified in CCR Title 8. For example, under Title 8 CCR 5194 (Hazard Communication Standard), construction workers must be informed about hazardous substances that may be encountered and under Title 8 CCR 3203 (Injury Illness Prevention Program) workers must be properly trained to recognize workplace hazards and to take appropriate steps to reduce potential risks due to such hazards. This is particularly important where previously unidentified contamination or buried hazards may be encountered. If additional investigation or remediation is determined to be necessary, compliance with standards for hazardous waste operations (Title 8 CCR 5192) would be required for those individuals involved in the investigation or cleanup work. Thus, during construction contractors handling, storing or transporting hazardous materials or wastes must comply with regulations which would reduce the risk of accidental release and provides protocols and notification requirements should an accidental release occur. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

c) **Less Than Significant**. There are no schools within a quarter of a mile of the site. The closest school is A.E. Wright Middle School of the Las Virgenes Unified School District located at 4029 N. Las Virgenes Road, which is approximately 1.3 miles north of the proposed project site. Therefore, the risk of an existing school being exposed to hazardous emissions or hazardous materials as a result of the project is less than significant.

d) **No Impact**. The Department of Toxic Substances Control does not identify the proposed project site as a hazardous materials site (DTSC, 2015a). Because the project would not be located on a site identified as a significant hazard to the public or environment, no impacts would occur.

e,f) **No Impact.** The proposed project is not located in the vicinity of a public airport or private airstrip. The nearest public airport is the Van Nuys Airport, located approximately 17 miles northeast of the project site. The proposed project would not create a safety hazard for the people working or residing in the project area. No impacts would occur.

g) **Less than Significant.** The project would be located within the Districts composting facility adjacent to Las Virgenes Road. The project does not include any component that would result in long-term traffic that would physically interfere with any emergency response or evacuation plan associated with that roadway. The construction of the project would not result in soil export/import activities, however materials delivery trucks would temporarily add to traffic accessing the site. New deliveries would be minimal and would not significantly impact Las Virgenes Road. Impacts would be less than significant.

h) **Less than Significant.** According to the Calabasas Fire Hazard Severity Zone Map, the City of Calabasas is located in a very high fire hazard zone (Calfire, 2011). The proposed project would be located in an area characterized as open space so it is susceptible to wildland fires due to the nearby vegetation. Compliance with the Los Angeles County Fire Department Fuel Modification Guidelines would help prevent fire hazards around the proposed storage tank (County of Los Angeles Fire Department, 2015). Specifically, the proposed project would incorporate ongoing vegetation clearance to provide a defensible buffer around the project site consisting of a 20-foot wide perimeter dirt access road and a 10-foot vegetation clearance buffer. In addition, the project does not include any habitable structure so it would not expose people to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires. Therefore, impacts from the risk of wildland fires harming people or structures are considered less than significant.

References

California Department of Toxic Substances Control, *Cortese List: Envirostor database*, Available online at: http://www.envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov, accessed July, 2015.

California Department of Toxic Substance Control, *Leaking Underground Storage Tank Sites*, Available online at: https://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/, accessed July 2015.

Cal Fire, 2011, *Los Angeles County Calabasas Fire Hazard Severity Zone Map*, Available online at: http://www.fire.ca.gov/fire_prevention/fhsz_maps_losangeles.php. Accessed July 2015.

City of Calabasas, *General Plan: Circulation Element Calabasas Roadway System Map*, adopted December 2008.

County of Los Angeles Fire Department, 2015, *Fuel Modification*, http://www.fire.lacounty.gov/forestry-division/forestry-fuel-modification/.

Hydrology and Water Quality

Issues (and Supporting Information Sources):		*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation*	*Less Than Significant Impact*	*No Impact*
9.	**HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY — Would the project:**				
a)	Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?	☐	☐	☒	☐
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)?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c)	Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of a site or area through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or by other means, in a manner that would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d)	Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of a site or area through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or by other means, substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that would result in flooding on- or off-site?	☐	☐	☒	☐
e)	Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?	☐	☐	☒	☐
f)	Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?	☐	☐	☒	☐
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?	☐	☐	☒	☐
h)	Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures that would impede or redirect flood flows?	☐	☐	☒	☐
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
j)	Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion

a) **Less than Significant**. The proposed project would construction of a new centrate storage tank and the rehabilitation of the existing centrate conveyance pipeline within the District's composting facility property. The storage tank would be equipped with a drain in the event of tank failure and/or for maintenance operation. Prior to the first operation after the construction, the tank is required to be flushed out. During the flushing processes the tank would be filled up to capacity and then drained. The tank drain would be regulated by a flow restrictor to control the volume of water released by the tank at any given time to prevent scouring of the adjacent hillside. The discharged water would

eventually flow into the adjacent canyon and would percolate into the soil. The operation of the centrate storage tank would comply with the District's policies and permits previously obtained for the operation of the centrate system. Therefore, the proposed project would have a less than significant impact.

During the construction phase of the project, excavated soils could erode and be transported to down-gradient drainages. The District would require the contractor to prepare a SWPPP and implement site-specific BMPs to manage storm water runoff, sediment and erosion control from the construction site in compliance with the NPDES General Construction Permit. As a result of being in compliance with the NPDES General Construction Permit and implementing a SWPPP the project would result in a less than significant impact to water quality.

c) **Less than Significant.** The proposed project would include the construction of a new centrate storage tank and the rehabilitation of the existing pipeline within the District's composting facility property. The tank foundation would result in the conversion of a permeable surface with a new impermeable surface which could reduce the amount of water that could percolate into the groundwater table. However, the tank site would be constructed in an area that is surrounded by undeveloped land and the minor change as a result of the project would not significantly change the surface runoff or impact the rate that runoff infiltrate the surrounding ground as compared to the existing conditions. Therefore, no impacts would occur to groundwater supplies or recharge is less than significant.

c,d) **Less than Significant.** The proposed project would not substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of a site or area through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or by other means, nor would it substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that would result in flooding on- or off-site. The project would be designed to convey stormwater flows to the existing drainage system that is currently used by two existing centrate tanks. Earth-moving activities would occur during pipeline installation (open-cut methods) that would slightly alter the topography of the project site. However, the proposed project would include a SWPPP with measures to minimize erosion during construction. All disturbed open space and vacant lands as a result of pipeline rehabilitation would be restored to original conditions to minimize erosion once the proposed project is implemented. Impacts would be less than significant.

e,f) **Less than Significant**. See Issue 9 (b) above. The pipeline installation would be located underground and would not include any above ground structures that would produce runoff. The project would not substantially alter the existing drainage patterns of the surrounding area, and would not create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff. Impacts would be less than significant.

g–i) **No Impact.** The proposed project is located outside of a 500-year floodplain as shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) produced by the Federal Emergency

Management Agency (FEMA) of the project area. The FIRMs indicate areas prone to flood hazards due to major storm events, including 100-year and 500-year flood zones. According to the FIRMs, the project site is also not located within a 100-year flood hazard area. The proposed project does not include the construction of housing, and therefore would not place new housing within an identified 100-year flood hazard area. The project site is located outside of any levee or dam inundation area. Therefore, the proposed project would not expose people or structures to significant risk of loss, injury, or death due to flooding or levee or dam failure. No impacts would occur.

j) **No Impact.** The project site is over six miles north of the Pacific Ocean coastline. Damages from tsunamis are confined to coastal areas that are 20 feet or less above sea level. A seiche is an earthquake-induced wave in a confined body of water, such as a lake or reservoir. The project site is not located near any confined bodies of water and would not include any habitable structures. Therefore, the proposed project would not create or increase the risk of exposing people or structures to significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow. No impacts would occur.

Land Use and Land Use Planning

Issues (and Supporting Information Sources):		*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation*	*Less Than Significant Impact*	*No Impact*
10.	**LAND USE AND LAND USE PLANNING — Would the project:**				
a)	Physically divide an established community?	☐	☐	☐	☒
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?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c)	Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion

a) **No Impact.** The proposed project would not include any component that would divide an established community. The construction of the tank and pipeline rehabilitation would occur entirely within the Districts composting facility. No impacts would occur.

b) **Less Than Significant.** The project site is designated by the City of Calabasas General Plan as Open Space – Resource Protection (OS-RP) and is zoned as Open Space. The propose project would be located entirely with the existing Rancho Las Virgenes Composting Facility. The addition of a new storage tank adjacent to two existing takes would be a like use and would not conflict with the applicable land use plan or policies.

c) **No Impact.** There are no applicable habitat conservation plans or natural community conservation plan located within or near the proposed project site. Thus, there are no impacts.

Mineral Resources

Issues (and Supporting Information Sources):	*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation*	*Less Than Significant Impact*	*No Impact*
11. MINERAL RESOURCES — Would the project:				
a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion

a,b) **No Impact.** There are no records of historical mining activities occurring on or near the proposed project site. According to a 1994 report found in the SMARA Mineral Land Classification Maps database, the western portion of the City of Calabasas is situated in Mineral Resource Zone (MRZ) 1 which means there are no significant mineral deposits located in that area (CGS,1994). But the rest of the city is located in MRZ-3 indicating that the significance of the mineral resources could not be evaluated from the available data. The Calabasas General Plan Policy IV-46 prohibits mineral extraction that could result in significant environmental impacts. As a result, it is not likely that mineral extraction activities would be allowed on the proposed project site. No impact would occur.

References

California Geological Survey (CGS), 1994, *SMARA Mineral Land Classification Maps,* Available online at: http://www.quake.ca.gov/gmaps/WH/smaramaps.htm, accessed July 2015.

Noise

Issues (and Supporting Information Sources):	*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation*	*Less Than Significant Impact*	*No Impact*
12. NOISE — Would the project:				
a) Result in 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?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Result in Exposure of persons to, or generation of, excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Result in A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) Result in A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan area, or, where such a plan has not been adopted, in an area within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the area to excessive noise levels?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f) For a project located in the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion

a,b) **Less than Significant.** The City of Calabasas Municipal Code Section 17.20.160 limits exterior noise exposure for residences to 65 dBA, from 7:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. Monday through Friday (8:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. on weekends), with all other times having stricter limitations. This noise restriction also applies to Public Facility land uses such as schools (without the variation for weekend days). The proposed project would include the construction of a new centrate storage tank and the rehabilitation the existing centrate conveyance pipeline within the District's composting facility property. The nearest sensitive receptor (single-family homes) to the tank site would be approximately 2,400 feet to the north. In addition, the site is surrounded by varying topography and mature vegetation and trees. The greatest noise levels produced would be associated with a larger dozer during grading activities, which would result in 85 dBA (bull dozer) at a distance of 50 feet. Given this distance, it was determined that the resulting noise levels at the single-family homes during grading for the tank site would be approximately 42 dBA L_{eq}. These construction noise levels, which are anticipated to only occur during the City's allowable daytime construction hours (i.e., 7:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.), would not exceed the City's 65 dBA daytime noise criteria for single-family residential uses. As a result, noise impact to sensitive receptors would be less than significant.

The rehabilitation of the pipeline would require excavation equipment to repair portion of the pipeline which could create a noise impact. The nearest sensitive receptor (single-family homes) to the pipeline alignment would be approximately 560 feet to the north. The greatest noise levels produced would be associated with a excavation activities, which would result in 80 dBA (backhoe) at a distance of 50 feet. Given this distance, it was determined that the resulting noise levels at the single-family homes during excavation of the pipeline would be approximately 54 dBA L_{eq}. These construction noise levels, which are anticipated to only occur during the City's allowable daytime construction hours (i.e., 7:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.), would not exceed the City's 65 dBA daytime noise criteria for single-family residential uses. As a result, noise impacts are less than significant.

d) **Less than Significant**. Site preparation and construction may result in groundborne vibration associated with excavation and similar activities. Although these temporary activities may cause perceptible ground borne vibration, such impacts are anticipated to be minimal and limited to short durations. Vibration and groundborne noise issues tend to occur when physically forceful or ground-penetrating equipment is utilized, such as pile drivers or where blasting is necessary. No such equipment or activities are required during construction or operations of the proposed project. Operation of the project would not involve any activity that would produce any substantial groundborne noise or vibration. Thus, the proposed project would not generate significant groundborne vibration or groundborne noise impacts and would be considered less than significant.

e) **No Impact.** The proposed project is the construction of a centrate storage tank and the rehabilitation of the centrate pipeline. Once constructed the proposed project would not include any component that would create a permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity. No impact would occur.

e,f) **No Impact**. The proposed project is not located in the vicinity of a public airport or private airstrip. As a result, the proposed project site is not within the Airport Influence Area; therefore, there would be no impact.

References

Federal Transit Administration (FTA), Transit Noise & Vibration Assessment, May 2006.

Population and Housing

Issues (and Supporting Information Sources):	*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation*	*Less Than Significant Impact*	*No Impact*
13. POPULATION AND HOUSING — Would the project:				
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)?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing housing units, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion

a) **No Impact.** The proposed project would include the construction of a new centrate storage tank and the rehabilitation of the existing centrate conveyance pipeline within the District's composting facility property. Currently there is no redundancy in the centrate treatment system because one tank is required for storage while the other is needed for treatment. The proposed project would allow for a centrate treatment tank to be taken out of service for periodic maintenance. As a result, the proposed project would not induce population growth in the area. No impacts would occur.

b,c) **No Impact**. The proposed project would include the construction of a new storage tank and the rehabilitation of the existing pipeline within the District's composting facility property. No existing housing units or people would be displaced due to implementation of the proposed project. No impacts would occur.

