

MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION
FOR THE
CITY OF CAMARILLO
RECLAIMED WATER STORAGE
RESERVOIR (WT-14-03)

Prepared for:

City of Camarillo
601 Carmen Drive
Camarillo, CA 93010

Prepared by:

Cadence Environmental Consultants
Camarillo, CA 93010



April 2021

CITY OF CAMARILLO

MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

This Mitigated Negative Declaration has been prepared based on the Initial Study evaluating the development and operation of the proposed City of Camarillo Reclaimed Water Storage Reservoir Project. If approved by the City of Camarillo, project implementation will involve the construction and operation of a new 1.0 million-gallon reclaimed water storage tank (also known as recycled water) and relocating the existing pump station with controls at the Camarillo Sanitary District Water Reclamation Plant in Camarillo, California.

Potentially significant environmental impacts associated with the development and operation of the proposed project have been assessed in an Initial Study (attached to this Mitigated Negative Declaration). This Mitigated Negative Declaration and the attached Initial Study have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) of 1970 as amended, the Guidelines for Implementation of the California Environmental Quality Act (State CEQA Guidelines), and the City of Camarillo CEQA Environmental Guidelines.

Section 15070 of the State CEQA Guidelines indicates that a proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration shall be prepared for a project subject to CEQA when either:

- a. The Initial Study shows that there is no substantial evidence that the project may have a significant effect on the environment, or
- b. The Initial Study identified potentially significant effects but:
 1. Revisions in the project plans or proposals made by or agreed to by the applicant before the proposed Negative Declaration is released for public review would avoid the effects or mitigate the effects to a point where clearly no significant effects would occur, and
 2. There is no substantial evidence before the agency that the project as revised may have a significant effect on the environment.

Based on the analysis provided in the Initial Study, the proposed project has the potential to significantly impact the local environment without mitigation. However, implementation of the mitigation measures recommended in the Initial Study would reduce all potentially significant impacts to less than significant levels. Therefore, in accordance with CEQA, this Mitigated Negative Declaration has been prepared.

Section 15071 of the State CEQA Guidelines indicates that a Negative Declaration circulated for public review shall include the following:

- a. A brief description of the project, including a commonly used name for the project, if any;
- b. The location of the project, preferably shown on a map, and the name of the project proponent;
- c. A proposed finding that the project would not have a significant effect on the environment;
- d. An attached copy of the Initial Study documenting reasons to support the finding; and
- e. Mitigation measures, if any, included in the project to avoid potentially significant effects.

The Initial Study is attached to this Mitigated Negative Declaration. All other applicable items (project description, location, and proposed findings) are included within the attached Initial Study. The mitigation measures recommended to reduce potentially significant impacts to less than significant levels are also identified in the Initial Study.

MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

This section of the Mitigated Negative Declaration provides the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) that would be used to monitor the implementation of the mitigation measures adopted for the City of Camarillo Reclaimed Water Storage Reservoir project.

INTRODUCTION

CEQA requires the adoption of feasible mitigation measures to reduce the severity and magnitude of potentially significant environmental impacts associated with development projects. However, simply adopting these measures is not adequate under State law. Lead agencies are also required to adopt a program that will be used to ensure that the mitigation measures are, in fact, implemented. The requirements for mitigation monitoring or reporting are codified in Section 15097 of the State CEQA Guidelines.

The Mitigated Negative Declaration for the City of Camarillo Reclaimed Water Storage Reservoir project identifies project-specific mitigation measures to reduce the potentially significant impacts of the project as proposed. Following adoption of the Mitigated Negative Declaration and approval of this MMRP by the City of Camarillo, the project-specific mitigation measures identified in the Mitigated Negative Declaration would be implemented and monitored as described in this MMRP.

LIST OF MITIGATION MEASURES

The mitigation measures adopted for the City of Camarillo Reclaimed Water Storage Reservoir project are listed in the following table along with the action required, the timing for implementation of each measure, and the department within the City of Camarillo responsible for monitoring the mitigation measure.

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MITIGATION MEASURES ADOPTED FOR THE CITY OF CAMARILLO RECLAIMED WATER STORAGE TANK PROJECT

Mitigation Measure	Action Required	Mitigation Timing	Monitoring Responsibility
Air Quality			
AQ-1 All developers of the new facilities at the project site shall implement fugitive dust control measures throughout all phases of construction. The City of Camarillo shall include in construction contracts the dust control measures required by VCAPCD Rule 55. Examples of the types of measures that are applicable to the project include the following: • Minimize the area disturbed on a daily basis by clearing, grading, earthmoving, and/or excavation operations. • Pre-grading/excavation activities shall include watering the area to be graded or excavated before the commencement of grading or excavation operations. Application of water should penetrate sufficiently to minimize fugitive dust during these activities. • Trucks shall be required to cover their loads as required by California Vehicle Code §23114.	Review of project plans and specifications to assure that the mitigation measure requirements are included.	Prior to construction.	Public Works Department

MITIGATION MEASURES ADOPTED FOR THE CITY OF CAMARILLO RECLAIMED WATER STORAGE TANK PROJECT

Mitigation Measure	Action Required	Mitigation Timing	Monitoring Responsibility
• All graded and excavated material, exposed soil areas, and active portions of the construction site, including unpaved on-site roadways, shall be treated to prevent fugitive dust. Treatment shall include, but not necessarily be limited to, periodic watering, application of environmentally-safe soil stabilization materials, and/or roll-compaction as appropriate. Watering must be done as often as necessary. • Material stockpiles shall be enclosed, covered, stabilized, or otherwise treated, to prevent blowing fugitive dust offsite. • Graded and/or excavated inactive areas of the construction site shall be monitored by a City-designated monitor at least weekly for dust stabilization. Soil stabilization methods, such as water and roll-compaction, and environmentally-safe control materials, shall be periodically applied to portions of the construction site that are inactive for over four days.			

MITIGATION MEASURES ADOPTED FOR THE CITY OF CAMARILLO RECLAIMED WATER STORAGE TANK PROJECT

Mitigation Measure	Action Required	Mitigation Timing	Monitoring Responsibility
• During periods of high winds (i.e., wind speed sufficient to cause fugitive dust to impact adjacent properties), all clearing, grading, earth moving, and excavation operations must be curtailed to the degree necessary to prevent fugitive dust created by on-site activities and operations from being a nuisance or hazard, either off-site or on-site. The contractor shall refer to VCAPCD dust control requirements to determine when winds are excessive. • Personnel involved in grading operations, including contractors and subcontractors should be advised to wear respiratory protection in accordance with California Division of Occupational Safety and Health regulations.			

Cultural Resources and Tribal Cultural Resources

CR-1	The City of Camarillo shall include in construction contracts the requirement that construction activities be halted if any archaeological materials are encountered during the course of project development. In the event that cultural resources are discovered, the services of a professional archaeologist must be secured by contacting the Center for Public Archaeology – California State University Fullerton, or a member of the Society of Professional Archaeologists (SOPA) or a SOPA-qualified archaeologist to assess the resources and evaluate the impact.	Review of project plans and specifications to assure that the requirements of mitigation measure CR-1 are included.	Prior to construction.	Public Works Department
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MITIGATION MEASURES ADOPTED FOR THE CITY OF CAMARILLO RECLAIMED WATER STORAGE TANK PROJECT

Mitigation Measure	Action Required	Mitigation Timing	Monitoring Responsibility
In the event that cultural resources are discovered, the handling will differ depending on the nature of the artifacts. However, it is understood that all artifacts with the exception of human remains and related grave goods or sacred objects belong to the property owner. All artifacts discovered at the development site must be inventoried and analyzed by the professional archaeologist. In the event that the archaeologist identifies resources of a prehistoric or Native American origin, a Native American observer of Chumash origin must be retained to accompany the archaeologist for the duration of the grading phase to help analyze the Native American artifacts for identification as everyday life and/or religious or sacred items, cultural affiliation, temporal placement, and function, as deemed possible. All items found in association with Native American human remains will be considered grave goods or sacred in origin and subject to special handling pursuant to State law. The remainder of the Native American artifact assemblage will be inventoried, analyzed, and prepared in a manner for reburial at the project site and/or curation, and the archaeological consultant will deliver the materials to an accredited curation facility approved by the City of Camarillo within a reasonable amount of time.			

MITIGATION MEASURES ADOPTED FOR THE CITY OF CAMARILLO RECLAIMED WATER STORAGE TANK PROJECT

Mitigation Measure	Action Required	Mitigation Timing	Monitoring Responsibility
Nonnative American artifacts will be inventoried, assessed, and analyzed for cultural affiliation, personal affiliation (prior ownership), function, and temporal placement. Subsequent to analysis and reporting, these artifacts will be subjected to curation or returned to the property owner, as deemed appropriate. A report of findings, including an itemized inventory of recovered artifacts, must be prepared upon completion of the steps outlined above. The report must include a discussion of the significance of all recovered artifacts. The report and inventory, when submitted to the City of Camarillo Department of Community Development and the UCLA Archaeological Information Center, will signify completion of the program to mitigate impacts to archaeological and/or cultural resources.			
Geology and Soils			
GS-1 The City of Camarillo shall retain the services of a professional paleontologist to conduct a paleontological monitoring program during excavations necessary to prepare the areas of impact for construction. This shall include the demolition of the existing drying beds in the area of the proposed tank; excavations for the tank, itself; and any other areas of direct or indirect impact. The paleontological monitoring program shall be designed in a manner consistent the County guidelines and approved by the City prior to the initiation of any earthmoving.	Review of project plans and specifications to assure that the requirements of mitigation measure GS-1 are included.	Prior to construction.	Public Works Department

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INITIAL STUDY
FOR THE
CITY OF CAMARILLO
RECLAIMED WATER STORAGE
RESERVOIR (WT-14-03)

Prepared for:

City of Camarillo
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Appendix A - Air Quality Analysis Calculation Data

Appendix B - Cultural Resources Investigation

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INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

The subject of this Initial Study is the requested approvals to develop a new recycled or reclaimed water storage reservoir at the Camarillo Sanitary District Water Reclamation Plant in Camarillo, California. The City of Camarillo is the lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) for the proposed project.

Project Information

Project Title: City of Camarillo Reclaimed Water Storage Reservoir (WT-14-03)

Project Location: Camarillo Sanitary District Water Reclamation Plant, 150 East Howard Road,
Camarillo, California

Lead Agency: City of Camarillo
601 Carmen Drive, Camarillo, CA 93010

Contact Person: Andrew Grubb, PE, Senior Civil Engineer, City of Camarillo Dept. of Public Works,
805-388-5344

PURPOSES OF THE INITIAL STUDY

This Initial Study has been prepared in accordance with relevant provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act of 1970, as amended, the Guidelines for Implementation of the California Environmental Quality Act (State CEQA Guidelines) as revised through January 1, 2020, and the City of Camarillo CEQA Environmental Guidelines. Section 15063(c) of the State CEQA Guidelines indicates that the purposes of an Initial Study are to:

1. Provide the Lead Agency (i.e., the City of Camarillo) with information to use as the basis for deciding whether to prepare an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) or Negative Declaration;
2. Enable an applicant or Lead Agency to modify a project, mitigating adverse impacts before an EIR is prepared, thereby enabling the project to qualify for a Mitigated Negative Declaration;
4. Assist the preparation of an EIR, if one is required, by:
 - Focusing the EIR on the effects determined to be significant;
 - Identifying the effects determined not to be significant;

- Explaining the reasons why potentially significant effects would not be significant; and
 - Identifying whether a program EIR, tiering, or another appropriate process can be used for analysis of the project's environmental effects.
4. Facilitate environmental assessment early in the design of a project;
 5. Provide documentation of the factual basis for the finding in a Mitigated Negative Declaration or Negative Declaration that a project will not have a significant effect on the environment;
 6. Eliminate unnecessary EIRs; and
 7. Determine whether a previously prepared EIR could be used with the project.

Determination that Initial Study should be conducted

If a project is subject to the requirements of CEQA and does not meet any exemption criteria, an Initial Study is used to determine if the project may have a significant effect on the environment. If the lead agency can determine that an EIR clearly will be required for a project, an Initial Study is not required but may still be made if determined to be desirable. If it is determined that an Initial Study is required for a project, all phases of project planning, implementation, and operation are considered in the environmental assessment of the project.

Use of the Initial Study

The Initial Study is intended to be used to provide information as the basis for the determination of whether a Negative Declaration, Mitigated Negative Declaration, or an EIR shall be prepared for a project. The Initial Study shall also be used to identify whether a program EIR, master EIR, tiering or another appropriate process can be used for analysis of the project's environmental effects.

Determining the significance of environmental impacts is a critical and often controversial aspect of the environmental review process. It is critical because a determination of significance may require that the project be substantially altered, or that mitigation measures be readily employed to avoid the impact or reduce it below the level of significance. If the significant impact cannot be reduced or avoided, an EIR must be prepared. An EIR is a detailed statement that describes and analyzes the significant environmental impacts of a proposed project, discusses ways to reduce or avoid them, and suggests alternatives to the project, as proposed, that are capable of reducing or eliminating one or more significant impacts of the project.

Where a project is revised in response to an Initial Study, so that potential adverse effects are mitigated to a point where no significant environmental effects will occur, a Mitigated Negative Declaration shall be prepared instead of an EIR. If the project will still result in one or more significant effects on the environment after mitigation measures are added to the project, an EIR shall be prepared.

When the Initial Study concludes that no EIR is necessary, the Initial Study also provides documentation of the factual basis for the finding that the project will not have a significant effect on the environment.

ORGANIZATION OF THE INITIAL STUDY

This Initial Study has been formatted for ease of use and reference. To help the reader locate information of particular interest, a brief summary of the contents of each section of the Initial Study is provided. The following sections are contained within the Initial Study:

Introduction: This section introduces the subject of this Initial Study.

Project Description: This section defines the project location, describes the physical characteristics of the project site, describes the project as proposed by the project applicant, and identifies the approvals requested of the City of Camarillo for project implementation.

Determination: This section identifies the determination by the City of Camarillo as to whether a Negative Declaration or an EIR shall be prepared for the proposed project.

Evaluation of Environmental Impacts: The Evaluation of Environmental Impacts is the primary focus of the Initial Study. An evaluation of potential environmental impacts is provided for each environmental issue identified in the City of Camarillo CEQA Environmental Guidelines.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

The City of Camarillo General Plan, as amended through January 2019, is applicable to development of the proposed project site and is hereby incorporated by reference. It is available for review at:

Public Service Counter
City of Camarillo Department of Community Development
601 Carmen Drive, Camarillo, CA 93010
805-388-5300

Hours: Monday - Friday: 8:00 am through 5:00 pm.

And online at https://www.cityofcamarillo.org/departments/community_development/general_plan_test/index.php.

Also incorporated by reference is the Post Construction Stormwater Management Plan (PCSMP #SW0031) dated 10/3/2018 and approved by the City of Camarillo Public Works Department on 10/9/2018. It is available for review at:

Public Service Counter

City of Camarillo Department of Public Works

601 Carmen Drive, Camarillo, CA 93010

805-388-5300

Hours: Monday - Friday: 8:00 am through 5:00 pm.

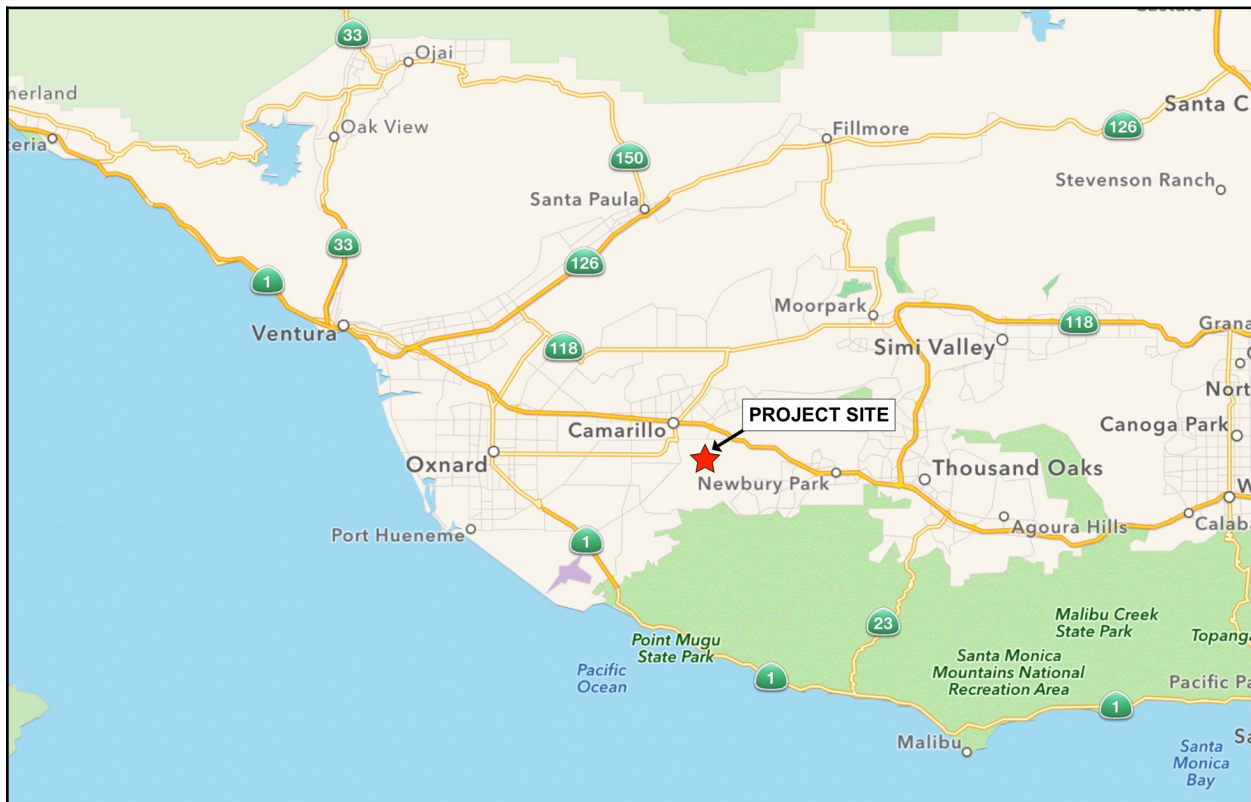
PROJECT DESCRIPTION

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Project Site Location

The proposed project site is located within the City of Camarillo in Ventura County. As shown in Figure 1, the City of Camarillo is located in southern Ventura County along the U.S. Highway 101 (Ventura Freeway) corridor. U.S. Highway 101 bisects the City along an east-west alignment. The City is surrounded by unincorporated county land. The City of Thousand Oaks is located to the east and the cities of Oxnard and San Buenaventura (Ventura) are located to the west.

FIGURE 1 - REGIONAL LOCATION MAP



Regional vehicular access to Camarillo is obtained primarily from U.S. Highway 101 and State Route 34 (Lewis Road). Other regional access routes located close to Camarillo include State Route 1 (Pacific Coast Highway) and State Route 118.

The proposed project site is located within the grounds of the existing Camarillo Sanitary District's Water Reclamation Plant (WRP). The Camarillo Sanitary District was formed in 1955 to provide wastewater

treatment services for a large portion of the City of Camarillo's corporate boundaries. The Camarillo Sanitary District became a subsidiary district of the City upon its incorporation in 1964. The WRP is located at 150 East Howard Road, Camarillo, adjacent to Conejo Creek, as illustrated in Figure 2. The site consists of Assessor Parcel No. 234-0-040-820.

FIGURE 2 - LOCAL VICINITY MAP



Description of the Project Site and Existing Land Uses

As discussed above, the proposed project site is located within the grounds of the Camarillo Sanitary District's WRP. The WRP footprint is approximately 19 acres in size. It is bordered by a Ventura County Watershed Protection District (VCWPD) gravel access easement road to the south and east, and agricultural properties to the north and west. The Camarillo Sanitary District owns the adjacent agricultural property (Assessor Parcel No. 234-0-040-840) of approximately 50 acres due west of the WRP. Conejo Creek flows southerly, along the east bank of the gravel access easement road.

Since its creation, the WRP has undergone periodic modifications to increase its capacity and to incorporate new technologies. The existing facility was established in 1955 and improvements were made in 1957, 1963, 1971, 1992, and 2005. Since 2005, additional improvements have been made to the facility, resulting in a build-out of the entire property. The entire WRP project area is covered in pavement, imported material, and/or facilities that preclude the exposure of any native soils.

The WRP's 2020 average annual flow was about 3.6 million gallons of wastewater each day, with a dry weather design capacity of 7.25 million gallons per day. Since the inception of the Camarillo Sanitary

District, the treated wastewater has been used to irrigate adjacent farmlands. The WRP's most recent significant upgrade in 2005 included the creation of tertiary filters, modifications to the chlorine contact basins, and a new effluent pump station to deliver high quality tertiary effluent to recycled water customers located within City of Camarillo limits. The City is responsible for recycled water distribution and currently serves recycled water to the Mary Smith Properties, the Village at the Park (VATP) parks, VATP Home Owners Association (HOA), the Pleasant Valley Recreation and Park District (PVRPD), Marz Farms, Camarillo Family YMCA (YMCA), Camrosa Water District, and provides recycled water to fill the City's water trucks and street sweepers through a non-potable hydrant. Approximately 0.28 million gallons per day of recycled water is utilized within the fence line for maintenance purposes. However, recycled water delivery is limited to the instantaneous production rate at the WRP as there is no available storage at the facility. Current operations allow for limited operational flexibility by storing secondary effluent within an equalization pond and controlling flow through tertiary processes and disinfection. Treated tertiary effluent flows directly from the chlorine contact basin to the recycled water pump station without any means to store the finished water. The recycled water pump station consists of seven individual pumps:

- One (1) pump recycled water to adjacent fields and many Smith Ranch properties' storage ponds;
- Two (2) pumps recycled water back to the WRP for on-site use; and
- Four (4) pumps recycled water to the tertiary effluent pipeline.

The existing WRP layout is illustrated in Figure 3.

Applicable Land Use Plans

The City of Camarillo General Plan land use designation for the site is Quasi-Public/Utility and the underlying zoning is RE (Rural Exclusive).