Public Services

Issues (and Supporting Information Sources):	*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation*	*Less Than Significant Impact*	*No Impact*
14. PUBLIC SERVICES — Would the project:				
a) Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of, or the 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 following public services:				
i) Fire protection?	☐	☐	☐	☒
ii) Police protection?	☐	☐	☐	☒
iii) Schools?	☐	☐	☐	☒
iv) Parks?	☐	☐	☐	☒
v) Other public facilities?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion

i) **No Impact.** The proposed project site is located in a very high fire hazard zone, but it would not place habitable structures on the site that would result in needing additional fire protection demands. In addition, the Los Angeles County Fire Department would require the project to maintain a 20-foot wide dirt access road along the site perimeter and a 10-foot vegetation clearance buffer zone to create a defensible space for the project. Because no additional fire protection facilities would be required, the project would have no impact on fire protection services.

ii) **No Impact**. The Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department Lost Hills Substation provides police protection services for the project site area. The proposed project would not increase the current population within the City. Thus, it would not increase calls received by the Sheriff Station and the project would have no impact on police protection services nor would new police facilities be required.

iii) **No Impact**. The Las Virgenes Unified School District (LVUSD) provides education to the students near the project. The closest school to the project area is A.E. Wright Middle School located 1.1 miles north. This project would not increase population and would not create new students that would need to be served by LVUSD. Consequently, no new school facilities would be required and the project would have no impact.

iv) **No Impact**. The project site is in an area near Malibu State Park. This 7,000 acres regional recreational open space area where hiking, bird watching, and horseback riding occur is located approximately 1 mile south of the project. The project would not increase population or generate new park users so no new parks would be required to open. Therefore, the project would have no impact on the provisions of a new public park.

v) **No Impact**. Refer to previous responses Issue 14 (i-iv) above.

Recreation

Issues (and Supporting Information Sources):	*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation*	*Less Than Significant Impact*	*No Impact*
15. RECREATION — Would the project:				
a) Increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facilities would occur or be accelerated?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities that might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion

a,b) **No Impact.** The proposed project would include the construction of a new storage tank and the rehabilitation of the existing conveyance pipeline within the District's composting facility property. The proposed project would not physically deteriorate existing facilities or involve the use, construction, or expansion of recreational facilities. No impacts to recreational resources would occur.

Transportation and Traffic

Issues (and Supporting Information Sources):	*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation*	*Less Than Significant Impact*	*No Impact*
16. TRANSPORTATION AND TRAFFIC — Would the project:				
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?	☐	☐	☒	☐
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?	☐	☐	☒	☐
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Result in inadequate emergency access?	☐	☐	☐	☒
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion

a,b) **Less than Significant.** Currently, the Rancho Las Virgenes Composting Facility has between 5 and 7 employees that operate and maintain the facility. Operation of the proposed project would not require any additional employees. The number of trips per year would not differ from the number of employee trips currently made to the existing facility. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in significant operational traffic increases.

Construction of the proposed project would only temporarily increase local traffic due to the transport and delivery of construction equipment, materials, excavated soils and backfill, and daily worker trips. Construction access for the project would occur through the District's existing entrance at the intersection of the Las Virgenes Road and Lost Hills Road and would not require any lane closures. In addition, the composting facility has a designated left turn lane at the intersection of Las Virgenes Road and Lost Hills. The only vehicles that would use this turn lane are District employees and delivery trucks. The proposed project construction activities would be temporary and existing traffic load and capacity performance of the circulation system would not be significantly affected by the project. Impacts would be less than significant.

c,d) **No Impact.** The proposed project is not located in the immediate vicinity of an airport or private airstrip. The project would not alter existing air traffic patterns, levels, or locations that result in safety risks. Furthermore, the proposed project would not alter existing alignment of public roadways or the access road. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts. No impacts would occur.

e) **No Impact.** Access to the site would be via private entrance at the intersection of Las Virgenes Road and Lost Hills Road. This private entrance would be available for emergency access and allows for internal circulation via the existing roads. No impact would occur.

f) **No Impact** The project would not conflict with the City transit plans including planned improvements to the Las Virgenes corridor as described in the City's Las Virgenes Road Corridor Design Plan. The planned improvements include the provision of Class II bike lanes and sidewalks along the roadway segment adjacent to the proposed project. The proposed project would be located within the Rancho Las Virgenes Composting Facility and would not interfere with construction of bike lanes or sidewalks. No impact would occur.

Utilities and Service Systems

Issues (and Supporting Information Sources):	*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation*	*Less Than Significant Impact*	*No Impact*
17. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS — Would the project:				
a) Conflict with wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?	☐	☐	☐	☒
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?	☐	☐	☒	☐
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider that would serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?	☐	☐	☒	☐
g) Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Discussion

a) **No Impact.** The proposed project would include the construction of a new centrate storage tank and the rehabilitation of the existing centrate conveyance pipeline within the District's composting facility property. Currently there is no redundancy in the centrate treatment system because one tank is required for storage while the other is needed for treatment. The proposed project would allow for a centrate treatment tank to be taken out of service for periodic maintenance. The proposed project would not conflict with wastewater treatment requirements of the Regional Water Quality Control Board. No impact would occur.

b) **Less than Significant.** See Issue 17 (a) above. As a result, the project would not require the construction of a new water or wastewater treatment facility. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

c) **No Impact**. See Issue 17 (a) above.. The project would not require the construction of a new storm drain system; therefore, no impact would occur.

d) **No Impact.** The proposed project would not consume water. Therefore, new or expanded entitlements would not be required. No impacts would occur.

e) **No Impact**. See Issue 17 (a) above. As a result, the project would not exceed wastewater treatment requirements. Therefore, no impact would occur.

f,g) **Less than Significant.** Operations of the project would not result in solid waste generation, as no new personnel would be employed as a result of the project.

Construction of the proposed project would result in solid waste debris. Recycling and disposal materials would comply with local applicable solid waste statues and regulations. In addition, the proposed project would also comply with the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which ensures that all construction debris is hauled away to local landfills serving the project area. Compliance with all federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste would ensure impacts would be less than significant. In addition, the contractor hired by the District would be responsible for subcontracting with a certified commercial waste hauler for the collection and disposal of project-related non-recyclable solid waste from construction in accordance with federal, state and local regulations. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

Mandatory Findings of Significance

Issues (and Supporting Information Sources):	*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation*	*Less Than Significant Impact*	*No Impact*
18. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE — Would the project:				
a) Have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal, or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?	☐	☒	☐	☐
b) Have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Have environmental effects that would cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Discussion

a) **Less than Significant with Mitigation.** See the responses to Section 4. The proposed project would have the potential to impact sensitive wildlife species and natural communities during construction activities. However, with the incorporation of Mitigation Measure BIO-1 through BIO-2, potential impacts to biological resources would be reduced to less than significant levels.

The project would involve trenching activities which could potentially unearth prehistoric archaeological resources. Such actions could unearth, expose, or disturb subsurface paleontological, archaeological, historical, or Native American resources that were not observable on the surface. However, with the incorporation of Mitigation Measures CUL-1 through CUL-5, potential impacts to paleontological or cultural resources that represent major periods of California history or prehistory would be reduced to less than significant levels.

b) **Less than Significant.** There would be no significant cumulative impacts of the proposed project. Individual project impacts identified in this Initial Study are primarily associated with project construction and are mitigated to less-than-significant levels with implementation of mitigation measures described herein. Greenhouse gas impacts associated with the proposed project, which are considered to be exclusively cumulative impacts, would not be significant or cumulatively considerable. The proposed project would not directly or indirectly induce growth and thus would not result in cumulative impacts associated with growth. Impacts are therefore considered less than significant.

c) **Less than Significant.** The proposed project would not generate or store hazardous materials onsite. The project is the construction of a centrate storage tank to provide redundancy within the treatment system. The proposed project would not have the potential to generate significant environmental effects which could cause adverse effects on humans, either directly (e.g. ozone, traffic and circulation, etc.) or indirectly (e.g., contribute to deficiencies in public services and/or facilities). Therefore, impacts to humans would be less than significant.

APPENDIX A

Air Quality Calculations

CalEEMod Emissions Output

Construction Phases **Daily Summer Emissions**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SOx	PM10	PM2.5
Grading 2016	3.17	34.53	20.72	0.03	4.2	2.9
Fine Grading 2016	2.7	26.76	15.58	0.02	2.11	1.57
Trenching 2016	1.54	14.21	9.61	0.01	1.07	0.93
Foundation 2016	1.33	13.83	7.32	0.01	0.87	0.76
Tank Construction 2016	1.42	13.91	8.76	0.01	1.01	0.89
Finishing/Coating 2016	5.39	2.38	1.95	0	0.21	0.2

Construction Phases **Daily Winter Emissions**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SOx	PM10	PM2.5
Grading 2016	3.17	34.55	20.74	0.03	4.2	2.9
Fine Grading 2016	2.71	26.81	15.61	0.02	2.11	1.57
Trenching 2016	1.54	14.22	9.58	0.01	1.07	0.93
Foundation 2016	1.33	13.84	7.35	0.01	0.87	0.76
Tank Construction 2016	1.42	13.92	8.79	0.01	1.01	0.89
Finishing/Coating 2016	5.39	2.38	1.95	0	0.21	0.2

Construction Phases **Peak Daily Emissions**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SOx	PM10	PM2.5
Grading 2016	3.17	34.55	20.74	0.03	4.2	2.9
Fine Grading 2016	2.71	26.81	15.61	0.02	2.11	1.57
Trenching 2016	1.54	14.22	9.61	0.01	1.07	0.93
Foundation 2016	1.33	13.84	7.35	0.01	0.87	0.76
Tank Construction 2016	1.42	13.92	8.79	0.01	1.01	0.89
Finishing/Coating 2016	5.39	2.38	1.95	0	0.21	0.2

PROJECT CONSTRUCTION GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

Emissions	Emissions from CalEEMod (MT/yr)	CO_2 Equivalency Factors[a]	CO_2 Equivalent Emissions (tons per year)
Carbon Dioxide	68.71	1	68.71
Methane	0.01860	25	0.47
Nitrous Oxide	0.00000	298	-
Total Annual Emissions:			**69.18**
Annual Amortized Emissions[b]:			**2.31**

Note: Emissions of CO2, CH4, and N2O calculated in CalEEMod.

[a] CO2 equivalency factors from IPCC's AR4.

[b] Based on SCAQMD methodology, the project's construction emissions are amortized over 30 years.

APPENDIX B

CNDBB/CNPS Lists

Selected Elements by Element Code

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database

Query Criteria: Quad is (Calabasas (3411826) or Canoga Park (3411825) or Malibu Beach (3411816) or Oat Mountain (3411835) or Point Dume (3411817) or Santa Susana (3411836) or Simi (3411837) or Thousand Oaks (3411827) or Topanga (3411815))

Element Code	Species	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
AAABB01230	***Anaxyrus californicus*** arroyo toad	Endangered	None	G2G3	S2S3	SSC
AAABF02020	***Spea hammondii*** western spadefoot	None	None	G3	S3	SSC
AAABH01022	***Rana draytonii*** California red-legged frog	Threatened	None	G2G3	S2S3	SSC
ABNKC06010	***Elanus leucurus*** white-tailed kite	None	None	G5	S3S4	FP
ABNKC12040	***Accipiter cooperii*** Cooper's hawk	None	None	G5	S4	WL
ABNKC19070	***Buteo swainsoni*** Swainson's hawk	None	Threatened	G5	S3	
ABNKC22010	***Aquila chrysaetos*** golden eagle	None	None	G5	S3	FP
ABNKD06071	***Falco peregrinus anatum*** American peregrine falcon	Delisted	Delisted	G4T4	S3S4	FP
ABNSB10010	***Athene cunicularia*** burrowing owl	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
ABPAU08010	***Riparia riparia*** bank swallow	None	Threatened	G5	S2	
ABPBJ08081	***Polioptila californica californica*** coastal California gnatcatcher	Threatened	None	G3T2	S2	SSC
ABPBW01114	***Vireo bellii pusillus*** least Bell's vireo	Endangered	Endangered	G5T2	S2	
ABPBX91091	***Aimophila ruficeps canescens*** southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	None	None	G5T3	S2S3	WL
ABPBXB0020	***Agelaius tricolor*** tricolored blackbird	None	None	G2G3	S1S2	SSC
AFCHA0209J	***Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus*** steelhead - southern California DPS	Endangered	None	G5T1Q	S1	SSC
AFCJB13120	***Gila orcuttii*** arroyo chub	None	None	G2	S2	SSC
AFCQN04010	***Eucyclogobius newberryi*** tidewater goby	Endangered	None	G3	S3	SSC
AMACB01010	***Macrotus californicus*** California leaf-nosed bat	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
AMACC01020	***Myotis yumanensis*** Yuma myotis	None	None	G5	S4	

Element Code	Species	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
AMACC01140	***Myotis ciliolabrum*** western small-footed myotis	None	None	G5	S3	
AMACC05030	***Lasiurus cinereus*** hoary bat	None	None	G5	S4	
AMACC05060	***Lasiurus blossevillii*** western red bat	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
AMACC07010	***Euderma maculatum*** spotted bat	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
AMACC10010	***Antrozous pallidus*** pallid bat	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
AMACD02011	***Eumops perotis californicus*** western mastiff bat	None	None	G5T4	S3S4	SSC
AMAFF08041	***Neotoma lepida intermedia*** San Diego desert woodrat	None	None	G5T3T4	S3S4	SSC
AMAJF04010	***Taxidea taxus*** American badger	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
ARAAD02030	***Emys marmorata*** western pond turtle	None	None	G3G4	S3	SSC
ARACC01012	***Anniella pulchra pulchra*** silvery legless lizard	None	None	G3G4T3T4Q	S3	SSC
ARACF12100	***Phrynosoma blainvillii*** coast horned lizard	None	None	G3G4	S3S4	SSC
ARACJ02143	***Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri*** coastal whiptail	None	None	G5T3T4	S2S3	
ARADB10015	***Diadophis punctatus modestus*** San Bernardino ringneck snake	None	None	G5T2T3Q	S2?	
ARADB19063	***Lampropeltis zonata (pulchra)*** California mountain kingsnake (San Diego population)	None	None	G4G5	S1S2	SSC
ARADB36160	***Thamnophis hammondii*** two-striped garter snake	None	None	G4	S3S4	SSC
CALE1220CA	***Southern California Coastal Lagoon*** Southern California Coastal Lagoon	None	None	GNR	SNR	
CARE2310CA	***Southern California Steelhead Stream*** Southern California Steelhead Stream	None	None	GNR	SNR	
CTT42110CA	***Valley Needlegrass Grassland*** Valley Needlegrass Grassland	None	None	G3	S3.1	
CTT52120CA	***Southern Coastal Salt Marsh*** Southern Coastal Salt Marsh	None	None	G2	S2.1	
CTT52310CA	***Cismontane Alkali Marsh*** Cismontane Alkali Marsh	None	None	G1	S1.1	
CTT61310CA	***Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest*** Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest	None	None	G4	S4	

Element Code	Species	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
CTT61330CA	***Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest*** Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest	None	None	G3	S3.2	
CTT61340CA	***Southern Mixed Riparian Forest*** Southern Mixed Riparian Forest	None	None	G2	S2.1	
CTT62400CA	***Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland*** Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland	None	None	G4	S4	
CTT63300CA	***Southern Riparian Scrub*** Southern Riparian Scrub	None	None	G3	S3.2	
CTT63320CA	***Southern Willow Scrub*** Southern Willow Scrub	None	None	G3	S2.1	
CTT71130CA	***Valley Oak Woodland*** Valley Oak Woodland	None	None	G3	S2.1	
CTT71210CA	***California Walnut Woodland*** California Walnut Woodland	None	None	G2	S2.1	
ICBRA07010	***Streptocephalus woottoni*** Riverside fairy shrimp	Endangered	None	G1G2	S1S2	
IICOL02101	***Cicindela hirticollis gravida*** sandy beach tiger beetle	None	None	G5T2	S1	
IICOL4A010	***Coelus globosus*** globose dune beetle	None	None	G1G2	S1S2	
IILEPP2012	***Danaus plexippus pop. 1*** monarch - California overwintering population	None	None	G4T2T3	S2S3	
IIORT32020	***Aglaothorax longipennis*** Santa Monica shieldback katydid	None	None	G1G2	S1S2	
IIORT36300	***Trimerotropis occidentiloides*** Santa Monica grasshopper	None	None	G1G2	S1S2	
ILARAU7010	***Socalchemmis gertschi*** Gertsch's socalchemmis spider	None	None	G1	S1	
NBMUS7L090	***Tortula californica*** California screw moss	None	None	G2G3	S2S3	1B.2
PDAST0W0W0	***Baccharis malibuensis*** Malibu baccharis	None	None	G1	S1	1B.1
PDAST4R0J0	***Deinandra minthornii*** Santa Susana tarplant	None	Rare	G2	S2	1B.2
PDAST57091	***Isocoma menziesii var. decumbens*** decumbent goldenbush	None	None	G3G5T2T3	S2	1B.2
PDAST5L0A1	***Lasthenia glabrata ssp. coulteri*** Coulter's goldfields	None	None	G4T2	S2	1B.1
PDAST6X060	***Pentachaeta lyonii*** Lyon's pentachaeta	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
PDBOR0H010	***Harpagonella palmeri*** Palmer's grapplinghook	None	None	G4	S3	4.2

Element Code	Species	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
PDBRA10020	***Dithyrea maritima*** beach spectaclepod	None	Threatened	G2	S1	1B.1
PDCHE040E0	***Atriplex coulteri*** Coulter's saltbush	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
PDCHE041D0	***Atriplex parishii*** Parish's brittlescale	None	None	G1G2	S1	1B.1
PDCHE041T1	***Atriplex serenana var. davidsonii*** Davidson's saltscale	None	None	G5T1	S1	1B.2
PDCRA04016	***Dudleya parva*** Conejo dudleya	Threatened	None	G2	S2	1B.2
PDCRA04051	***Dudleya blochmaniae ssp. blochmaniae*** Blochman's dudleya	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.1
PDCRA040A3	***Dudleya cymosa ssp. marcescens*** marcescent dudleya	Threatened	Rare	G5T2	S2	1B.2
PDCRA040A5	***Dudleya cymosa ssp. ovatifolia*** Santa Monica dudleya	Threatened	None	G5T1	S1	1B.1
PDCRA040A7	***Dudleya cymosa ssp. agourensis*** Agoura Hills dudleya	Threatened	None	G5T1	S2	1B.2
PDCRA040H0	***Dudleya multicaulis*** many-stemmed dudleya	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
PDFAB0F1G0	***Astragalus brauntonii*** Braunton's milk-vetch	Endangered	None	G2	S2	1B.1
PDFAB0F7B1	***Astragalus pycnostachyus var. lanosissimus*** Ventura Marsh milk-vetch	Endangered	Endangered	G2T1	S1	1B.1
PDFAB0F8R2	***Astragalus tener var. titi*** coastal dunes milk-vetch	Endangered	Endangered	G2T1	S1	1B.1
PDGER01070	***California macrophylla*** round-leaved filaree	None	None	G3?	S3?	1B.2
PDLAM180A3	***Monardella hypoleuca ssp. hypoleuca*** white-veined monardella	None	None	G4T2T3	S2S3	1B.3
PDMAL110J0	***Sidalcea neomexicana*** Salt Spring checkerbloom	None	None	G4	S2	2B.2
PDPGN040J1	***Chorizanthe parryi var. fernandina*** San Fernando Valley spineflower	Candidate	Endangered	G2T1	S1	1B.1
PDPGN040J2	***Chorizanthe parryi var. parryi*** Parry's spineflower	None	None	G3T3	S3	1B.1
PDPGN081G0	***Eriogonum crocatum*** conejo buckwheat	None	Rare	G1	S1	1B.2
PDPGN0V010	***Dodecahema leptoceras*** slender-horned spineflower	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
PDRAN0B1B1	***Delphinium parryi ssp. blochmaniae*** dune larkspur	None	None	G4T2	S2	1B.2

Element Code	Species	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
PDSCR0J0C2	***Chloropyron maritimum ssp. maritimum*** salt marsh bird's-beak	Endangered	Endangered	G4?T1	S1	1B.2
PMAGA080E0	***Nolina cismontana*** chaparral nolina	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2
PMLIL0D096	***Calochortus clavatus var. gracilis*** slender mariposa-lily	None	None	G4T2T3	S2S3	1B.2
PMLIL0D150	***Calochortus plummerae*** Plummer's mariposa-lily	None	None	G4	S4	4.2
PMLIL0D1J2	***Calochortus fimbriatus*** late-flowered mariposa-lily	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2
PMPOA4G010	***Orcuttia californica*** California Orcutt grass	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
PPTHE05192	***Thelypteris puberula var. sonorensis*** Sonoran maiden fern	None	None	G5T3	S2	2B.2

Record Count: 89

Plant List

47 matches found. *Click on scientific name for details*

Search Criteria

Found in 9 Quads around 34118B6

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family	Lifeform	Rare Plant Rank	State Rank	Global Rank
Asplenium vespertinum	western spleenwort	Aspleniaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	4.2	S4	G4
Astragalus brauntonii	Braunton's milk-vetch	Fabaceae	perennial herb	1B.1	S2	G2
Astragalus pycnostachyus var. lanosissimus	Ventura marsh milk-vetch	Fabaceae	perennial herb	1B.1	S1	G2T1
Astragalus tener var. titi	coastal dunes milk-vetch	Fabaceae	annual herb	1B.1	S1	G2T1
Atriplex coulteri	Coulter's saltbush	Chenopodiaceae	perennial herb	1B.2	S2	G2
Atriplex serenana var. davidsonii	Davidson's saltscale	Chenopodiaceae	annual herb	1B.2	S1	G5T1
Baccharis malibuensis	Malibu baccharis	Asteraceae	perennial deciduous shrub	1B.1	S1	G1
Calandrinia breweri	Brewer's calandrinia	Montiaceae	annual herb	4.2	S34	G4
California macrophylla	round-leaved filaree	Geraniaceae	annual herb	1B.2	S3?	G3?
Calochortus catalinae	Catalina mariposa lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	4.2	S4	G4
Calochortus clavatus var. clavatus	club-haired mariposa lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	4.3	S3	G4T3
Calochortus clavatus var. gracilis	slender mariposa lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	1B.2	S2S3	G4T2T3
Calochortus fimbriatus	late-flowered mariposa lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	1B.3	S3	G3
Calochortus plummerae	Plummer's mariposa lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	4.2	S4	G4
Calystegia peirsonii	Peirson's morning-glory	Convolvulaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	4.2	S4	G4
Camissoniopsis lewisii	Lewis' evening-primrose	Onagraceae	annual herb	3	S4	G4
Cercocarpus betuloides var. blancheae	island mountain-mahogany	Rosaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	4.3	S4	G5T4
Chloropyron maritimum ssp. maritimum	salt marsh bird's-beak	Orobanchaceae	annual herb (hemiparasitic)	1B.2	S1	G4?T1
Chorizanthe parryi var. fernandina	San Fernando Valley spineflower	Polygonaceae	annual herb	1B.1	S1	G2T1

Chorizanthe parryi var. parryi	Parry's spineflower	Polygonaceae	annual herb	1B.1	S3	G3T3
Convolvulus simulans	small-flowered morning-glory	Convolvulaceae	annual herb	4.2	S4	G4
Deinandra minthornii	Santa Susana tarplant	Asteraceae	perennial deciduous shrub	1B.2	S2	G2
Delphinium parryi ssp. blochmaniae	dune larkspur	Ranunculaceae	perennial herb	1B.2	S2	G4T2
Delphinium parryi ssp. purpureum	Mt. Pinos larkspur	Ranunculaceae	perennial herb	4.3	S4	G4T4
Dithyrea maritima	beach spectaclepod	Brassicaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	1B.1	S1	G2
Dudleya blochmaniae ssp. blochmaniae	Blochman's dudleya	Crassulaceae	perennial herb	1B.1	S2	G3T2
Dudleya cymosa ssp. agourensis	Agoura Hills dudleya	Crassulaceae	perennial herb	1B.2	S2	G5T1
Dudleya cymosa ssp. marcescens	marcescent dudleya	Crassulaceae	perennial herb	1B.2	S2	G5T2
Dudleya cymosa ssp. ovatifolia	Santa Monica dudleya	Crassulaceae	perennial herb	1B.1	S1	G5T1
Dudleya multicaulis	many-stemmed dudleya	Crassulaceae	perennial herb	1B.2	S2	G2
Dudleya parva	Conejo dudleya	Crassulaceae	perennial herb	1B.2	S2	G2
Eriogonum crocatum	conejo buckwheat	Polygonaceae	perennial herb	1B.2	S1	G1
Hordeum intercedens	vernal barley	Poaceae	annual herb	3.2	S3S4	G3G4
Horkelia cuneata var. puberula	mesa horkelia	Rosaceae	perennial herb	1B.1	S1	G4T1
Isocoma menziesii var. decumbens	decumbent goldenbush	Asteraceae	perennial shrub	1B.2	S2	G3G5T2T3
Juglans californica	Southern California black walnut	Juglandaceae	perennial deciduous tree	4.2	S3	G3
Lasthenia glabrata ssp. coulteri	Coulter's goldfields	Asteraceae	annual herb	1B.1	S2	G4T2
Lilium humboldtii ssp. ocellatum	ocellated Humboldt lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	4.2	S3	G4T3
Monardella hypoleuca ssp. hypoleuca	white-veined monardella	Lamiaceae	perennial herb	1B.3	S2S3	G4T2T3
Navarretia ojaiensis	Ojai navarretia	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	1B.1	S1	G1
Nolina cismontana	chaparral nolina	Ruscaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	1B.2	S3	G3
Orcuttia californica	California Orcutt grass	Poaceae	annual herb	1B.1	S1	G1
Pentachaeta lyonii	Lyon's pentachaeta	Asteraceae	annual herb	1B.1	S1	G1
Phacelia hubbyi	Hubby's phacelia	Boraginaceae	annual herb	4.2	S4	G4
Phacelia ramosissima var. austrolitoralis	south coast branching phacelia	Boraginaceae	perennial herb	3.2	S3	G5?T3
Thelypteris puberula var. sonorensis	Sonoran maiden fern	Thelypteridaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	2B.2	S2	G5T3
Tortula californica	California screw-moss	Pottiaceae	moss	1B.2	S2S3	G2G3

Suggested Citation

CNPS, Rare Plant Program. 2015. Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants (online edition, v8-02). California Native Plant Society, Sacramento, CA. Website http://www.rareplants.cnps.org [accessed 03 September 2015].