Surrounding Land Uses

The areas to the north and west of the site are agricultural fields. Conejo Creek is located to the east and south of the site and is separated from the site by a VCWPD gravel access easement road. The County of Ventura owns the two parcels (Assessor Parcel No. 234-0-040-830 and -850) to the south of the site. Beyond Conejo Creek is the southern portion of the Camarillo Springs Golf Course and hillsides that are designated in the City of Camarillo General Plan Land Use Element as Natural Open Space. The surrounding uses are illustrated in Figure 4.

FIGURE 3 - EXISTING WRP FACILITY LAYOUT

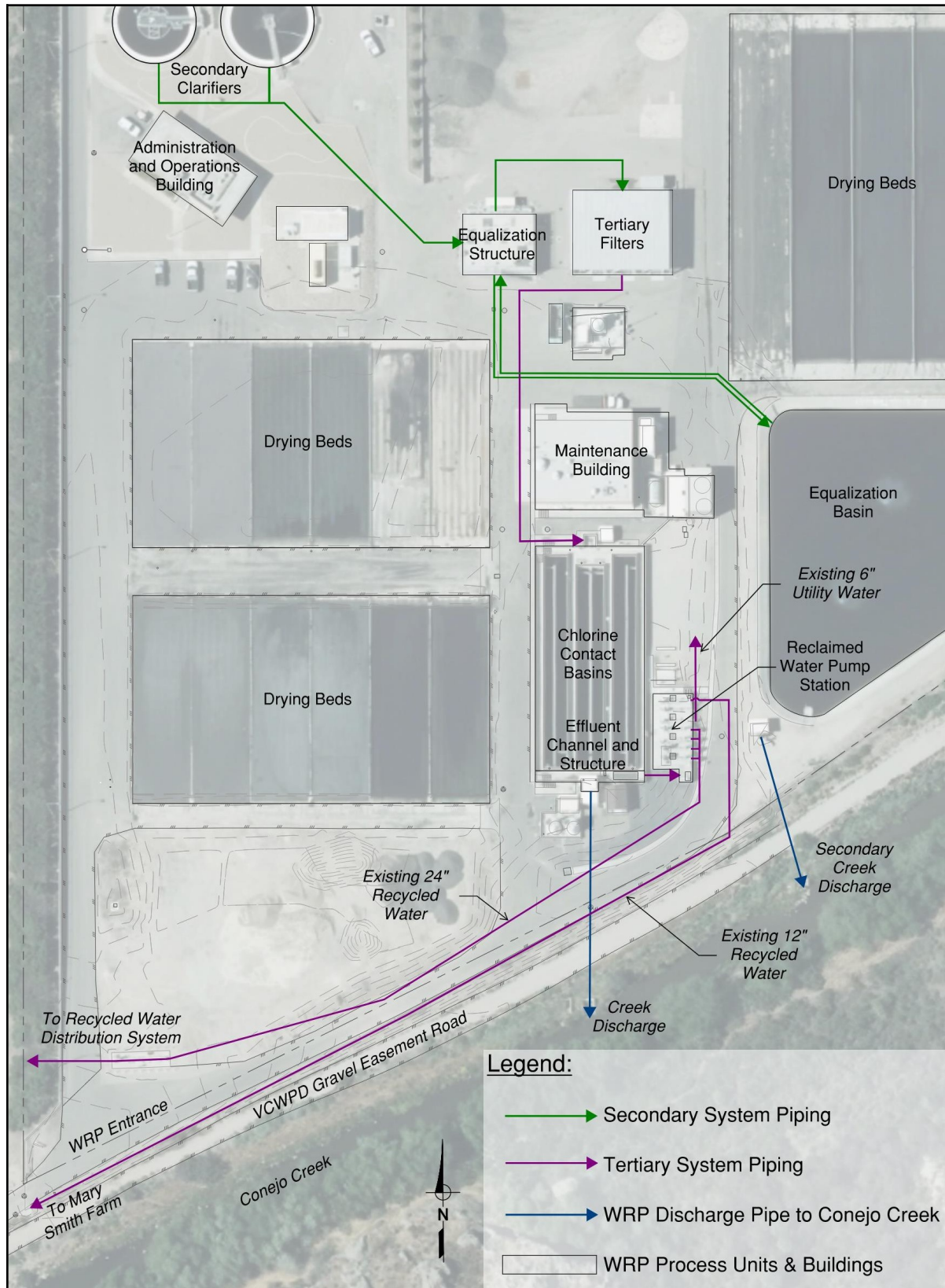


FIGURE 4 - SURROUNDING LAND USES



PROJECT CHARACTERISTICS

Development Concept

As discussed previously, recycled water delivery is limited to the instantaneous production rate at the WRP as there is no available storage. This poses challenges to the City in serving existing customers and connecting new customers. In particular, recycled water demand is high at night for multiple irrigation customers, however during this time recycled water production is low as is common with domestic wastewater diurnal patterns. To grow recycled water service, the City requires on-site storage of recycled water to equalize supply and demand and provide operational flexibility. Additionally, delivery of recycled water would support the City in eliminating discharge to Calleguas Creek as required to maintain National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) compliance.

The need for storage to equalize supply and demand of recycled water was explored through a Recycled Water Tank Alternatives Analysis in 2016. While the City has worked with existing customers to adjust usage schedules to better align with production rates, the City considers this approach to irrigation management to be unsustainable. The Recycled Water Tank Alternatives Analysis found that a storage tank of 1.0 million gallons (MG) would be sufficient to meet current demands.

The City is proposing the construction of a buried, 1.0 MG rectangular reinforced concrete reservoir and relocation of the existing tertiary effluent pump station with controls in the southwestern area of the WRP property. This area is currently occupied by existing sludge drying beds and a large mound or stockpile south of the beds. The City uses these drying beds infrequently and has excess drying bed capacity elsewhere within the WRP property. The sludge drying beds were constructed as part of the 1978 WRP upgrades and are comprised of rows of pea gravel underlain by sand and gravel divided by concrete drive strips. The concrete drive strips are six inches deep and 2.5 feet wide reinforced with welded wire mesh. The draining strips (pea gravel rows) are two-foot, two inches wide and slope beneath the concrete drive strips to a six-inch perforated vitrified clay pipe located at the center of each drying bed section. Each bed has cleanouts and sloping concrete ramps on either side. The stockpile is comprised of an approximate 30,000-square-foot area south of the drying beds.

The tank volume of 1.0 MG was confirmed by the 2016 Recycled Water Tank Alternatives Analysis. In addition to design volume, plant layout geometry also drive the size, shape, and placement of the tank. The tank is proposed to be buried in order to operate within existing plant hydraulics. As part of the project, the tertiary pump station will be relocated adjacent to the new tank. The relocated pump station will allow for greater operational flexibility and better integration into future WRP upgrades as well as reduce existing hydraulic limitation. The purpose of the tank and relocated pump station is to store and deliver non-potable recycled water; however, the design would meet requirements of Title 22 CCR §64585 Design and Construction of Potable Water Distribution Reservoirs.

Basic tank-specific design criteria have been established below:

- Tank Volume: Meet a storage capacity of at least 1.0 MG.
- Tank Type: Traditional cast-in-place, reinforced concrete reservoir with concrete membrane slab, exterior footing, and interior columns.
- Inlet/Outlet Piping: 36-inch diameter ductile iron.
- Split Tank: Facilitate operational and maintenance flexibility.
- Roof Criteria: Durable concrete roof with ability to support future static loads such as solar array.
- Placement: Construction and operation to minimize temporary and future impacts to the WRP. Hydraulic profile to support gravity flow between chlorine contact basins, tank, and recycled water pump station.
- Maintenance Features: Include access hatches, isolation valves, sump pits, overflow features, and additional components that meet WRP staff needs.

Pump station-specific design criteria have been established below:

- Capacity: Maintain capacity of existing pump station through reuse of existing pumps and motors
- Configuration: Pumps will be placed in pressurized dedicated vertical pump cans.
- Placement: The pumps will be placed in an area south of the proposed tank with motors set on surface concrete pads and pumps set into vertical pump cans.
- Piping: All pumps will share a combined inlet manifold. The reclaimed water pumps will discharge to a combined outlet manifold which will be tied into the existing 24" distribution pipeline. The utility water pumps will discharge to a combined outlet manifold which will be tied into the existing utility water system. The dedicated farm pump will discharge to the existing distribution pipeline.
- Control and Instrumentation: Pumps will have VFDs and remote SCADA operation. Local operation of pumps will be placed at the nearby MCC panels. Pressure, flow, and tank levels will be monitored and used to control the pumps.
- Maintenance Features: Pumps will have isolation valves, check valves, and appurtenances to allow for future access and maintenances to meet the City's needs.

Sizing and Placement

The City evaluated alternate shapes for the tank, including a circular storage tank, a rectangular storage tank, and a polygon storage tank. A rectangular tank was selected as the recommended alternative and forms the basis of proposed project.

The reservoir is expected to have interior dimensions of up to 130 feet by 150 feet. There will be a grid of interior columns spanning from the roof slab to concrete column footings. It is expected that the tank roof will extend approximately one foot above finished grade, depending on final site grading and sloping of the surrounding site. The geotechnical report prepared for the project recommends a three foot over-excavation and placement of course aggregate stabilization and aggregate base to create a suitable subgrade below the tank foundation. The high water level will be maintained by existing plant hydraulics.

Tank placement and location is selected to promote flow by gravity from the chlorine contact basin effluent channel. The tank location is adjacent to the chlorine contact basins at the site of an existing redundant sludge drying bed. Vertical placement and working depth are limited by existing process hydraulics, and therefore a rectangular tank shape is determined to maximize tank capacity within the available footprint and simplify design.

Relocation of the existing pump station will accommodate pump station maintenance activities (e.g. replacement of aging electrical and mechanical components) and create flexibility to integrate the pump station into future WRP upgrades. Pumps will be placed in vertical subsurface pump cans with motors secured to surface concrete equipment pads. The pump station will include replacement of pump

appurtenance systems (e.g. valves, pipe supports, shelter). Pump intake is proposed from a common manifold directly connected to the tank and discharge from the pump station will be to existing pipelines and distribution systems (reclaimed water distribution, utility water distribution, and dedicated farm supply distribution). New electrical system components including new panels housing motor control centers (MCCs), variable frequency drives (VFDs), electrical breakers, electrical switches, hand controls, and local operator screens will be installed. New electrical conduits, wiring, and appertuances will be installed from the panels to the appropriate existing WRP electrical feed.

The proposed site plan is illustrated in Figure 5.

The tank is designed with excess head space above the current high water surface elevation. The additional head space will accommodate future changes to the hydraulic grade line within the tertiary system of the WRP allowing the City to capture additional operational volume.

The proposed site plan shows space for a future tank adjacent to the proposed reclaimed water tank but that future tank is not proposed at the present time. Approval of an additional tank adjacent to the proposed reclaimed water tank would be subject to its own environmental review when it is proposed.

As part of this project, the City of Camarillo is currently in negotiations with the County of Ventura to transfer all of Assessor Parcel No. 2340-040-830 and portions of Assessor Parcel No. 2340-040-850 from County ownership to City ownership. This is proposed to accommodate portions of the facilities that would be constructed within Assessor Parcel No. 2340-040-830.