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About the Rare Plant Program
CNPS Home Page
About CNPS
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Contributors
The Calflora Database
The California Lichen Society

APPENDIX C

Response to Comments and Comment Letters

The IS/MND was circulated for a 30-day review period starting on October 23, 2015 and ended on November 23, 2015. No comments were received during the public review period for the Rancho Las Virgenes Centrate Equalization Project.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Governor's Office of Planning and Research

State Clearinghouse and Planning Unit

Edmund G. Brown Jr.
Governor

Ken Alex
Director

November 24, 2015

Eric Schlageter
Triunfo Sanitation District
4232 Las Virgenes Road
Calabasas, CA 91302

Subject: Rancho Las Virgenes Centrate Equalization Project
SCH#: 2015101078

Dear Eric Schlageter:

The State Clearinghouse submitted the above named Mitigated Negative Declaration to selected state agencies for review. The review period closed on November 23, 2015, 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 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

1400 TENTH STREET P.O. BOX 3044 SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95812-3044
TEL (916) 445-0613 FAX (916) 323-3018 www.opr.ca.gov

Document Details Report
State Clearinghouse Data Base

SCH# 2015101078
Project Title Rancho Las Virgenes Centrate Equalization Project
Lead Agency Triunfo Sanitation District

Type MND Mitigated Negative Declaration

Description The proposed project would include the construction of a glass lined bolted steel tank that stores liquid discharge (or "centrate") from the sludge dewatering facilities. The tank would be approximately 62 feet in diameter and approximately 29 feet in height with a capacity of approximately 500,000 gallons and located just south of the existing centrate tanks. The existing 8-inch centrate pipe (cement mortar lined ductile iron) will also be rehabilitated in place. The project is expected to take approximately six months to construction the tank and rehabilitate the pipeline.

Lead Agency Contact

Name Eric Schlageter
Agency Triunfo Sanitation District
Phone 818 251 2100 **Fax**
email
Address 4232 Las Virgenes Road
City Calabasas **State** CA **Zip** 91302

Project Location

County Los Angeles
City Agoura Hills
Region
Lat / Long
Cross Streets
Parcel No.
Township **Range** **Section** **Base**

Proximity to:

Highways Hwy 101
Airports
Railways
Waterways
Schools
Land Use Open Space - Resource Protected

Project Issues Aesthetic/Visual; Agricultural Land; Air Quality; Archaeologic-Historic; Biological Resources; Flood Plain/Flooding; Geologic/Seismic; Minerals; Noise; Population/Housing Balance; Public Services; Recreation/Parks; Schools/Universities; Soil Erosion/Compaction/Grading; Toxic/Hazardous; Traffic/Circulation; Vegetation; Water Quality; Water Supply; Wetland/Riparian; Landuse

Reviewing Agencies Resources Agency; Department of Fish and Wildlife, Region 5; Department of Parks and Recreation; Department of Water Resources; California Highway Patrol; Caltrans, District 7; Air Resources Board; State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water; State Water Resources Control Board, Divison of Financial Assistance; Regional Water Quality Control Board, Region 4; Native American Heritage Commission; Public Utilities Commission; Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy

Date Received 10/23/2015 **Start of Review** 10/23/2015 **End of Review** 11/23/2015

Note: Blanks in data fields result from insufficient information provided by lead agency.

APPENDIX D
Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires that when a public agency completes an environmental document which includes measures to mitigate or avoid significant environmental effects, the public agency must adopt a reporting or monitoring program. This requirement ensures that environmental impacts found to be significant will be mitigated. This reporting or monitoring program must be designed to ensure compliance during project implementation (Public Resources Cods 21081.6).

In compliance with Public Resources Code Section 21080.6, the attached Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) Checklist has been prepared for the Rancho Las Virgenes Centrate Equalization Project. This MMRP Checklist is intended to provide verification that all applicable Conditions of Approval relative to significant environmental impacts are monitored and reported.

The MMRP is organized in a table format keyed to each impact and adopted mitigation measure. Each mitigation measure is set out in full, followed by a tabular summary of monitoring requirements. Monitoring requirements include implementation procedure, monitoring timing, and monitoring responsibility. Implementation procedure is a checklist of actions required to successfully effectuate the mitigation measure. Monitoring timing outlines the phase of the project (e.g., project design, construction, operation, etc.) when each implementation procedure must occur. Finally, the monitoring responsibility names the responsible party for each implementation procedure and the associated monitoring and reporting action. The implementation procedures, monitoring timing, and monitoring responsibility identified in this MMRP provide a guide for successful implementation of mitigation measures identified in the Final IS/MND. Implementation procedures, monitoring timing, and the monitoring responsibility may change as necessary to ensure full implementation of applicable measures.

MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM CHECKLIST
RANCHO LAS VIRGENES CENTRATE EQUALIZATION PROJECT

Mitigation Measure	Monitoring Procedure	Monitoring Timing	Monitoring Responsibility	Date Completed
4. Biological Resources				
BIO-1a: Proposed project activities (including, but not limited to, staging and disturbances to native and non-native vegetation, structures, and substrates) should occur outside of the avian breeding season, which generally runs from March 1st - August 15th, to avoid take of birds or their eggs.	Site Monitoring	Prior and During Construction	LVMWD Engineering Services to initiate contract with qualified Biologist	By: _____ On: _____
BIO-1b: If avoidance of the avian breeding season is not feasible a qualified biologist, with experience in conducting breeding bird surveys, shall conduct a preconstruction clearance survey for active nests no more than 3 days prior to the initiation of project construction activities. • If a protected native bird is found, flagging, stakes, and/or construction fencing shall be used to demarcate a buffer zone of 300 feet (or 500 feet for raptors) between the project construction activities and the nest. Project construction personnel, including all contractors working on site, will be instructed on the sensitivity of the area. The project proponent shall delay all project construction activities within the 300- (or 500) foot buffer area until August 15th or until a qualified biologist has determined that the juveniles have fledged, the nest is vacated, and there is no evidence of a second attempt at nesting. • If the biological monitor determines that a narrower buffer between the project construction activities and observed active nests is warranted, he/she shall submit a written explanation as to why (e.g., species-specific information; ambient conditions and birds' habituation to them; and the terrain, vegetation, and birds' lines of sight between the project activities and the nest and foraging areas) to the CDFW. Based on the submitted information the CDFW will determine whether to allow a narrower buffer. The qualified biological monitor shall be present on site during all grubbing and clearing of vegetation to ensure that these activities remain within the project footprint (i.e., outside the demarcated buffer) and that the flagging/stakes/fencing is being maintained, and to minimize the likelihood that active nests are abandoned or fail due to project construction activities. The biological monitor will notify the CDFW immediately if Project activities damage active avian nests.	Site Monitoring	Prior and During Construction	LVMWD Engineering Services to initiate contract with qualified Biologist	By: _____ On: _____
BIO-2a: If the coast live oak canopy overlaps a buried portion of the centrate pipeline segment that requires excavation to rehabilitate the pipe section, than prior to construction, a qualified biologist shall conduct a tree survey to identify protected oak trees on the project site. The biologist shall document qualifying data for each oak tree on the site, including location, height, diameter of dripline, number and size of trunks, and health characteristics.	Site Monitoring	Prior and During Construction	LVMWD Engineering Services to initiate contract with qualified Biologist	By: _____ On: _____

Mitigation Measure	Monitoring Procedure	Monitoring Timing	Monitoring Responsibility	Date Completed
BIO-2b: The Project biologist shall obtain a Utility Projects Permit as required by Sec. 17.32.010 of the City's Municipal Code and the qualified project biologist or tree specialist shall consult with the City to determine appropriate mitigation for impacts to protected trees.	Site Monitoring	Prior and During Construction	LVMWD Engineering Services to initiate contract with qualified Biologist	By: _____ On: _____
5. Cultural Resources				
CUL-1: A qualified archaeologist shall be retained to monitor during construction-related excavation activities within ***native materials***. The duration and timing of monitoring shall be determined by the qualified archaeologist in consultation with the JPA and based on the grading plans. In the event that cultural resources are unearthed during ground-disturbing activities, the archaeological monitor shall redirect ground-disturbing activities away from the vicinity of the find so that the find can be evaluated and possibly recovered.	Site Monitoring	Prior and During Construction	LVMWD Engineering Services to initiate contract with qualified Archeologist	By: _____ On: _____
CUL-2: If archaeological artifacts, sites, or features are observed, the JPA shall prepare or have a Cultural Resources Monitoring and Mitigation Plan (CRMMP) and/or Treatment Plan (TP) prepared, per *State CEQA Guidelines* Section 15064.5 and 15126.4.	Site Monitoring	During Construction	LVMWD Engineering Services to initiate contract with qualified Archeologist	By: _____ On: _____
CUL-3: A qualified paleontologist shall be retained to monitor during construction-related excavation activities in ***native deposits***. The duration and timing of monitoring shall be determined by the paleontologist in consultation with the District and based on the construction-related excavation activities.	Site Monitoring	During Construction	LVMWD Engineering Services to initiate contract with qualified Paleontologist	By: _____ On: _____
CUL-4: If paleontological resources such as fossil remains or fossiliferous sediment are encountered during the course of construction and monitoring, the paleontologist shall redirect ground-disturbing activities away from the vicinity of the find so that the find can be evaluated and recovered. Per the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology standards, the paleontologist shall collect the material and record stratigraphic cross sections as well as map/graph pertinent geologic units. Fossils must be cleaned, analyzed and catalogued in order to be accessioned for curation at a legal repository. A final report shall be prepared that discusses any findings of paleontological resources.	Site Monitoring	During Construction	LVMWD Engineering Services to initiate contract with qualified Paleontologist	By: _____ On: _____
CUL-5: If human remains are encountered during construction excavation, the County Coroner shall be notified immediately and construction activities halted. If the remains are found to be Native American, the Native American Heritage Commission shall be notified within 24 hours. Guidelines of the Native American Heritage Commission shall be adhered to in the treatment and disposition of the remains.	Site Monitoring	During Construction	LVMWD Engineering Services to initiate contact with the County Coroner	By: _____ On: _____

Notice of Determination

TO:

☒ Office of Planning and Research

For U.S. Mail:
P.O. Box 3044
Sacramento, CA 95812-3044

Street Address:
1400 Tenth Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

☒ County Clerk
County of: Los Angeles
Address: 12400 Imperial Highway
Norwalk, CA 90650

County of:
Address:

FROM:

Public Agency: LVMWD/Triunfo Sanitation District (Joint Powers Authority)

Address: 4232 Las Virgenes, Calabasas, CA 91302-1994

Contact: Eric Schlageter
Phone: (818) 251-2100
Lead Agency (if different from above):

Address:

Contact:
Phone:

Subject: Filing of Notice of Determination in compliance with Section 21108 or 21152 of the Public Resources Code.

State Clearinghouse Number (if submitted to State Clearinghouse): 2015101078

Project Title: Rancho Las Virgenes Centrate Equalization Project

Project Location (include county): Rancho Las Virgenes Composting Facility located at 700 Las Virgenes Road within the City of Calabasas (LA County).

Project Description: The proposed project would include the construction of a glass lined bolted steel tank that stores liquid discharge (or "centrate") from the sludge dewatering facilities. The tank would be approximately 62 feet in diameter and approximately 29 feet in height with a capacity of approximately 500,000 gallons and located just south of the existing centrate tanks. The existing 8-inch centrate pipe (cement mortar lined ductile iron) will also be rehabilitated in place. The project is expected to take approximately six months to construct the tank and rehabilitate the pipeline.

This is to advise that the VMWD/Triunfo Sanitation District (Joint Powers Authority) has approved the above described project on

(☒ *Lead Agency or* ☐ *Responsible Agency*)

January 4, 2016 and has made the following determinations regarding the above described projects.
(*Date*)

1. The project [☐ will ☒ will not] have a significant effect on the environment.
2. ☐ An Environmental Impact Report was prepared for this project pursuant to the provisions of CEQA.
   ☒ A Negative Declaration was prepared for this project pursuant to the provisions of CEQA.
3. Mitigation measures [☒ were ☐ were not] made a condition of the approval of the project.
4. A mitigation reporting or monitoring plan [☒ was ☐ was not] adopted for this project.
5. A statement of Overriding Considerations [☐ was ☐ was not] adopted for this project.
6. Findings [☐ were ☐ were not] made pursuant to the provisions of CEQA.

This is to certify that the final EIR with comments and responses and record of project approval, or the Negative Declaration, is available to the General Public at:

the Las Virgenes Municipal Water District's web site (http://www.lvmwd.com/).

Signature (Public Agency) _____ Title: _____

Date: _____ Date Received filing at OPR: _____

Authority cited: Section 21083, Public Resources Code.
Reference: Section 21000-21174, Public Resources Code.