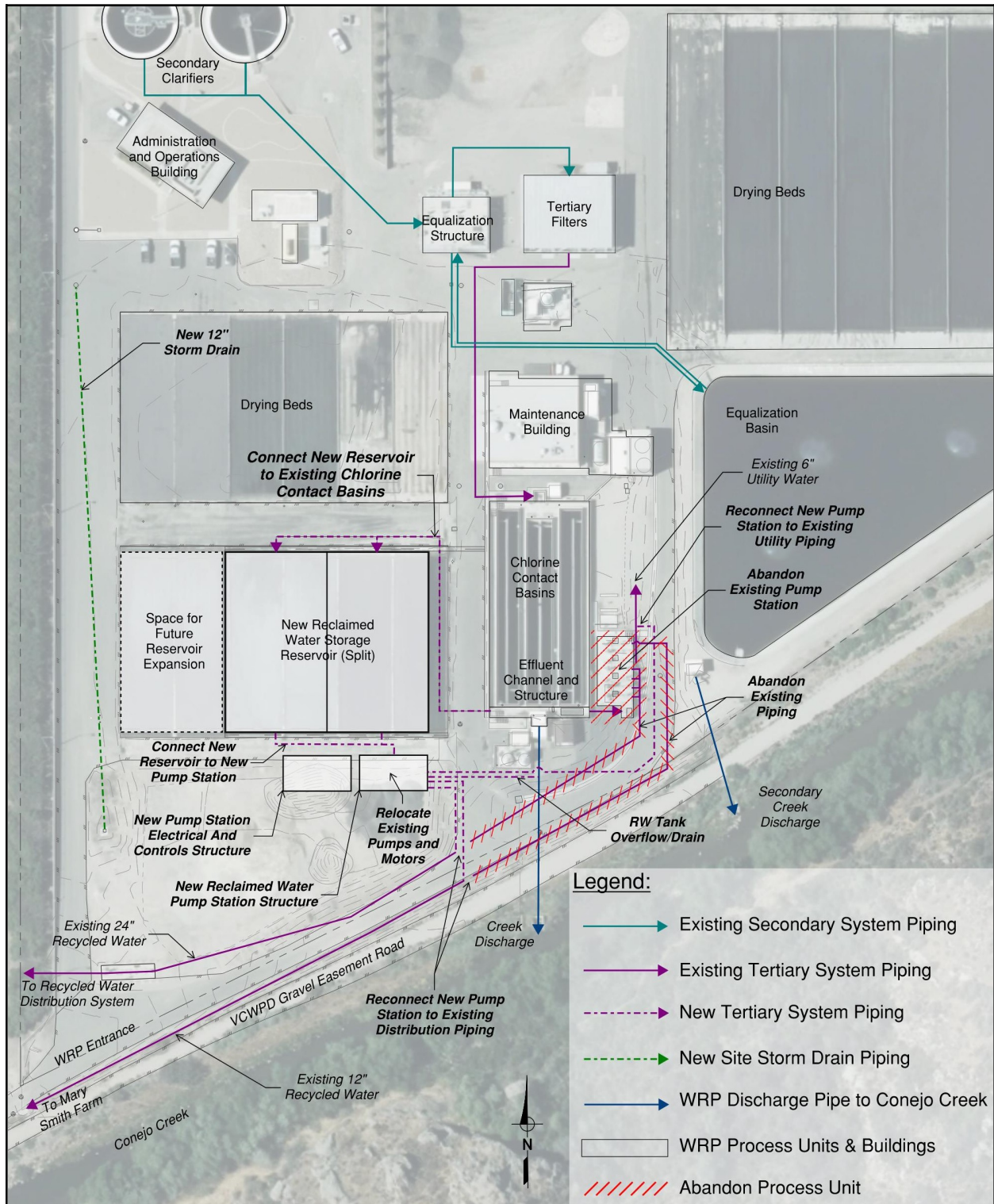
Operation

The tank is proposed to be split into two equal cells with a divider wall down the center. The divider wall will be constructed of concrete. The split tank will allow for greater flexibility for future maintenance activities such as regular cleanings, inspections, and repairs. During normal operation the cells will operate in parallel, filling and releasing simultaneously. During future maintenance activities the City will be able to isolate one of the cells and allow the other cell to remain in operation, filling and releasing as it normally would. Specific drainage steps will depend on tank liquid level and whether it is filling or draining at the time.

An approximate three-foot diameter air vent will be located near the center of the tank roof to prevent pressure fluctuations as the water level rises and falls. The vent will incorporate a hood to prevent water intrusion and an insect screen to prevent insects and debris from entering the tank and causing potential contamination.

The project plans to make use of existing plant hydraulics and pumps to achieve the required head and flow needed to move water through the new reservoir hydraulics and relocated pumps.

FIGURE 5 - PROPOSED SITE PLAN



Grading and Earthwork

The tank is expected to be partially buried with excavation expected to reach depths of up to 15 feet. The existing site will be finish graded to facilitate local drainage away from the tank and relocated pump station. Excavation for the tank will require the export of onsite material. The proposed construction impact zone is illustrated in Figure 6.

Site Drainage and Restoration

The site will be restored to a final grade as described above. The tank roof will be sloped 1.5 percent outwards to facilitate drainage away from the sides. Pavement will be restored around the tank which will be sloped away from the tank base.

The area surrounding the site will be regraded to facilitate drainage toward existing plant infrastructure. Existing access roads to the east and west of the tank will be sloped to the south and swales will be constructed as needed. The existing access road to the south of the tank site will be regraded to prevent run-on to the tank site. All other buildings and infrastructure not noted for modification above will be protected in place. The existing pump station intake structure will be abandoned in place or demolished.

MINISTERIAL ACTIONS AND APPROVALS

The City of Camarillo is the lead agency for the proposed project. No discretionary approvals are required for the project. The non-discretionary actions anticipated to be taken by the City at the staff level as part of the proposed project include:

- Permit coverage will be required under the California State Water Resources Control Board General Construction NPDES Permit CAS000002, Order 2009-0009-DWQ as amended by Orders 2010-0014-DWQ and 2012-0006-DWQ for construction-related stormwater quality discharges that disturb one acre or more. If disturbed area is less than one acre, approval by Camarillo Public Works Department is required of a Stormwater Pollution Control Plan for High Risks Sites per requirements of the Ventura County Municipal Stormwater NPDES Permit No. CAS004002, Order No. R4-2010-0108.
- Implement or revise for Camarillo Public Works Department approval the 10/3/2018 Post Construction Stormwater Management Plan (PCSMP No. SW0031) to mitigate post-construction stormwater flows produced by the project.

REFERENCES

Camarillo, City of. Department of Community Development. April 2019. *General Plan Land Use Map*.

Camarillo, City of, Information Systems Division. April 2, 2019. *City of Camarillo Zoning Map*.

Water Systems Consulting, Inc. August 28, 2020. *City of Camarillo Final Preliminary Design Report for the Reclaimed Water Storage Tank.* City of Camarillo.

FIGURE 6 - PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION IMPACT ZONE



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DETERMINATION

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS AFFECTED

The environmental factors checked below would be potentially affected by this project, involving at least one impact that is a "Potentially Significant Impact" as indicated by the analysis in the following Evaluation of Environmental Impacts section.

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

Determination

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

- ☐ I find that the proposed project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
- ☒ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there would 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 would be prepared.
- ☐ I find that the proposed project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required.

- ☐ I find that the proposed project MAY have a “potentially significant impact” or “potentially significant unless mitigated” impact on the environment, but at least one effect (1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and (2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets. An ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.
- ☐ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, nothing further is required.



April 9, 2021

Signature of Lead Agency Representative

Date

David Klotzle

Director of Public Works

City of Camarillo Dept. of Public Works

Printed Name

Agency

EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

INTRODUCTION

This section of the Initial Study contains an evaluation and discussion of impacts associated with each environmental issue and subject area identified in the City of Camarillo CEQA Environmental Guidelines. All evaluations take account of the whole action involved, including offsite as well as onsite, cumulative as well as project-level, indirect as well as direct, and construction-related as well as operational impacts.

The following instructions are for the evaluation of project impacts in the City's CEQA Environmental Checklist:

1. A brief explanation is required for all answers except "No Impact" answers that are adequately supported by the information sources the City cites in the parentheses following each question. A "No Impact" answer is adequately supported if the referenced information sources show that the impact simply does not apply to projects like the one involved (e.g., the project falls outside a fault rupture zone). A "No Impact" answer should be explained where it is based on project-specific factors as well as general standards (e.g., the project will not expose sensitive receptors to pollutants, based on a project-specific screening analysis).
2. All answers must take account of the whole action involved, including off-site as well as on-site, cumulative as well as project-level, indirect as well as direct, and construction as well as operational impacts.
3. Once the City staff has determined that a particular physical impact may occur, then the checklist answers must indicate whether the impact is potentially significant, less than significant with mitigation, or less than significant. "Potentially Significant Impact" is appropriate if there is substantial evidence that an effect may be significant. If there are one or more "Potentially Significant Impact" entries when the determination is made, an EIR is required.
4. "Negative Declaration: Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated" applies where the incorporation of mitigation measures has reduced an effect from "Potentially Significant Impact" to a "Less Than Significant Impact." The analysis must describe the mitigation measures, and briefly explain how they reduce the effect to a less than significant level (mitigation measures from "Earlier Analyses," as described in (5) below, may be cross-referenced).
5. Earlier analyses may be used where, pursuant to the tiering, program EIR, or other CEQA process, an effect has been adequately analyzed in an earlier EIR or negative declaration pursuant to State CEQA Guidelines Section 15063(c)(3)(D). In this case, a brief discussion should identify the following:

- a) Earlier Analysis Used. Identify and state where they are available for review.
 - b) Impacts Adequately Addressed. Identify which effects from the above checklist were within the scope of and adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and state whether such effects were addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis.
 - c) Mitigation Measures. For effects that are "Less than Significant with Mitigation Measures Incorporated," describe the mitigation measures which were incorporated or refined from the earlier document and the extent to which they address site-specific conditions for the project.
6. City staff and consultants are encouraged to incorporate into the checklist references to information sources for potential impacts (e.g., general plans, zoning ordinances).
7. Supporting Information Sources: A source list should be attached, and other sources used or individuals contacted should be cited in the discussion.
8. The explanation of each issue should identify:
- a) the significance criteria or threshold, if any, used to evaluate each question; and
 - b) the mitigation measure identified, if any, to reduce the impact to less than significance.

PROJECT EVALUATION

Under CEQA, impacts are determined to be:

No Impact: The project will result in no direct or indirect impact on the environment.

Less Than Significant Impact: The project will result in a direct or indirect impact on the environment, but the impact is not substantially adverse.

Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated: The project will result in a potentially significant adverse impact on the environment, but mitigation measures are identified to reduce the impact to a less than significant level.

Potentially Significant Impact: The project may result in a direct or indirect impact on the environment and the impact may be substantially adverse, but information is not known at the time to determine whether the impact would not be substantially adverse. If the impact is confirmed to be substantially adverse, it is determined to be a **Significant Impact**.

IMPACT ANALYSIS

AESTHETICS AND SCENIC RESOURCES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista that is visible from a City scenic corridor?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b. Substantially alter or damage a scenic resource that is visible from a City scenic corridor?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c. Conflict with applicable General Plan policies or zoning regulations governing scenic quality?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d. Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Background Information

Scenic resources refer to aesthetically pleasing natural and man-made physical features. Scenic resources are addressed in the Camarillo Urban Restriction Boundary, Land Use, Circulation, Open Space & Conservation, and Community Design Elements of the City of Camarillo General Plan.

Important scenic resources in and around Camarillo include hillsides, agricultural areas, waterways, and historic properties. These resources are preserved through the designation of these areas as Agriculture, Natural Open Space, Historic Sites, and Waterways. Scenic vistas are viewsheds that include scenic resources. The Community Design Element establishes four scenic corridors for the preservation of public views of important scenic resources. The following routes are intended to highlight, promote, and preserve the community's scenic and environmental characteristics and help reflect the community's character:

- U.S. Highway 101
- Lewis Road
- Las Posas Road/Upland Road
- Pleasant Valley Road/Santa Rosa Road

Explanation of Checklist Answers

a. No Impact.

The City of Camarillo CEQA Environmental Guidelines identifies the following thresholds of significance for this potential impact:

No Impact. The project site is not located adjacent to an established City scenic corridor.

Less Than Significant Impact. The project site is located adjacent an established City scenic corridor, but the project does not eliminate the permanent view from the scenic corridor of historic sites or large areas designated for agriculture, open space, or waterways.

Potentially Significant Impact. The project site is located adjacent an established City scenic corridor and the project eliminates the permanent view from the scenic corridor of historic sites or large areas designated for agriculture, open space, or waterways.

Impact Analysis: The Camarillo WRP is not adjacent to any established City scenic corridor. U.S. Highway 101 is the nearest City scenic corridor and is located just over one mile to the north. Therefore, no impact would occur.

b. No Impact.

The City of Camarillo CEQA Environmental Guidelines identifies the following thresholds of significance for this potential impact:

No Impact. The project site is not located adjacent to an established City scenic corridor.

Less Than Significant Impact. The project site is located adjacent an established City scenic corridor, but the project does not change to urban uses in areas designated for agriculture, open space, historic sites, or waterways.

Potentially Significant Impact. The project site is located adjacent an established City scenic corridor and the project changes to urban uses in areas designated for agriculture, open space, historic sites, or waterways.

Impact Analysis: The City of Camarillo General Plan land use designation for the site is Quasi-Public/Utility. As such, the project site is not an important scenic resource. The Camarillo WRP is not adjacent to any established City scenic corridor. U.S. Highway 101 is the nearest City scenic corridor and is located just over one mile to the north. Therefore, no impact would occur.

c. Less Than Significant Impact.

The City of Camarillo CEQA Environmental Guidelines identifies the following thresholds of significance for this potential impact:

No Impact. The project does not involve a direct or reasonably foreseeable indirect physical change in the environment.

Less Than Significant Impact. The project will be consistent with Open Space and Conservation Element Policy 6, Policy 7, and Policy 8, and Community Design Element policies CD-1.2.1, CD- 1.2.1, CD-1.2.3, CD-1.3.1, CD-1.4.1, CD-1.4.2, RA-1.5.1, RA-1.7.3, RA-1.7.4, RA-2.1.2, CA-1.1.1, PQPF-1.1.1, GSC-1.1.1, GSC-1.1.2, GSC-1.1.3, SC-1.1.2, SC-1.1.3, SC-1.1.4, SC-1.2.1, SC- 1.2.2, SC-1.2.3, SC-1.2.4, and S-2.4, as applicable to the project.

Potentially Significant Impact. The project will be inconsistent with Open Space and Conservation Element Policy 6, Policy 7, and Policy 8, and Community Design Element policies CD-1.2.1, CD-1.2.1, CD-1.2.3, CD-1.3.1, CD-1.4.1, CD-1.4.2, RA-1.5.1, RA-1.7.3, RA-1.7.4, RA- 2.1.2, CA-1.1.1, PQPF-1.1.1, GSC-1.1.1, GSC-1.1.2, GSC-1.1.3, SC-1.1.2, SC-1.1.3, SC-1.1.4, SC-1.2.1, SC-1.2.2, SC-1.2.3, SC-1.2.4, and/or S-2.4, as applicable to the project.

Impact Analysis: As discussed in the Land Use and Planning section of this Initial Study (impact b), the proposed project site is located within the existing Camarillo WRP property. The purpose of the proposed project is to store non-potable recycled water for distribution to customers in Camarillo. It is not a new land use on a previously undeveloped property or the redevelopment of a previously developed site with a new land use. The proposed reclaimed water storage tank would not conflict with any of the City of Camarillo General Plan policies applicable to the site. This includes all of the policies that are the subject of this threshold of significance. Therefore, the impact of the proposed project would be less than significant.

d. Less Than Significant Impact.

The City of Camarillo CEQA Environmental Guidelines identifies the following thresholds of significance for this potential impact:

No Impact. The project will not create any new source of light or glare.

Less Than Significant Impact. The project will comply with all applicable City standards for building materials and lighting.

Potentially Significant Impact. The project will be inconsistent with one or more applicable City standards for building materials and lighting.

Impact Analysis: Temporary sources of lighting may be employed during the construction phase of development. Exterior lighting may be provided for nighttime security. Unlike permanent lighting installations, temporary construction illumination is often unshielded. This lighting would be isolated to the immediate vicinity of the WRP, which is already illuminated at night for safety. This lighting would not substantially affect nighttime views of the area.

When operational, only minor changes to facility lighting may be implemented for nighttime safety in the immediate vicinity of the storage tank. In accordance with Title 24 as implemented through City codes and standard conditions of approval, all lighting would be shielded and focused on the project features. Blinking, flashing, or unusually high intensity lighting would be prohibited in accordance with Camarillo Zoning Ordinance standards. As such, lighting at the project site would not adversely affect aircraft flights into or out of Camarillo Airport and Naval Base Ventura County.

Sources of glare that typically cause daytime glare include exterior building materials such as glass walls and highly reflective façade materials and finishes. These types of materials are typically utilized for office building projects and are not proposed to be utilized for the proposed water storage tank.

Based on this information, potential operational impacts related to light and glare would be less than significant.

Cumulative Impacts

As discussed previously, the proposed project would have no impact regarding adverse effects on scenic vistas or damage to scenic resources. Therefore, it would not contribute to any potential cumulative impacts to scenic vistas or scenic resources elsewhere in Camarillo.

Impacts associated with potential conflicts with applicable General Plan policies or zoning regulations governing scenic quality are generally project-specific. As required by the City of Camarillo, the project design for each related project in Camarillo would be reviewed by the City of Camarillo Community Development Department for consistency with applicable City codes and regulations prior to final approval. Because the impact of the proposed project is less than significant, the contribution of the proposed project to any potentially significant cumulative impacts regarding General Plan policies or zoning regulations governing scenic quality would not be considerable.

The only other related project in the vicinity of the Camarillo WRP is the Camarillo Springs General Plan Amendment (GPA) 2017-2 project at Camarillo Springs Golf Course. The area of the golf course near the WRP is proposed to be redeveloped with revised golf holes. This area is not proposed to be developed with uses that could generate substantial light or glare. Therefore, the cumulative impacts related to light and glare would be less than significant.

Mitigation

None recommended.

Mitigation Monitoring

Not applicable.

Impact After Mitigation

Not applicable.

AGRICULTURE RESOURCES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Convert Prime Farmland, Farmland of Statewide Importance, or Unique Farmland (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. Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland to non-agricultural use?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Background Information**California Department of Conservation Farmland Classifications**

The California Department of Conservation has developed a Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program that classifies the different agricultural soil types related to their ability to sustain agricultural crops. The soil type classifications are Prime Farmland, Farmland of Statewide Importance, Unique Farmland, Farmland of Local Importance, Grazing Land, Urban and Built-up Land, Other Land, and Water. The classifications that are applicable to this analysis are defined as follows:

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

Farmland of Statewide Importance: Farmland of Statewide Importance is similar to Prime Farmland but with some minor shortcomings, such as greater slopes or less ability to store soil moisture. Land must have been used for irrigated agricultural production at some time during the four years prior to the mapping date.

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

Urban and Built-up Land: Urban and Built-up Land is occupied by structures with a building density of a least 1 unit to 1.5 acres, or approximately 6 structures to a 10-acre parcel. Common examples include residential, commercial, institutional facilities, cemeteries, airports, golf courses, sanitary landfills, sewage treatment, and water control structures.

Williamson Act Contracts

The California Land Conservation Act of 1965 (the "Williamson Act" – California Government Code Section 51200 and following) recognizes the importance of agricultural land as an economic resource that is vital to the general welfare of society. The enacting legislation declares that the preservation of a maximum amount of the limited supply of agricultural land is necessary to the conservation of the state's economic resources, and is necessary not only to the maintenance of the agricultural economy of the state, but also for the assurance of adequate, healthful, and nutritious food for future residents of the state and the nation.

Intended to assist the long-term preservation of prime agricultural land in the state, Williamson Act contracts provide the agricultural landowner with a substantial property tax break for keeping land in agricultural use. When under contract, the landowner no longer pays property tax for an assessed valuation based upon the property's urban development potential. The Williamson Act stipulates that for properties under contract, "the highest and best use of such land during the life of the contract is for agricultural uses." Therefore, property under contract is assessed and taxed based upon its agricultural value. Williamson Act contracts remain in effect for ten to twenty years unless the property owner files for a notice of non-renewal with the county. To qualify for a Williamson Act contract, the property must be a minimum of 100 acres.

Explanation of Checklist Answers

The information in this section is based primarily on the following documents:

- *Ventura County Important Farmland 2016 Map*, prepared by California Department of Conservation, Division of Land Resource Protection, July 2017.
- *City of Camarillo Zoning Map*, prepared by the City of Camarillo Information Systems Division, April 2, 2019.

a. No Impact.

The City of Camarillo CEQA Environmental Guidelines identifies the following thresholds of significance for this potential impact:

No Impact. The project site is not designated as Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance, or the project is an agricultural use.

Less Than Significant Impact. The project site is less than five (5) acres of Prime Farmland and/or Farmland of Statewide Importance, or the project site is less than 10 acres of Unique Farmland. The project site must also be within the CURB boundary.

or

The project site is five (5) acres or greater of Prime Farmland and/or Farmland of Statewide Importance, or 10 acres or greater of Unique Farmland, and has a [California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment (LESA)] model score in the less than significant range.

Potentially Significant Impact. The project site is five (5) acres or greater of Prime Farmland and/or Farmland of Statewide Importance, or 10 acres or greater of Unique Farmland, and has a LESA model score in the significant range.

Impact Analysis: The Ventura County Important Farmland 2016 map designates the Camarillo WRP property as Urban and Built-up Land. The agricultural land to the north and west of the property is designated as Prime Farmland but all of the proposed improvements would occur within the WRP property and would convert any farmland in this area. Therefore, no impact would occur.

b. No Impact.

The City of Camarillo CEQA Environmental Guidelines identifies the following thresholds of significance for this potential impact:

No Impact. The project site is not zoned Agricultural Exclusive and is not subject to an existing Williamson Act contract.

or

The existing Williamson Act contract for the project site will expire prior to approval of the project.

or

A tentative cancellation for the existing Williamson Act contract for the project site has been approved prior to the filing of the project application.