NOTICE INVITING SEALED PROPOSALS (BIDS)
RANCHO LAS VIRGENES CENTRATE STORAGE TANK CONSTRUCTION

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Board of Directors of Las Virgenes Municipal Water District invites and will receive sealed proposals (bids) up to the hour of 3:00PM on February 19, 2015, 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.

*A **mandatory** pre-bid tour will be conducted at 10:00AM on January 27, 2015. The meeting will begin at the District headquarters at 4232 Las Virgenes Road, Calabasas, CA 91302. 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. Questions regarding the project may be directed to Project Manager Eric Schlageter at (818) 251-2142.*

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.

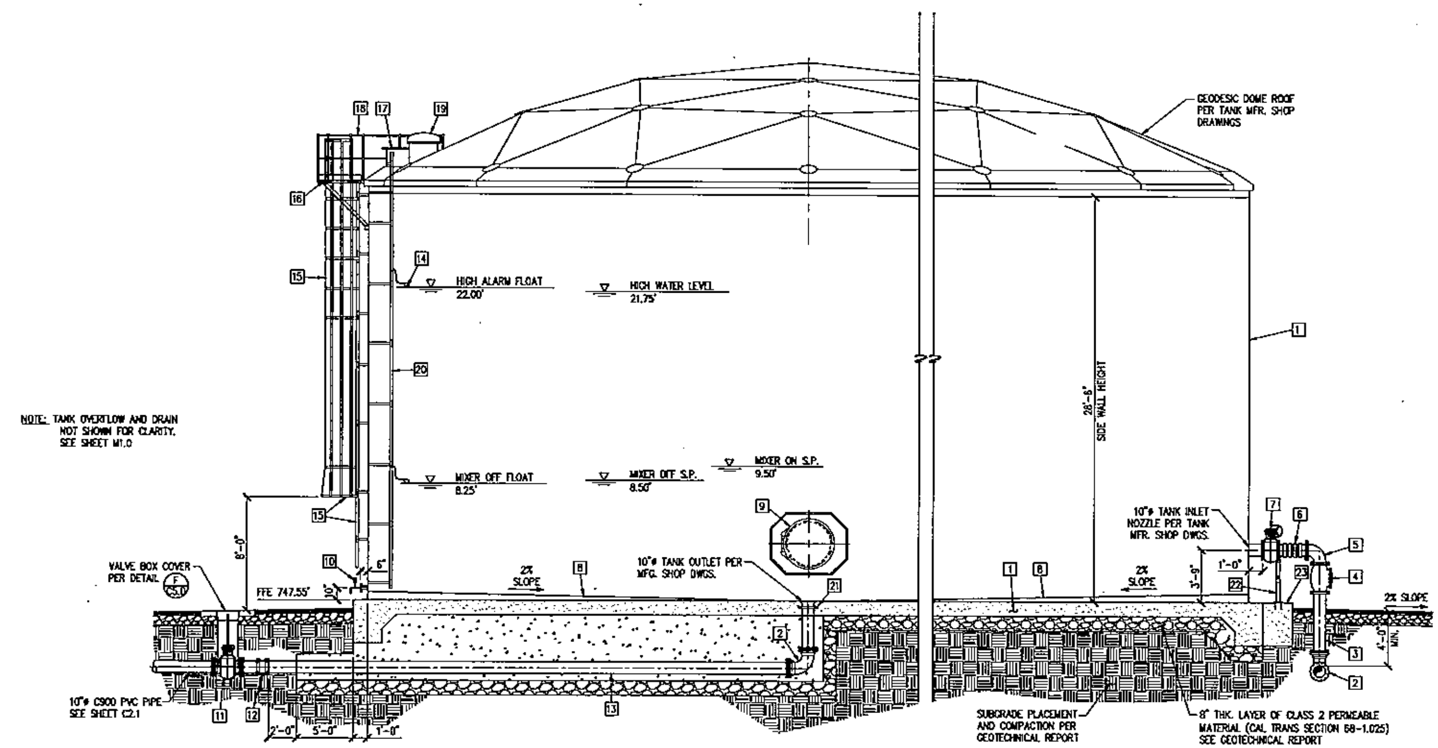
The Board of Directors of the District reserves the right to select the schedule(s) under which the bids are to be compared and contract(s) awarded.

BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNING BODY OF
LAS VIRGENES MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

_____ _____

Dated *Charles Caspary*
Secretary of the Board

PROPOSED SITE PLAN
LAS VIRGENES MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT A TRUNKED SANITATION DISTRICT JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY CENTRATE STORAGE AND LIFT GALABASAS CA.
PACE Advanced Water Engineering
SHEET C2.0
PROPOSED STORMDRAIN CHANNEL (SEE SHEET C2.1)
PROPOSED CENTRATE STORAGE TANK (SEE SHEET M1.0)
PROPOSED ACCESS ROAD (SEE SHEET C2.1)
TANK BASE ELEV. 747.55
CL STORMDRAIN CHANNEL
DIVERSION PROCESS PIPING (SEE SHEET C3.0)
PROPOSED OVERFLOW PIPING (SEE SHEET C3.0)
CL TANK #2
CL TANK #1
PIPE LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE AND ARE BASED ON PAINT MARKERS OBSERVED ON THE GROUND
PIPE CONNECTIONS (SEE SHEET M2.0)
8" CCN
EXIST. 36" CMP SD
EXISTING 8" HDPE CENTRATE LINE
CL SERVICE BLDG.
DIVERSION STRUCTURE (SEE SHEET C4.0)
EXIST. 24" CMP SD
PROPOSED SITE PLAN
SCALE: 1"=30'
LEGEND
EXISTING ASPHALT
PROPOSED ASPHALT
GENERAL NOTES
1. CONTRACTOR TO FIELD VERIFY EXISTING CONDITIONS PRIOR TO START OF CONSTRUCTION.
2. ALL YARD PIPING SHALL BE SURVEYED FOR VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL ALIGNMENT PRIOR TO BACKFILL DATA SHALL BE PROVIDED TO ENGINEER FOR RECORD DRAWINGS.
3. ALL BURIED DIP PIPE AND FITTINGS SHALL BE FULLY ENCASED IN POLYETHYLENE FILM FOR CORROSION PROTECTION PER AWWA C105/A21.5
4. ALL YARD PIPING SHALL BE INSTALLED WITH A TRACER WIRE PER DETAIL (4)
5. CONTRACTOR TO RAISE/LOWER ALL EXISTING MANHOLE, VALVE WELLS AND UTILITY IMPROVEMENTS TO FINISH GRADE AS REQUIRED.
6. ALL DIP SHALL BE CLASS 350, CEMENT MORTAR LINED AND EPOXY COATED, U.N.O.



SECTION A

SCALE: 1/4"=1'-0"

SECTION B

SCALE: 1/4"=1'-0"

CONSTRUCTION NOTES:

1. INSTALL 61.5'ø GLASS-FUSED TO STEEL BOLTED STORAGE TANK PER SPECIFICATIONS & TANK MFR. REQUIREMENTS (480,000 GAL. WORKING VOLUME, TOTAL SIDE WALL HEIGHT OF 28.5'. TANK FOUNDATION PER GEOTECHNICAL REPORT AND TANK MFR. SHOP DRAWINGS.
2. INSTALL 10"-90° D.I. BEND w/ MJ RESTRAINTS OR TB PER DETAIL E/C5.0
3. INSTALL 10" CML& EC DIP RISER.
4. INSTALL 10" CHECK VALVE (FLG'D), VAL-MATIC SWING FLEX OR EQUAL.
5. INSTALL 10"-90° D.I. BEND (FLG'D).
6. INSTALL 10" FLEX EXPANSION JOINT, PROCO 234L SERIES OR EQUAL.
7. INSTALL 10" PLUG VALVE (FLG'D), SEE SPECIFICATIONS.
8. GROUT TANK BOTTOM TO SLOPE 2% TO CENTER.
9. INSTALL 36"ø MANWAY PER TANK MFR. SHOP DRAWINGS.
10. 3" FLANGED PORT. INSTALL LEVEL PRESSURE TRANDUCER PER DETAIL C/M3.0
11. INSTALL 10" BURIED SERVICE PLUG VALVE (MJxMJ) w/ VALVE BOX AND COVER PER LVMWD STD. PLAN PW-118. SEE DETAIL F/C5.0
12. INSTALL 10" FLEXIBLE COUPLING.
13. INSTALL 10" CML&EC DIP ENCASED IN 1,000 PSI CONCRETE. EXTEND 5' PAST TANK. SEE DETAIL D/M3.0
14. INSTALL BACK-UP BALL FLOAT ASSEMBLY. ATTACH TO INTERIOR LADDER ASSEMBLY PER TANK MFR. SHOP DRAWINGS.
15. INSTALL LOCKABLE EXTERIOR LADDER w/ SAFETY CAGE DEVICE PER TANK MFR. SHOP DRAWINGS.
16. INSTALL 78"x40" STEP-OFF PLATFORM PER TANK MFR. SHOP DRAWINGS.
17. INSTALL 36"x36" ACCESS HATCH PER TANK MFR. SHOP DRAWINGS.
18. INSTALL 42" HIGH SAFETY HANDRAIL PER TANK MFR. SHOP DRAWINGS.
19. INSTALL SCREENED VENT PER TANK MFR. SHOP DRAWINGS.
20. INSTALL INTERIOR LADDER ASSEMBLY PER TANK MFR. SHOP DRAWINGS.
21. INSTALL CAST-IN-PLACE SLAB PENETRATION PER DETAIL B/M3.0
22. INSTALL PIPE SUPPORT PER DETAIL A/M3.0
23. CONTRACTOR TO EXTEND PORTION OF FOOTING FOR PIPE SUPPORT PER DETAIL A/M3.0

NO	BY	DATE	REVISIONS	DATE	APP.

PREPARED BY: PROJECT ENGINEER R.C.E. NO. 62802 EXP. 06/30/16; DRAWN: KY; SCALE: AS SHOWN; DESIGNED: DD; CHECKED: DD; DATE: DEC 2015

TITLE: CENTRATE TANK SECTIONS

JOB: LAS VIRGENES MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT & TRIUNFO SANITATION DISTRICT JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY CENTRATE STORAGE AND LINE, CALABASAS, CA.

PACE Advanced Water Engineering
17520 Newhope Street, Suite 200 | Fountain Valley, CA 92708
P: (714) 481-7300 | www.pacewater.com

SHEET M1.1, 12 OF 31 SHEETS, JOB NO. A694

January 04, 2016 LVMWD Regular Board Meeting

TO: JPA Board of Directors

FROM: Facilities & Operations

Subject : Rancho Energy Recovery System: Power Purchase Agreement Amendment No. 2

SUMMARY:

On February 2, 2009, the JPA Board entered into Lease and Power Purchase Agreements with US Energy Operating Services, LLC for an energy recovery system using digester gas at the Rancho Las Virgenes Composting Facility. The JPA Board subsequently approved an assignment of the agreements to CHPCE Las Virgenes, LLC, on December 10, 2012. At the same time, the JPA Board also approved Amendment No. 1 to the original Power Purchase Agreement to address construction of the third digester and waive an option for the JPA to purchase the energy recovery system.

With assignment of the agreements and amendment of the original Power Purchase Agreement, CHPCE had sufficient assurances to make additional capital investments needed to support the future operation of the energy recovery and gas filtration systems. Those improvement have now been completed by CHPCE. However, with completion of the third digester, staff and CHPCE representatives mutually agree that a second amendment to the Power Purchase Agreement is necessary to address several operational items moving forward.

RECOMMENDATION(S):

Authorize the Administering Agent/General Manager to execute proposed Amendment No. 2 to the Agreement for Energy Recovery Services with CHPCE Las Virgenes, LLC.

FISCAL IMPACT:

Yes

ITEM BUDGETED:

No

FINANCIAL IMPACT:

The energy recovery system is expected to produce an average of 130 kW of electricity per hour at 6.726 cents per kWh, which is 56% of the JPA's average cost of 12 cents per kWh from Southern California Edison. The projected annual electrical savings is approximately $50,000 per year, assuming an

85% energy recovery system utilization. The annual savings is less than originally anticipated given that the proposed reduction in capacity of the energy recovery system from 280 to 200 kW.

DISCUSSION:

Although the original Power Purchase Agreement was awarded to US Energy in February 2009, construction and completion of the energy recovery system was delayed due to a moratorium on SCAQMD permits until December 2010. Then, through December 2012, US Energy encountered technical and financial difficulties associated with completion and operation of the system. In 2013, CHPCE took over the project and completed additional improvements, such as installation of a new gas treatment system, to support operation of the system. However, further delays to the on-going operation of the energy recovery system occurred through July 2015 due to construction of the third digester.

Upon completion of the third digester, staff and CHPCE representatives worked together on the start-up and trouble-shooting of the 3rd digester and energy recovery system. Based on the start-up and trouble-shooting activities, staff believes that a second amendment to the original Power Purchase Agreement is warranted to address operation of the system going forward.

Following is a summary of the proposed changes under Amendment No. 2 (copy attached).

- Commencement Date and Energy Cost: The operational commencement date would be established as January 5, 2016, and the base billing rate of $0.0649 per kWh for energy produced would be adjusted for two annual escalations of 1.8%, effective on the commencement date. Further, any energy produced prior to the commencement date would be purchased at the original base billing rate of $0.0649 per kWh without application of the facility rent payment and reimbursing rent recover fee, considering that the energy production was insufficient to fully recover the rent payment.
- Capacity of Energy Recovery System: The capacity of the energy recovery system would be reduced from 280 to 200 kW due to SQAQMD emission standards and availability of digester gas. However, the amendment provides that CHPCE would upgrade or replace the energy recovery system facilities as necessary to match increased digester gas production that may arise in the future.
- Digester Gas Treatment System and Performance Security Deposit: CHPCE would allow the JPA to utilize its digester gas treatment system for operation of the newly-installed boiler, provided the JPA participates in maintenance and replacement of the activated carbon for the treatment system, in exchange for eliminating the $75,000 performance security deposit.
- Website for Monitoring Operational Data: CHPCE would provide the JPA with access to a web portal for monitoring operation of the energy recovery system with instantaneous, daily, weekly, monthly and yearly generation data.

Prepared by: John Zhao, P.E. Principal Engineer

ATTACHMENTS:

Proposed Amendment No. 2

AMENDMENT No. 2
TO
AGREEMENT FOR
ENERGY RECOVERY SERVICES

As of January 5, 2016, **Las Virgenes Municipal Water District** (herein "District") as administering agent of the Las Virgenes-Triunfo Joint Powers Authority, and **CHPCE Las Virgenes, LLC** (herein "Company"), agree as follows:

1. Purpose.

District entered into an Agreement for Energy Recovery Services on behalf of the Joint Powers Authority with US Energy Operating Services, LLC on February 2, 2009 ("Original Agreement"). The interests of US Energy Operating Services, LLC were assigned to Company and certain conditions of the original agreement were amended (Amendment No.1) on December 10, 2012. District and Company desire to amend the agreement as set forth herein.

2. Amendment.

Section 5.2.2 of Amendment No 1. is amended to read as follows:

"5.2.2 Operational Commencement Date is hereby mutually agreed to be January 5, 2016. Company agrees to provide the following items by March 31, 2016: 1) complete the modifications to gas treatment system to serve the District boiler, 2) an internet connection as defined in section 5 of amendment 2; and, 3) training as required by the original agreement. The electricity billing base rate of $0.0649 per KWh will be adjusted for two annual escalations of 1.8% (or a total 3.6%) starting on the Commencement Date. All electrical generating from August 1, 2015 to January 4, 2016 shall be billed at a base rate of $0.0649 per KWh without the facility rent payment and rent recovery fee from the Company to the District. Company further agrees that District shall withhold payment for electrical generation if the amended section 5.2.2 is not completed by March 31, 2016.

3. Amendment.

Section 8.1 of the Original Agreement is amended to read as follows:

"8.1 Due to current stringent air emission regulations from SCAQMD and current digester gas production, the cogen facility cannot operate at the design capacity of 280 KW, the current capacity of the cogen facility will be decreased to 200 KW to match current digester gas production and SCAQMD emission standards . Once the digester gas production consistently exceeds the current cogen capacity of 200 KW, Company will upgrade or replace the cogen system at its own expense to match the digester gas production while meeting SCAQMD

requirements."

4. Amendment.
Section 7.1 of the Original Agreement is amended to read as follows:

"In lieu of the $75,000 performance security deposit as stated in section 7.1 of the original agreement, Company shall construct and install a tie-in to the gas treatment system as proposed on May 26, 2015 so the newly installed boiler can be operated on treated digester gas. District will participate in the maintenance and replacement of the activated carbon."

5. Amendment.
Section 8.14 is added to the Original Agreement to read as follows:

"8.14 Company shall provide an internet website for the District to monitor the operation of the cogen system with instantaneous, daily, weekly, monthly and yearly generation data.

6. Other.
Except as provided herein, the Original Agreement is reaffirmed.

Las Virgenes Municipal Water District	**CHPCE Las Virgenes, LLC**
By: _____	By: _____
Dave Pedersen,	Thomas L. Moore,
General Manager/Administering Agent	President

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

By: _____
Wayne K. Lemieux, District Counsel

January 04, 2016 LVMWD Regular Board Meeting

TO: JPA Board of Directors

FROM: Facilities & Operations

Subject : Recycled Water Seasonal Storage Plan of Action and Tapia NPDES Permit Renewal: Communications and Public Outreach

SUMMARY:

The JPA has been working on two very important and critical issues: maximizing beneficial reuse of recycled water and renewal of the Tapia NPDES Permit, including the implications of the *2013 Malibu Creek and Lagoon TMDL for Sedimentation and Nutrients to address Benthic Community Impairments*. These two issues are intertwined and interdependent. The JPA adopted a strategy to address increasingly stringent regulatory standards for Malibu Creek on March 29, 2013, and guiding principles for seasonal storage of recycled water on June 2, 2014. Staff has been guided by the adopted strategy and guiding principles in the course of developing plans to maximize the beneficial use of recycled water and negotiate the NPDES Permit renewal.

The adopted strategy and guiding principles have recently coalesced into a proposed four-prong approach to achieve maximum beneficial reuse of recycled water and improve the benthic macroinvertebrate (BMI) community health in Malibu Creek. The four prongs entail: (1) **research** - conducting and participating in studies of the impact of invasive species and geology on the BMI community; (2) **optimize** - enhancing nutrient removal at Tapia via process optimizations also aimed to improve wet-weather treatment capacity; (3) **reduce** - initiating and implementing a pilot project to reduce nutrient loading via a watershed-wide management approach; and, (4) **reuse** - implementing seasonal storage of recycled water to maximize reuse and minimize discharges. Attached for reference is a graphic illustrating the proposed four-pronged approach.

To-date, the JPA Board has authorized technical consulting contracts to move these initiatives forward; however, in addition to technical work, it is prudent to begin developing a communication and outreach strategy for the effort. Therefore, staff recommends engaging the services of Katz & Associates.

RECOMMENDATION(S):

Authorize the Administering Agent/General Manager to execute a Professional Services Agreement with Katz & Associates for communication and outreach services, in an amount not to exceed $100,000, for the Recycled Water Seasonal Storage Plan of Action and Tapia NPDES Permit renewal; and appropriate $100,000 to fund the work.

FISCAL IMPACT:

Yes

ITEM BUDGETED:

Yes

FINANCIAL IMPACT:

The cost of the work is estimated to be $100,000, which would be allocated 70.6% to LVMWD and 29.4% to TSD.

DISCUSSION:

Background:

On March 29, 2013, the Board adopted a strategy to address increasingly stringent regulatory standards for Malibu Creek (copy attached). The strategy included engaging in the regulatory process, determining the full cost of compliance, communicating effectively with the JPA's customers, advocating for balanced regulations with elected and appointed officials, and developing a better scientific understanding of the basis of the proposed regulations. On June 2, 2014, the Board adopted guiding principles for seasonal storage of recycled water (also attached). The principles included maximizing beneficial reuse, seeking cost effective solutions, seeking partnerships beyond the JPA, gaining community support, governing with a partnership and being forward thinking.

Staff has been guided by the adopted strategy and guiding principles while developing plans to maximize the beneficial use of recycled water and negotiate the Tapia NPDES Permit renewal. The adopted strategy and guiding principles have recently coalesced to a proposed four-prong approach: (1) research, (2) optimize, (3) reduce and (4) reuse to achieve maximum beneficial reuse of recycled water and improve the BMI community health. Recognizing that achieving the goal of maximizing beneficial reuse by significantly reducing discharge may take as long as a decade, research, optimization and watershed reduction are intended to create near-term benefits while the long-term solution of reuse is implemented.

1. Research: Research is critical to understand the various causes of impacts to BMI community health. The 2013 TMDL singled out nutrients and sedimentation as the cause with little, if any, consideration given to invasive the impacts of invasive species and geology. The Board approved a cooperative agreement with Pepperdine University to study the effects of invasive crawfish on the BMI community. This study should be complete in Spring of 2017. Also, through the JPA's active participation in the Malibu Creek Watershed Technical Advisory Committee (TAC), there may be opportunities to jointly fund and conduct studies on the effect of the watershed's geology on the BMI community.
2. Optimize: There are opportunities to optimize the treatment process at Tapia, making appropriate investments that will enhance nutrient removal. Many of these improvements would have ancillary benefits such as better wet-weather treatment capacity. Staff expects to complete a treatment process optimization plan by March 2016 for the Board's consideration.
3. Reduce: Watershed-wide management or "water quality trading" as a compliance measure in lieu of strict end-of-pipe limits has been supported by SWRCB and USEPA Region 9. The concept involves developing watershed-wide nutrient reduction programs and projects that, combined with process optimization, helps achieve compliance standards. The Board recently approved a contract with Larry Walker Associates and their subcontractor, The Freshwater Trust, to develop a pilot program for the Board's consideration.
4. Reuse: The long-term solution is to avoid the high cost of TMDL compliance and provide regulatory certainty by maximizing the beneficial reuse of recycled water and minimizing discharges. The JPA's Plan of Action to achieve maximum beneficial reuse was approved on June 6, 2015. Shortly after approval, the Board directed staff to proceed with a Basis of Design Report for Scenario No. 4, use of Las Virgenes Reservoir for indirect potable reuse, and Scenario No. 5, repurposing of Encino Reservoir for seasonal storage. The study is moving along, and a workshop with the Board and stakeholders is proposed for late January.

Putting It All Together:

Maximizing beneficial reuse is an alternative to TMDL compliance, but implementing Scenario Nos. 4 or 5 will take at least a decade to a decade and a half to complete, which is equal to two to three 5-year permit cycles. It is unlikely the RWQCB will allow the JPA to discharge at its current nutrient concentrations for two to three permit cycles. As a result, research to identify additional causes of BMI impairment, optimization of Tapia to enhance nutrient reduction and a watershed-based approach for additional nutrient reductions will likely be important elements of a compliance strategy. Overall, a multi-permit cycle compliance schedule for reuse will achieve the goal of maximizing beneficial reuse of recycled water, improve the health of the BMI community in the watershed, avoid the high cost of TMDL compliance and create long-term regulatory certainty for the JPA, while making use of a valuable resource.

Communication and Outreach:

Maximizing beneficial reuse of recycle water and renewal of Tapia's NPDES Permit, addressing the implications of the 2013 TMDL, are complex issues with many facets. The complexity is not easily explained, but communication and outreach to stakeholders, JPA customers, elected and appointed officials and the media is critical for success. Katz & Associates is a full-service communications firm specializing in the development and implementation of public affairs programs to support public works and environmental projects. LVMWD recently used Katz & Associates to assist in the communications and outreach for the design and construction of its 5-million-gallon tank in Westlake Village. Katz & Associates was very competent and professional and contributed to the success of the project.

Staff recommends that the JPA Board authorize the Administering Agent/General Manager to engage Katz & Associates to assist in communications and outreach for this effort, in an amount not to exceed $100,000. The scope of work for Katz & Associates would generally include:

- Development of a communication and outreach plan
- Planning and supporting special events and workshops
- Coordinating website and social media efforts
- Assisting in media coordination
- Producing informational materials
- Planning and supporting community briefings and presentations

Proposed Schedule:

The RWQCB has indicated that a TMDL implementation plan will be developed in spring 2016. The hearings for Tapia's Permit renewal will follow, likely in early summer 2016. Attached is a preliminary schedule showing the various milestones associated with the proposed four-prong strategy.

Prepared by: David R. Lippman, P.E., Director of Facilities and Operations

ATTACHMENTS:

Strategy to Address Increasingly Stringent Regulatory Standards for Malibu Creek
Recycled Water Seasonal Storage Project Guiding Principles
Proposed Four-Pronged Approach
Preliminary Schedule

STRATEGY TO ADDRESS PROPOSED REGULATORY STANDARDS FOR MALIBU CREEK

March 29, 2013

Purpose:

The purpose of this report is to outline a multi-pronged strategy to address stringent proposed regulatory standards for Malibu Creek. The goal is to ensure that new regulatory standards for Malibu Creek, and the associated implementation schedules, are scientifically-based with demonstrable and achievable objectives, thoroughly vetted with the affected stakeholders, and affordable to the JPA and its ratepayers.

Background:

On March 22, 1999, U.S. District Court Judge Saundra Brown Armstrong approved an "Amended Consent Decree" (Consent Decree) to settle the case of Heal the Bay, Santa Monica Baykeeper, et al. v. Browner, et al. The Consent Decree stipulated that the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) would establish 530 Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) for the Los Angeles Region of the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) over a 13-year period. The TMDLs were organized into 92 analytical units. Analytical Unit 50 included two TMDLs for the reach of Malibu Creek from Malibu Lagoon to Malibou Lake: (1) nutrients (algae), and (2) unnatural scum/foam.

In response to the Consent Decree, the EPA established a nutrient TMDL for Malibu Creek on March 22, 2003. In general, the TMDL set winter-time limits for inorganic nitrogen and phosphorous levels of 8.0 mg/L and 3.0 mg/L, respectively, and summer-time limits for the same of 1.0 mg/L and 0.1 mg/L, respectively. However, the infrequent summer-time discharges from the Tapia Water Reclamation Facility (Tapia WRF) were characterized as de minimis, which provided some relief from the stringent summer-time limits. The JPA constructed major facility improvements for the Tapia WRF to comply with the new limits, costing the ratepayers approximately $10 million.