Less Than Significant Impact. The project site is not zoned Agricultural Exclusive and is subject to an existing Williamson Act contract that has three years or less remaining on the contract for which a notice of non-renewal was filed.

Potentially Significant Impact. The project site is zoned Agricultural Exclusive and/or is subject to an existing Williamson Act contract for which a notice of non-renewal has not been filed.

Impact Analysis: The current zoning designation for the WRP property is RE (Rural Exclusive). Although agriculture as well as the existing WRP are permitted within the RE zone, the property is not zoned Agricultural Exclusive. The WRP property is also not subject to a Williamson Act Contract. Therefore, no impacts associated with agricultural zoning or Williamson Act conflicts would occur.

c. No Impact.

The City of Camarillo CEQA Environmental Guidelines identifies the following thresholds of significance for this potential impact:

No Impact. The properties adjacent to the project site are not designated as Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance.

Less Than Significant Impact. The project is a compatible use that would not require an adjacent agricultural property to cease production and convert to a non-agricultural use.

Potentially Significant Impact. The project is an incompatible use that would require an adjacent agricultural property to cease production and convert to a non-agricultural use.

Impact Analysis: The agricultural areas to the immediate north and west of the WRP property are designated as Prime Farmland. However, the existing WRP operations have been compatible with the adjacent agricultural operations since the WRP was developed in 1955. The project would support the continued cultivation of crops within and around Camarillo by providing a reliable source of treated water for agricultural as well as urban irrigation. It would not involve any new operations that would require or result in the conversion of the adjacent properties to a non-agricultural use. Therefore, no impact would occur.

Cumulative Impacts

As discussed above, the proposed project would have no direct or indirect impacts on agricultural resources. Therefore, it would not contribute to any potential cumulative impacts to agricultural resources elsewhere in Camarillo or Ventura County.

Mitigation

None recommended.

Mitigation Monitoring

Not applicable.

Impact After Mitigation

Not applicable.

AIR QUALITY	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the current Ventura County Air Quality Management Plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b. Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of ROC and/or NOx emissions?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c. Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations of fugitive dust, carbon monoxide, toxic air contaminants, and/or San Joaquin Valley Fever spores?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d. Result in other emissions that create objectionable odors adversely affecting a substantial number of people?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Background Information

The City of Camarillo is located within the South Central Coast Air Basin (Basin), which includes all of Ventura, Santa Barbara, and San Luis Obispo Counties. The Ventura County Air Pollution Control District (VCAPCD) is the agency principally responsible for comprehensive air pollution control in the Ventura County portion of the Basin. The VCAPCD is directly responsible for reducing emissions from stationary (area and point), mobile, and indirect sources.

Although the VCAPCD is responsible for regional air quality planning efforts, it does not have the authority to directly regulate the air quality issues associated with plans and new development projects within the county. Instead, the VCAPCD has used its expertise and prepared the Ventura County Air Quality Assessment Guidelines to indirectly address these issues in accordance with the projections and programs of the Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP). The purpose of the Ventura County Air Quality Assessment Guidelines is to assist lead agencies, as well as consultants, project proponents, and other interested parties, in evaluating potential air quality impacts of projects and plans proposed in the county. Specifically, the Ventura County Air Quality Assessment Guidelines explains the procedures that the

VCAPCD recommends be followed during environmental review processes required by CEQA. The Ventura County Air Quality Assessment Guidelines provides direction on how to evaluate potential air quality impacts, how to determine whether these impacts are significant, and how to mitigate these impacts. The City of Camarillo relies upon the expertise of the VCAPCD and utilizes the Ventura County Air Quality Assessment Guidelines as the guidance document for the environmental review of plans and development proposals within its jurisdiction. The following thresholds of significance were developed based on the Ventura County Air Quality Assessment Guidelines.

Explanation of Checklist Answers

a. No Impact.

The City of Camarillo CEQA Environmental Guidelines identifies the following thresholds of significance for this potential impact:

No Impact. The project does not generate any increase in operational emissions of reactive organic compounds (ROC) and nitrogen oxides (NOx).

Less Than Significant Impact. The project generates an increase of less than two (2) pounds per day (ppd) of ROC and NOx.

or

The project generates an increase of two (2) ppd or more of ROC and/or NOx and is consistent with the General Plan land use designations for the site.

or

The project generates an increase of two (2) ppd or more of ROC and/or NOx but does not generate an increase in population that exceeds regional growth projections for Camarillo.

Potentially Significant Impact. The project generates two (2) ppd or more of ROC and/or NOx, requires a General Plan Amendment, and generates an increase in population that exceeds regional growth projections for Camarillo.

Impact Analysis: The VCAPCD is directly responsible for reducing emissions from stationary (area and point), mobile, and indirect sources. It has responded to this requirement by preparing a series of Air Quality Management Plans (AQMPs). The most recent of these was adopted by the Governing Board of the VCAPCD on February 14, 2017. This AQMP, referred to as the 2016 AQMP, was prepared to comply with the federal and State Clean Air Acts and amendments, to accommodate growth, to reduce the high pollutant levels of pollutants in the Basin, to meet federal and State air quality standards, and to minimize the fiscal impact that pollution control measures have on the local economy. It identifies the control measures that will be implemented to reduce major sources of

pollutants. These planning efforts have substantially decreased the population's exposure to unhealthful levels of pollutants, even while substantial population growth has occurred within the County.

As discussed in Air Quality threshold b, below, the proposed project would not generate an increase in operational air pollutant emissions. Therefore, the project would not not conflict with the 2016 AQMP or jeopardize attainment of state and national ambient air quality standards in Ventura County. No impact would occur.

b. Less Than Significant Impact.

The City of Camarillo CEQA Environmental Guidelines identifies the following thresholds of significance for this potential impact:

No Impact. The project does not generate any increase in construction-related and operational emissions of ROC and NO_x.

Less Than Significant Impact. The project generates an increase of less than 25 ppd of construction-related and operational emissions of both ROC and NO_x.

Potentially Significant Impact. The project generates an increase of 25 ppd or more of construction-related and/or operational emissions of ROC and/or NO_x.

Impact Analysis:

Construction-Related Impacts

Implementation of the proposed project would generate new sources of air pollutants during project construction activities. These construction activities are expected to occur over a period of approximately 12 months.

The analysis of daily construction-related emissions has been prepared utilizing the California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod) (v. 2016.3.2) as recommended by the VCAPCD. The results of these calculations are presented in Table 1. As shown, construction of the proposed project would generate average daily operational emissions that do not exceed the thresholds of significance recommended by the VCAPCD. This would be a less than significant impact.

Operational Impacts

The proposed reclaimed water storage tank and relocated pump station would not include or require the use and operation of any new equipment that generates air pollutant emissions. The project would make use of existing plant hydraulics and relocated pumps to achieve the required head and flow needed to move water through the new reservoir. In addition, there would be no increase in staff

or vehicle trips at the Camarillo WRP. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in an increase in operational air pollutant emissions and no operational impact would occur.

TABLE 1 - ESTIMATED MASS DAILY CONSTRUCTION EMISSIONS

Construction Year	Emissions in Pounds Per Day					
	ROC	NO _x	CO	SO _x	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}
Site Preparation - 2021	0.7	7.8	4.2	<0.1	0.9	0.3
Demolition - 2021	1.0	11.6	8.9	<0.1	4.4	1.1
Excavation and Grading -2021	0.8	7.3	7.9	<0.1	1.2	0.8
Tank Construction - 2021	0.8	8.3	7.5	<0.1	0.5	0.4
Tank Construction - 2022	0.7	7.3	7.4	<0.1	0.5	0.4
Maximum Daily Emissions	1.0	11.6	8.9	<0.1	4.4	1.1
VCAPCD Thresholds of Significance	25.0	25.0	NT	NT	NT	NT
Significant Impact?	No	No	No	No	No	No

NT = No threshold of significance.

The CalEEMod calculations assume the standard statewide engine tiers for the construction equipment operating at the site. The calculations do not assume the use of or requirement for newer engines that meet more stringent USEPA standards. This provides a more conservative analysis of potential construction-related air pollutant emissions.

CalEEMod result sheets are provided in Appendix A.

c. Less Than Significant Impact.

The City of Camarillo CEQA Environmental Guidelines identifies the following thresholds of significance for this potential impact:

No Impact. The project does not generate any increase in construction-related and operational emissions of fugitive dust, carbon monoxide, toxic air contaminants, and/or San Joaquin Valley Fever spores.

Less Than Significant Impact. The project generates increased emissions of construction-related and operational emissions of fugitive dust and/or San Joaquin Valley Fever spores but implements fugitive dust programs consistent with VCAPCD rules and regulations.

or

The project generates an increase in local traffic volumes but does not cause localized carbon monoxide concentrations at sensitive receptors near congested intersections to exceed State ambient air quality standards.

or

The project generates an increase in toxic air contaminants that does not cause a lifetime probability of contracting cancer of more than 10 in one million or does not result in a Hazard Index of greater than 1.

Potentially Significant Impact. The project generates increased emissions of construction-related and operational emissions of fugitive dust and/or San Joaquin Valley Fever spores and does not implement fugitive dust programs consistent with VCAPCD rules and regulations.

or

The project generates an increase in local traffic volumes that causes localized carbon monoxide concentrations at sensitive receptors near congested intersections to exceed State ambient air quality standards.

or

The project generates an increase in toxic air contaminants that causes a lifetime probability of contracting cancer of more than 10 in one million or results in a Hazard Index of greater than 1.

Impact Analysis: Land uses that are considered more sensitive to changes in air quality than others are referred to as sensitive receptors. Land uses such as primary and secondary schools, hospitals, and convalescent homes are considered to be sensitive to poor air quality because the very young, the old, and the infirm are more susceptible to respiratory infections and other air quality-related health problems than the general public. Residential uses are considered sensitive because people in residential areas are often at home for extended periods of time, so they could be exposed to pollutants for extended periods. Recreational areas are considered moderately sensitive to poor air quality because vigorous exercise associated with recreation places a high demand on the human respiratory function. The areas to the north and west of the site are agricultural fields. Conejo Creek is located with the east and south of the site and is separated from the site by a VCWPD gravel access easement road. The closest sensitive receptors to the Camarillo WRP are the residents of the Camarillo Springs Country Club Village age-restricted mobile home community located more than 3,000 feet (0.65 mile) to the northeast. There are no sensitive receptors in the immediate vicinity of the Camarillo WRP.

Construction-Related Impacts

Fugitive Dust

Fugitive dust would be generated during project construction activities; primarily during the site excavation phase. As shown previously in Table 1, the anticipated daily emissions of PM₁₀ would range from 0.1 pounds per day (ppd) during architectural coating activities to 1.3 ppd during excavation activities. Also as shown in Table 1, the anticipated daily emissions of PM_{2.5} would range from 0.1 ppd during architectural coating activities and 0.8 ppd during grading activities. However, the closest sensitive receptors to the Camarillo WRP are the residents of the Camarillo Springs Country Club Village age-restricted mobile home community located more than 3,000 feet (0.65 mile) to the northeast. The primary source of fugitive dust at the WRP and surrounding area is the agricultural fields that surround the WRP.