On September 1, 2010, the court approved a "Modified Amended Consent Decree" (Modified Consent Decree) that changed a number of terms of the original Consent Decree. Specifically, four new TMDLs were added to the Consent Decree, 14 TMDLs were removed, and the deadlines for seven TMDLs were extended to March 24, 2013. Among the newly added TMDLs were two for Malibu Creek: (1) benthic-macroinvertebrate bioassessments, and (2) sedimentation/siltation. The first TMDL was unusual because the EPA had not yet approved a Clean Water Act 303(d) listing for benthic-macroinvertebrate impairments in Malibu Creek and benthic-macroinvertebrates are not pollutants, which normally are to be paired with water bodies when establishing TMDLs pursuant to the Clean Water Act.

The EPA released a nearly 200-page draft TMDL to address benthic-macroinvertebrate bioassessments on December 12, 2012. The water quality limits proposed under the draft TMDL consisted of 1.0 mg/L for total nitrogen and 0.1 mg/L for total phosphorous. The JPA reviewed the document and provided detailed comments on the proposed TMDL, citing serious flaws in the science used as a basis for the new regulatory standards. The TMDL was largely dismissive of the unique characteristics of Malibu Creek and the surrounding geology, namely the Monterey Formation. At this time, the JPA believes that it is unrealistic that the EPA can earnestly address the extensive comments submitted by the JPA and other stakeholders by the March 24, 2013 deadline to establish the TMDL.

Strategy Development:

Following is a summary of the JPA's proposed strategy to address the TMDL, considering the regulatory process, public outreach, political advocacy, economic considerations, and scientific investigation.

1. Regulatory Process

   Actively engage in the regulatory process for establishment and implementation of Malibu Creek water quality standards.

   The JPA will continue to actively engage in the regulatory processes for Malibu Creek water quality standards. These regulatory processes for establishment and implementation of regulatory standards for Malibu Creek generally include opportunities for the affected stakeholders to review drafts and provide comments to the regulatory authority. Assuming that the EPA establishes the benthic-macroinvertebrate TMDL on March 24, 2013, it will be critical for the JPA to prepare in advance to review and comment on the proposed implementation of the TMDL. JPA staff will work to build a broad coalition of affected stakeholders to propose re-evaluation of the basis for the TMDL and a realistic implementation schedule. This approach may include stakeholder meetings with the Los Angeles RWQCB, the regulatory agency with implementation authority for the TMDL, prior to the release of any additional proposed regulations. The stakeholder group will include a cross-section of public agencies, community groups, and professional organizations (i.e. CASA, ACWA, SCAP, WEF, NACWA, AWWA). Additionally, staff will attempt to reach out to environmental organizations to seek common ground on the issues. The Ojai Valley Sanitation District has recently experienced a positive outcome with a similar approach for the Ventura River algae TMDL.

2. Economic Considerations

Determine and communicate to the JPA's ratepayers the total estimated cost of compliance with the proposed regulatory standards.

A complete assessment of the proposed regulations requires an understanding of the total cost of compliance, including initial capital costs and on-going operations and maintenance expenses. A preliminary report prepared in 2005 estimated that the 2003 summer-time TMDL standards (effectively similar to the currently proposed year-round standards) would require $160 million in infrastructure improvements with substantial on-going operations and maintenance costs. The estimate did not include the cost of brine disposal that would be required for the reverse osmosis treatment system recommended at that time because there were no practical options for its disposal. These brine disposal costs need to be estimated, and the 2005 figures should be updated to current day dollars. Potential financing options and the impact on wastewater rates also need to be considered. The cost of alternative methods of compliance, such as construction of an ocean outfall, should be established to allow the JPA Board to weight its options. In 2006, the estimated cost to construct a force main and gravity-flow pipeline through Malibu Canyon to a subsurface ocean outfall was $54.8 million. Finally, the economic impact must be communicated to the JPA's ratepayers in a meaningful way (i.e. explaining how it would affect their bill).

3. Public Outreach

Communicate effectively with the JPA's customers on the impacts of the proposed regulatory standards for Malibu Creek.

Communication with the JPA's customers on the impacts of the proposed regulatory standards for Malibu Creek will be important to ensure that their interests and concerns are adequately represented by staff. Also, customers should be provided with an explanation of the intent of the proposed regulations and information on whether or not the intended outcome is attainable. The communications will need to be understandable (i.e. no jargon) and two-way, allowing customers to provide input and feedback. The messages should be tailored to the target audience and provide sufficient context to enable customers to "bring it home" (i.e. determine the potential impact to their household). Additionally, the communications should offer possible solutions to address the problem rather than focusing entirely on the shortcomings of the proposed regulatory standards. Customers should also be provided with the opportunity to suggest solutions of their own. A variety of communication tools will likely be

utilized, including printed media, web-based outreach, social media, and speakers bureau presentations.

4. Political Advocacy

Advocate for balanced regulations and implementation schedules with the help and support of elected/appointed officials.

Elected and appointed officials representing the JPA's customers can influence the process to establish and implement new regulatory standards for Malibu Creek. Beginning with the JPA Board members, staff will brief these officials with key concerns and provide talking points for their use in communicating a consistent message to others. Briefings will also periodically be provided to local, state, and federal elected officials and/or their staffs to spread awareness and request assistance. Meetings with the Los Angeles RWQCB members and State Water Resource Control Board members may also be helpful prior to decision-making actions by the two governing bodies. Additionally, the JPA can submit comment letters on appointments to the State Water Resources Control Board and RWQCB, which require Senate confirmation, in an effort to ensure that the appointed officials will fairly balance the competing interests that come before their governing bodies.

5. Scientific Investigation

Develop a better scientific understanding of the unique characteristics of the Malibu Creek Watershed and its impact on water quality.

A thorough scientific understanding of the unique characteristics of the Malibu Creek Watershed and its impact on water quality is essential to ensure that proposed regulations are appropriate and effective. Additional study of the influence of the Monterey Formation on water quality and benthic-macroinvertebrate communities is necessary. A more thorough evaluation of the stressors affecting water quality and their linkage to Malibu Creek's water quality impairments is warranted. Partnerships and collaboration with universities and professional organizations will likely yield the greatest opportunities for better scientific understanding of the watershed. Also, it will be important to maintain the in-house expertise to critically evaluate the new regulatory standards and oversee the JPA's participation in relevant research efforts.

Summary and Conclusions:

The JPA's success to address stringent proposed regulatory standards for Malibu Creek will require a multi-pronged strategy, considering the regulatory process, public outreach, political advocacy, economic considerations, and scientific investigation. The strategy will require strong collaboration among the various stakeholders to ensure that the proposed regulatory standards are scientifically-based with demonstrable and achievable objectives, thoroughly vetted with the affected stakeholders, and affordable to the JPA and its ratepayers.

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Recycled Water Seasonal Storage Project Guiding Principles

The Las Virgenes-Triunfo Joint Powers Authority (JPA) considers recycled water a valuable resource to be beneficially reused. The JPA produces recycled water at its Tapia Water Reclamation Facility (Tapia) by treating wastewater flows from its service area to meet strict state and federal water quality standards. The amount of recycled water produced at Tapia is relatively constant throughout the year. However, customers' needs or "demands" for recycled water fluctuate significantly during the year. Demands are very high during the hot summer months, exceeding the supply from Tapia, and can drop to near zero during periods of rainfall during the winter.

As a result, the JPA is challenged to balance the constant supply of recycled water with fluctuating demands throughout the year. During the summer months, potable water must be added to the recycled water system to meet the high demands. Conversely, during the winter months, excess recycled water must be released to Malibu Creek and the Los Angeles River or applied to the JPA's sprayfields. Releases to Malibu Creek are subject to ever increasing regulatory requirements, which will likely be cost-prohibitive to meet in the near future.

A seasonal storage reservoir for recycled water would allow the JPA to balance supply and demands. Excess recycled water could be placed in the reservoir during the winter months for use during the high demand summer period. Additional demands for recycled water would need to be developed to ensure that the reservoir could be drawn down each year, making room for needed storage in the wintertime. A seasonal storage reservoir has been envisioned since the first Recycled Water Master Plan was completed in the 1970s. In 2012, the JPA completed a Recycled Water Seasonal Storage Feasibility Study. This study evaluated the technical and economic feasibility of three alternatives for the reservoir.

The JPA desires to fully and beneficially reuse its recycled water by moving forward with investigation of seasonal storage. This investigation will be guided by the following principles.

1. ***Maximize Beneficial Reuse by:***
   - 1.1. Being an environmental steward
   - 1.2. Reducing existing potable water use
   - 1.3. Reducing discharge to Malibu Creek and Los Angeles River
   - 1.4. Encouraging infill use in both service areas
   - 1.5. Providing regional benefits
   - 1.6. Creating water supply reliability

2. ***Seek Cost Effective Solutions by:***
   - 2.1. Seeking funding from grants, matching funds and partnerships
   - 2.2. Engaging permitting and regulatory agencies early and often
   - 2.3. Each partner sharing in outside funding
   - 2.4. Each partner funding their share
   - 2.5. Being on time, on schedule and within budget
   - 2.6. Analyzing impacts and benefits of the project from each partners perspective

3. Seek Partnerships beyond the JPA by:

3.1. Considering multiple uses such as;

3.1.1. Recreation

3.1.2. Education

3.1.3. Creation of open space

3.2. Engaging stakeholders early and often

3.3. Considering additional partners that will purchase recycled water

4. Gain Community Support by:

4.1. Engaging and educating the public and stakeholders

4.2. Being transparent

4.3. Establishing public safety as a top priority

5. Govern with a Partnership by:

5.1. Using the JPA Agreement as a guiding document

5.2. Communicating openly and frequently

5.3. Being committed to the project

5.4. Equitably allocating costs and sharing benefits from both partners perspective

6. Be Forward Thinking by considering the possibilities of:

6.1. Expanding the recycled water system beyond the JPA service area

6.2. Exterior residential reuse

6.3. Exterior and interior use for new and remodeled commercial projects

6.4. Indirect potable reuse

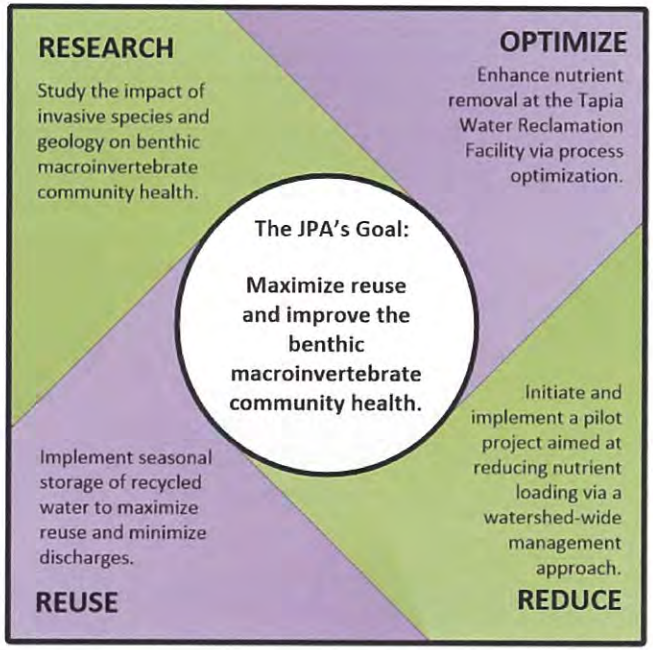
6.5. Direct potable reuse

Las Virgenes - Triunfo Joint Powers Authority

Addressing Water Quality Standards in the Malibu Creek Watershed

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has established very stringent water quality standards for Malibu Creek with the objective of addressing poor biological diversity in the watershed. The Las Virgenes-Triunfo Joint Powers Authority (JPA) adopted a multi-pronged approach to address these standards. The goal is to maximize the use of recycled water and improve the health of the benthic macroinvertebrate community. The strategy seeks to develop a long-term solution and certainty to the future treatment needs at the Tapia Water Reclamation Facility.

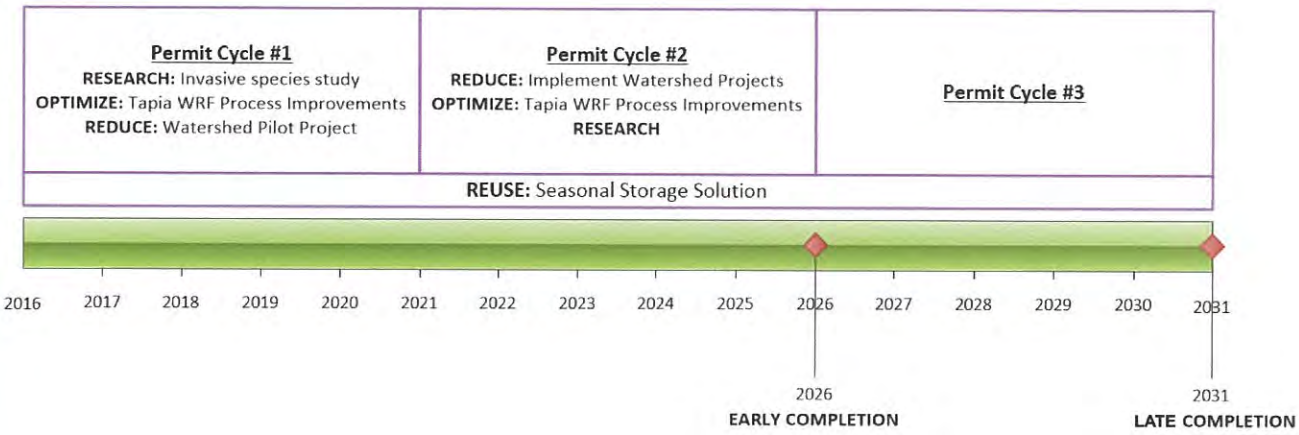
Objective:



Strategies:

REGULATORY PROCESS	Actively engage in the regulatory process for establishment and implementation of Malibu Creek water quality standards.
ECONOMIC CONSIDERATION	Determine and communicate to the JPA's ratepayers the total estimated cost of compliance.
PUBLIC OUTREACH	Communicate effectively with the JPA's customers on the impact of the proposed regulatory standards for Malibu Creek.
POLITICAL ADVOCACY	Advocate for balanced regulations and implementation schedules with the help and support of elected/appointed officials.
SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATION	Develop a better scientific understanding of the unique charateristics of the Malibu Creek Watershed and its impact on water quality.

Timeline:



For more information:

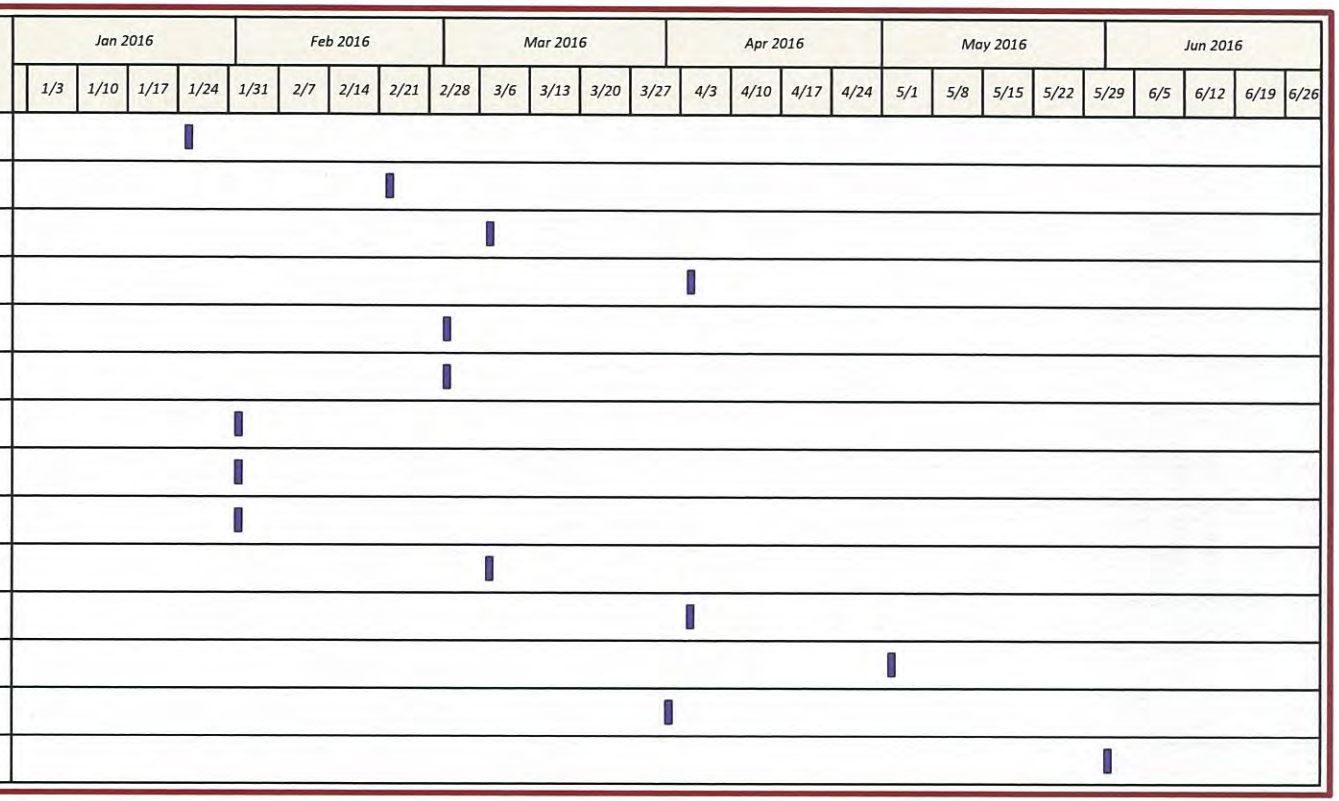
David W. Pedersen, P.E.
Administering Agent/ General Manager
dpedersen@lvmwd.com

David R. Lippman, P.E.
Director of Facilities and Operations
dlippman@lvmwd.com

(818) 251-2100

Recycled Water Plan of Action and NPDES Permit Renewal

ID	Task Name	
1	BODR Workshop # 2 (tentative)	1/25/2016
2	BODR Workshop # 3 (tentative)	2/22/2016
3	BODR Briefing	3/7/2016
4	BODR Complete	4/4/2016
5	Freshwater Trust Complete	3/1/2016
6	Optimization Plan Complete	3/1/2016
7	Outreach Plan Complete	2/1/2016
8	Engage Financing Consultant	2/1/2016
9	JPA Meeting & Briefing	2/1/2016
10	JPA Meeting & Briefing	3/7/2016
11	JPA Meeting & Briefing	4/4/2016
12	JPA Meeting & Briefing	5/2/2016
13	RWQCB TMDL Implementation Plan?	4/1/2016
14	Permit Hearing ?	6/1/2016



January 04, 2016 LVMWD Regular Board Meeting

TO: JPA Board of Directors

FROM: Facilities & Operations

Subject : Woodland Hills Water Recycling Project: Project Status Report for Preliminary Design and Environmental Review

SUMMARY:

On July 6, 2015, the JPA Board accepted a proposal from RMC Water and Environment and authorized the General Manager to execute a Professional Services Agreement for the preliminary design and environmental review of the Woodland Hills Water Recycling Project. The project consists of expanding the JPA's recycled water system to the Woodland Hills Country Club, providing recycled water to high demand potable water users along the pipeline route. This report provides an update on the project's progress and schedule.

FISCAL IMPACT:

No

ITEM BUDGETED:

Yes

DISCUSSION:

The scope of work for the project includes both the preliminary design and environmental review for the project. The preliminary design consists of a series of Technical Memos (TMs) and reports, which in combination will provide the basis for a preliminary design report.

Pipeline Alignment Evaluation:

The pipeline alignment evaluation consists of an Alignment Evaluation TM, Traffic Evaluation TM and a Geotechnical Evaluation Report. RMC evaluated three alternative alignments based on utility congestion, available rights-of-way, seismic hazards and/or subsurface conditions, hydraulic considerations, permitting requirements, traffic and constructability issues, cost and environmental considerations. An evaluation matrix was developed ranking each alignment alternative. The attached Alternative I alignment was mutually selected by JPA and LADWP staff based on the lowest anticipated construction cost and highest combined

weighted score for the criteria evaluated.

Recycled Water Delivery Scenarios:

Recycled Water Delivery Scenarios were developed based upon the existing JPA and LADWP recycled water hydraulic models to obtain pertinent information for developing conveyance scenarios. The conveyance scenarios were run to account for potential customer demand profiles, operational storage scenarios and seasonal storage configurations. Recycled water demand requirements were included in each scenario. Among the items addressed were a list of customers that would be served and their annual demand, maximum day demand and peak hourly demands based on estimated usage patterns; operational storage assumptions (operational storage at larger customer sites or within LADWP's service area for future projects); customer service pressure requirements; and seasonal storage assumptions. The evaluated scenarios were developed as the basis for subsequent hydraulic modeling.

Hydraulic Evaluation and Modeling:

A hydraulic evaluation was completed to develop pipeline diameters and pressure rating recommendations to meet both near-term and future conditions. Five hydraulic modeling scenarios were developed based on the customers to be served, operational storage assumptions and whether or not seasonal storage is implemented. These scenarios consisted of near-term, long-term, long-term with operational storage, long-term with seasonal storage and long-term with seasonal storage and operational storage. Based on the hydraulic evaluation, recommended pipeline diameters varied for each scenario with the results ranging from 16- to 24-inches in diameter.

CEQA Mitigated Negative Declaration:

An Administrative Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) was completed based upon investigations including a biological resource assessment, cultural resources assessment, General Conformity Report, geotechnical evaluation and traffic evaluation. The Public Draft MND is near completion and tentatively scheduled for release to the public in early January 2016. The Notice of Intent (NOI) to adopt an MND will be distributed to interested parties and responsible agencies. Prior to release of the MND, both JPA and LADWP staff will meet with local agencies, HOAs and other interested parties to share information on the project.

Next Steps:

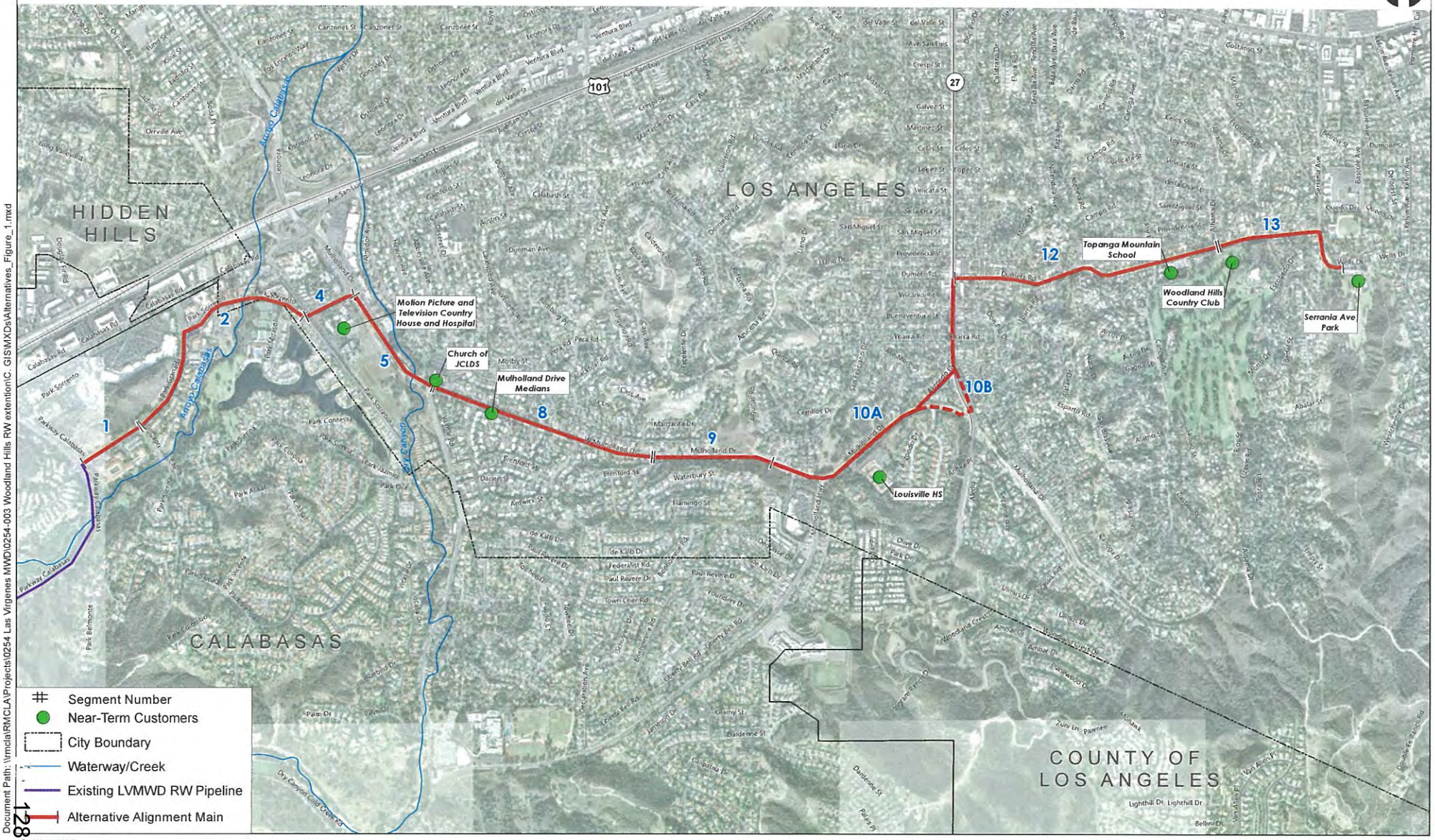
The review period for the Public Draft MND is anticipated to begin in January 2016. The final MND will be brought to the JPA Board for adoption after the public review period and once any comments received have been incorporated. JPA and LADWP staff are currently developing a draft cooperative agreement for design and construction of the project, which will be presented to the JPA Board for approval in March/April 2016. Pending Board approval of the agreement, issuance of a Request for Proposals (RFP) for design services will be requested to proceed with the project.

Prepared by: Eric Schlageter, P.E. Associate Engineer

ATTACHMENTS:

Alternative I Alignment - Recommended

Woodland Hills Water Recycling Project - Alternative 1



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