The VCAPCD does not recommend any thresholds of significance for fugitive dust emissions. Instead, the VCAPCD bases the determination of significance on a consideration of the control measures to be implemented. If all appropriate emissions control measures recommended by the Ventura County Air Quality Assessment Guidelines are implemented for a project, then construction-related fugitive dust emissions are not considered significant. Further, fugitive dust emissions are addressed through VCAPCD Rule 55, which applies to any operation or disturbed surface area capable of generating fugitive dust. Therefore, mitigation measure AQ-1 is recommended to comply with VCAPCD Rule 55. CalEEMod assumes that these types of measures would reduce by at least 61 percent the amount of fugitive dust generated by grading activities. Therefore, construction-related activities would not expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations of fugitive dust.

San Joaquin Valley Fever

San Joaquin Valley Fever (formally known as Coccidioidomycosis) is an infectious disease caused by the fungus *Coccidioides immitis*. San Joaquin Valley Fever is also known as Valley Fever, Desert Fever, or Cocci. Infection is caused by inhalation of *Coccidioides immitis* spores that have become airborne when dry, dusty soil or dirt is disturbed by wind, construction, farming, or other activities such as fire and earthquakes. The Valley Fever fungus tends to be found at the base of hillsides, in virgin, undisturbed soil. It usually grows in the top few inches of soil, but can grow down to 12 inches. The fungus does not survive well in highly populated areas because there is not usually enough undisturbed soil for the fungus to grow. Additionally, the fungus is not likely to be found in soil that has been or is being cultivated and fertilized. This is because manmade fertilizers, such as ammonium sulfate, enhance the growth of the natural microbial competitors of the Valley Fever fungus. Infection is most frequent during summers that follow a rainy winter or spring, especially after wind and dust storms. Valley Fever infection is common only in arid and semiarid areas of the

Western Hemisphere. In the United States, it is mostly found from Southern California to southern Texas. In Ventura County, the Valley Fever fungus is most prevalent in the county's dry, inland regions such as Simi Valley, Piru, and Fillmore.

The Ventura County Air Quality Assessment Guidelines state that there is no recommended threshold for a significant San Joaquin Valley Fever impact. (See Ventura County Air Quality Assessment Guidelines, p. 6-3.) However, listed below are factors that may indicate a project's potential to create significant Valley Fever impacts:

- Disturbance of the top soil of undeveloped land (to a depth of about 12 inches)
- Dry, alkaline, sandy soils.
- Virgin, undisturbed, non-urban areas.
- Windy areas.
- Archaeological resources probable or known to exist in the area (Native American midden sites).
- Special events (fairs, concerts) and motorized activities (motocross track, All Terrain Vehicle activities) on unvegetated soil (non-grass).
- Non-native population (i.e., out-of-area construction workers).

The entire WRP project area is covered in pavement and/or facilities that preclude the exposure of any native soils. The subsurface conditions encountered in the exploration and the borings drilled for this project consisted of units of artificial fill and alluvial deposits. Design drawings by Bennet Engineering Company (1957) show that 2 to 3 feet of compacted fill was to be placed beneath the finished ground surface to construct the sludge drying beds and surrounding access paths. The sludge drying beds consisted of alternating rows of 4-inch thick concrete drive strips and drain tiles. The drainage material in the beds was to consist of 6 inches of graded, clean sand, 1 inch of pea gravel, and 4 inches of 3/4" to 1/2" crushed rock. The specified pavement section west of the beds was specified as 4 inches of asphalt concrete (AC) pavement. The specified pavement section east of the drying beds between the drying beds and chlorine contact basin consisted of 3 inches of AC over 6 inches of base course underlain by compacted subgrade (Black and Veatch 1992). The artificial fill encountered in field explorations generally consisted of silty or clayey sand and very stiff sandy clay, both with varying amounts of gravel and extending to depths ranging from 2 to 5 feet below the ground surface. Pavement sections and drainage materials consistent with the specifications above were also encountered. The artificial fill was underlain by alluvium. As such, subsurface soils do not support the preferred environment for Valley Fever spores and the potential risk to the residents of the Camarillo Springs Country Club Village age-restricted mobile home community located more

than 3,000 feet (0.65 mile) to the northeast to be exposed to Valley Fever spores during earth moving activities is not considered to be potentially significant.

Operational Impacts

Localized Carbon Monoxide Concentrations

Traffic-congested roadways and intersections have the potential to generate localized concentrations levels of carbon monoxide (CO). Localized areas where ambient concentrations exceed national and/or state standards for CO are termed CO “hotspots.” As discussed previously under Air Quality threshold b, there would be no increase in staff or vehicle trips at the WRP. Therefore, the proposed project would not contribute to localized CO concentrations and no operational impact would occur.

Toxic Air Contaminants

Toxic Air Contaminants (TACs) refer to a diverse group of air pollutants that can affect human health, but have not had ambient air quality standards established for them. This is not because they are fundamentally different from the pollutants discussed above, but because their effects tend to be local rather than regional.

The proposed project involves the storage of reclaimed water. It does not involve the use of any new chemicals or processes that would generate TACs. No impact would occur.

d. No Impact.

The City of Camarillo CEQA Environmental Guidelines identifies the following thresholds of significance for this potential impact:

No Impact. The project does not generate any odors associated with operational activities.

Less Than Significant Impact. The project generates odors associated with operational activities that are consistent with nearby sensitive receptors.

Potentially Significant Impact. The project generates odors associated with operational activities that would be reasonably expected to cause detriment, nuisance, or annoyance to a considerable number of nearby sensitive receptors.

Impact Analysis: Visitors to the Camarillo WRP may experience odors associated with the existing wastewater treatment process. However, the proposed project involves the storage of reclaimed water. It does not involve the use of any new chemicals or processes that would generate odors. No impact would occur.

Cumulative Impacts

As discussed above, the VCAPCD recommends that any operational emissions from individual projects that exceed the project-specific thresholds of significance identified above be considered cumulatively considerable and the proposed project would not result in an increase in operational air pollutant emissions. As such, the project would not generate a cumulatively considerable net increase of criteria pollutants.

The proposed project would have no impact regarding the generation of objectionable odors. Therefore, it would not contribute to any potential cumulative odor impacts in Camarillo.

Mitigation

Construction-Related Impacts

The following measure is recommended to comply with VCAPCD Rule 55:

AQ-1 All developers of the new facilities at the project site shall implement fugitive dust control measures throughout all phases of construction. The City of Camarillo shall include in construction contracts the dust control measures required by VCAPCD Rule 55. Examples of the types of measures applicable to the project include the following:

- Minimize the area disturbed on a daily basis by clearing, grading, earthmoving, and/or excavation operations.
- Pre-grading/excavation activities shall include watering the area to be graded or excavated before the commencement of grading or excavation operations. Application of water should penetrate sufficiently to minimize fugitive dust during these activities.
- Trucks shall be required to cover their loads as required by California Vehicle Code §23114.
- All graded and excavated material, exposed soil areas, and active portions of the construction site, including unpaved on-site roadways, shall be treated to prevent fugitive dust. Treatment shall include, but not necessarily be limited to, periodic watering, application of environmentally-safe soil stabilization materials, and/or roll-compaction as appropriate. Watering must be done as often as necessary.
- Material stockpiles shall be enclosed, covered, stabilized, or otherwise treated, to prevent blowing fugitive dust offsite.
- Graded and/or excavated inactive areas of the construction site shall be monitored by a City-designated monitor at least weekly for dust stabilization. Soil stabilization methods, such as water and roll-compaction, and environmentally-safe control materials, shall be periodically applied to portions of the construction site that are inactive for over four days.

- During periods of high winds (i.e., wind speed sufficient to cause fugitive dust to impact adjacent properties), all clearing, grading, earth moving, and excavation operations shall be curtailed to the degree necessary to prevent fugitive dust created by on-site activities and operations from being a nuisance or hazard, either off-site or on-site. The contractor shall refer to VCAPCD dust control requirements to determine when winds are excessive.
- Personnel involved in grading operations, including contractors and subcontractors should be advised to wear respiratory protection in accordance with California Division of Occupational Safety and Health regulations.

Mitigation Monitoring

The Public Works Department shall assure that the mitigation measure requirements are included in the project plans and specifications.

Impact After Mitigation

Less than significant impacts to construction-related and operational air quality would occur with the implementation of mitigation measure AQ-1.

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modification, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b. Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c. Have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally regulated and/or protected wetlands 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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Background Information

The City of Camarillo and its Sphere of Influence contains a variety of biological communities that provide habitat for both rare and common species. These habitats are mostly human-modified habitats, with the vast majority of the City including mostly urban or agricultural production areas. Native habitats exist mostly on the edges of the City (i.e., the Arroyo Las Posas, Conejo Creek, Camarillo Hills, and Santa Monica Mountains).

For the purposes of these environmental guidelines and thresholds of significance, a sensitive biological resource is defined as follows:

- A plant or animal that is currently listed by a state or federal agency as endangered, threatened, rare, protected, sensitive, a Species of Special Concern, or federally listed critical habitat;
- A plant or animal that is currently listed by a state or federal agency as a candidate species or proposed for state or federal listing; or

- A habitat that is under the jurisdiction of a state or federal resource agency that is responsible for resource protection (e.g., California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services (FWS), U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, National Marine Fisheries Service).

Explanation of Checklist Answers

a. No Impact

The City of Camarillo CEQA Environmental Guidelines identifies the following thresholds of significance for this potential impact:

No Impact. The project does not remove or modify any habitat associated with any candidate, sensitive, or special status species.

Less Than Significant Impact. The project removes or modifies habitat associated with one or more candidate, sensitive, or special status species, but implements habitat preservation/restoration programs consistent with CDFW and/or FWS regulations, as applicable.

Potentially Significant Impact. The project removes or modifies habitat associated with one or more candidate, sensitive, or special status species, but does not implement habitat preservation/restoration programs consistent with CDFW and/or FWS regulations, as applicable.

Impact Analysis: The proposed project site is located within the grounds of the Camarillo WRP. The WRP footprint is approximately 19 acres in size. It is bordered by a VCWPD gravel access easement road to the south and east, and agricultural properties to the north and west. The City owns the adjacent property of approximately 50 acres due west of the WRP. Conejo Creek flows southerly, along the east bank of the gravel access easement road.

The entire WRP project area is covered in pavement, imported material, and/or facilities that preclude the exposure of any native soils. The reclaimed water storage tank would be constructed at the southwest corner of the WRP property. This area is currently occupied by existing sludge drying beds. The City uses these drying beds infrequently and has excess drying bed capacity elsewhere within the WRP property. The sludge drying beds were constructed as part of the 1978 WRP upgrades and are comprised of rows of pea gravel underlain by sand and gravel divided by concrete drive strips. The concrete drive strips are six inches deep and 2.5 feet wide reinforced with welded wire mesh. The draining strips (pea gravel rows) are two-foot, two inches wide and slope beneath the concrete drive strips to a six-inch perforated vitrified clay pipe located at the center of each drying bed section. Each bed has cleanouts and sloping concrete ramps on either side.

The proposed construction area does not include any habitat that would support candidate, sensitive, or special status species. No construction beyond the WRP property would occur. Therefore, no impact would occur.

b. No Impact.

The City of Camarillo CEQA Environmental Guidelines identifies the following thresholds of significance for this potential impact:

No Impact. The project does not remove or modify any habitat associated with any candidate, sensitive, or special status species.

Less Than Significant Impact. The project removes or modifies habitat associated with one or more candidate, sensitive, or special status species, but implements habitat preservation/restoration programs consistent with CDFW and/or FWS regulations, as applicable.

Potentially Significant Impact. The project removes or modifies habitat associated with one or more candidate, sensitive, or special status species, but does not implement habitat preservation/restoration programs consistent with CDFW and/or FWS regulations, as applicable.

Impact Analysis: As discussed under Biological Resources threshold a, the proposed construction area is currently occupied by existing sludge drying beds. This area does not include any habitat that would support candidate, sensitive, or special status species. No construction beyond the WRP property would occur. Therefore, no impact would occur.

c. No Impact.

The City of Camarillo CEQA Environmental Guidelines identifies the following thresholds of significance for this potential impact:

No Impact. The project does not remove, fill, or interrupt any state or federally regulated and/or protected wetlands.

Less Than Significant Impact. The project removes, fills, or interrupts state or federally regulated and/or protected wetlands but implements wetlands preservation/restoration programs consistent with Regional Water Quality Control Board, CDFW, and/or U.S. Army Corps of Engineers regulations, as applicable.

Potentially Significant Impact. The project removes, fills, or interrupts state or federally regulated and/or protected wetlands but does not implement wetlands preservation/restoration programs consistent with Regional Water Quality Control Board, CDFW, and/or U.S. Army Corps of Engineers regulations, as applicable.

Impact Analysis: As discussed under Biological Resources threshold a, the proposed construction area is currently occupied by existing sludge drying beds. This area does not include any state or federally regulated and/or protected wetlands. No construction beyond the WRP property would occur. Therefore, no impact would occur.

d. No Impact.

The City of Camarillo CEQA Environmental Guidelines identifies the following thresholds of significance for this potential impact:

No Impact. The project site does not include streams or mature trees that may be used by migratory fish and birds and is not a part of an established migratory wildlife corridor or native wildlife nursery site.

Less Than Significant Impact. The project site includes streams or mature trees that may be used by migratory fish or birds but limits activities to the months when fish are not migrating, and migratory birds are not nesting in the area.

and/or

The project site is a part of an established migratory wildlife corridor or native wildlife nursery site, but the proposed design does not preclude the migration of known wildlife through the site.

Potentially Significant Impact. The project site includes streams or mature trees that may be used by migratory fish or birds but does not limit activities to the months when fish are migrating, and migratory birds are not nesting in the area.

and/or

The project site is a part of an established migratory wildlife corridor or native wildlife nursery site and the proposed design precludes the migration of known wildlife through the site.

Impact Analysis: The Camarillo WRP is fenced and inaccessible to all but small animals. A row of ornamental trees is located outside the western perimeter of the WRP property and trees are located within Conejo Creek. Ornamental/landscaping trees have the potential to host nesting birds that are protected under the Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) (Title 33, United States Code, Section 703 et seq., see also Title 50, Code of Federal Regulation, Part 10) and Section 3503 of the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) Code. However, the project would not require the removal or disturbance of any existing trees. Therefore, the proposed project would not 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. No impact would occur.

Cumulative Impacts

Impacts to biological resources are generally confined to the immediate vicinity of a project site. As discussed above, the proposed project would not have any impact on biological resources. This is a site-specific impact of the proposed project. The development of other sites within Camarillo could result in

impacts to sensitive biological resources, but the proposed project would have no contribution to any cumulative impacts associated with the disturbance of biological resources elsewhere within Camarillo.

Mitigation

None recommended.

Mitigation Monitoring

Not applicable.

Impact After Mitigation

Not applicable.

CULTURAL RESOURCES AND TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to Section 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines?	☐	☒	☐	☐
c. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resources, defined in Public Resources Code Section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American Tribe, and that is:				
1. Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k), or	☐	☒	☐	☐
2. A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1, the City shall consider the significance of the resource to a local California Native American tribe?				
d. Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Background Information

Pursuant to the State CEQA Guidelines, the term “historical resources” includes the following:

1. A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources.
2. A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the

requirements section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.

3. Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be an historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources including the following:
 - a. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
 - b. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
 - c. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
 - d. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.
4. The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, not included in a local register of historical resources, or identified in an historical resources survey does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resource.

The City of Camarillo addresses the preservation of historic resources in Chapter 16.42 of the City of Camarillo Municipal Code.

The City of Camarillo lies within the territory of the Native American group known as the Chumash. The Chumash occupied the region from San Luis Obispo County to Malibu Canyon on the coast and inland as far as the western edge of the San Joaquin Valley, and the four northern Channel Islands.

Prior to the release of an ND, MND, or EIR for a project, Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1 requires lead agencies to begin consultation with a California Native American tribe that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed project if: (1) the California Native American tribe requested to the lead agency, in writing, to be informed by the lead agency through formal notification of proposed projects in the geographic area that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the tribe, and (2) the California Native American tribe responds, in writing, within 30 days of receipt of the formal notification, and requests the consultation.

Explanation of Checklist Answers

The information in this section is based primarily on the following document:

- *A Cultural Resources Investigation for the Proposed Reclaimed Water Storage Tank, Camarillo Sanitary District Water Reclamation Plant, Camarillo, Ventura County, California*, prepared by McKenna et al., July 31, 2020.

The Cultural Resources Investigation is included as Appendix B to this Initial Study.

a. No Impact.

The City of Camarillo CEQA Environmental Guidelines identifies the following thresholds of significance for this potential impact:

No Impact. The project does not affect any historical resource or its immediate surroundings.

Less Than Significant Impact. The project does not result in the demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of a historical resource or its surroundings such that the significance of the historical resource would be impaired.

Potentially Significant Impact. The project results in the demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of a historical resource or its surroundings such that the significance of the historical resource would be impaired.

Impact Analysis: The WRP property was once part of an historic Mexican Period rancho and historic ranches (Camarillo Ranch and/or Smith Ranch). With the exception of the pre-1955 use of the project area for ranching and agricultural purposes, the only historic use of the property has been identified as the development of the Camarillo WRP. Initial improvements date to 1955 when the area was in unincorporated Ventura County. The facility is now located within the City of Camarillo and operated by City and Camarillo Sanitary District personnel. The northeastern portion of the facility is indicative of the oldest improvements and the western half of the property is associated with the more recent (post-1977) improvements.

McKenna et al. has identified the Camarillo WRP, as a whole, as a cultural resource with the understanding certain elements of the WRP fail to meet the minimum age requirement of 50 years. With respect to the criteria for evaluation/assessment, McKenna et al. has concluded the following:

Integrity

Yes Location: The WRP components are located in their original locations, with the addition of modern upgrades and facility maintenance;

Yes	Design:	The WRP was originally designed to be a reclamation plant and, despite the additional components, still serves that purpose. The facility components are consistent with the original plan, although expanded over time.
Yes	Setting:	When established, this facility was located with agricultural lands on the southeastern portion of the City. This setting remains, with agricultural properties remaining to the north, west, and southwest. To the southeast, the original hills and Conejo Creek remain. The setting is intact.
Yes	Materials:	The physical elements of the WRP consist of concrete structures, metal piping, and some cinderblock construction. There are also some older wooden structures and more modern structures with large, fixed glass panes. Overall, for a post-1955 development, the use of materials has been fairly consistent and there is little evidence of replacement (only new construction).
No	Workmanship:	The mode of construction of the facilities within the WRP is actually relatively simple, the engineering of the plant, itself, aside. The structures are constructed primarily of generally available materials (wood, cinderblock, concrete, and some metal) with simple designs. There is some more elaborate machinery associated with the pumping stations, etc., but these systems are also fairly basic. The actual construction is not the work of a master builder or renown architect. The existing facilities do not meet the intent of this element of integrity.
No	Feeling:	This facility was not designed to be visible to the general public and, when seen, is an example of a utilitarian work yard or municipal facility that appears to be more modern and not aesthetic. It does not suggest any historic association and, as noted, is more consistent with the very late historic or early modern periods. From the street, only the more modern elements are visible.
No	Association:	The WRP property was once part of an historic Mexican Period rancho and historic ranches (Camarillo Ranch and/or Smith Ranch). Prior to 1955, the area was associated with ranching activities and agriculture. The existing facility post-dates 1955. The facility, itself, is not directly associated with either the Camarillo family or the Smith family and, therefore, fails to meet the minimum intent of this element of integrity.

Having met four of the seven elements of integrity, the WRP project does maintain enough integrity to qualify for evaluation/assessment under the federal, state, and local laws, policies, and guidelines.

Federal Criteria

Eligible properties include districts, sites, buildings and structures and must meet one or more of the following criteria:

- A. Are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history? **NO**

No significant historic events have been associated with the WRP property. This facility was built relatively late and, although the first facility of its kind in the Camarillo area, is not the first nor the last to be built. It does not meet the minimum intent of the criterion.

- B. Are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past? **NO**

While the property, itself, has been owned and utilized during much of the historic period, the WRP was not built or maintained by either of the two major property owners (Camarillos and Smiths). The facility was originally built on unincorporated County land and incorporated into the City of Camarillo in 1964. No significant persons were identified as being directly responsible or associated with the establishment of the facility.

- C. Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction? **NO**

The construction of this facility is fairly basic and simple. Many of the elements within the facility are simple drying beds and containment units of concrete. There are a few concrete and cinderblock buildings (utilitarian) and some wooden structures, none of which exhibit high artistic value or the work of a master, as defined in the guidelines. Overall, the facility exhibits multiple periods of construction – primarily modern construction. As such, it fails to meet the intent of this criterion.

- D. Have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history? **NO**

The recent investigations failed to yield any evidence of information that would be important to the understanding of the prehistory or history of the area. The history has been documented and there has been no physical evidence of prehistoric resources in the immediate area.

State Criteria

A resource is eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources if it meets any one or more of the criteria:

1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage. **NO**

This facility was constructed strictly for local use and does not rise to the level of state recognition or the “broad patterns in California history or heritage.”

2. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past. **NO**

As noted above, this facility has not been associate with any significant or important person in California history, as intended in the criterion.

3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values. **NO**

Also noted above, this facility fails to meet the minimum intent of this criterion and is representative of a basic and simple design with generally available materials. There is no high artistic value or associated with a known designer or architect.

4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. **NO**

The recent investigations failed to yield any evidence of information that would be important to the understanding of the prehistory or history of the area. The history has been documented and there has been no physical evidence of prehistoric resources in the immediate area.

Local Criteria

Citing the City Code, a “historic resource may be designated as a landmark if it meets one or more of the following criteria:

1. Is the resource associated with persons or events significant in local, state, or national history?
NO

As previously noted, this property and the establishment of the WRP facility has not been directly associated with any person or event meeting the intent of the criterion. It was established prior to the incorporation of the City of Camarillo and was not built by or for any of the historic property owners. Its designed use is standard for municipalities and is not considered to be unique or outstanding.

2. Does the resource reflect or exemplify a particular period of national, state, or local history? **NO**

This facility was built approximately 65 years ago – very late historic period and has been expanded with multiple periods of construction and upgrading. No one particular period of construction stands out. It is not directly associated with the establishment of the City of Camarillo and does not meet the level of importance for state or federal recognition.

3. Does the resource embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, style, period of architecture, or method of construction. **NO**

The WRP facility is a small, fairly basic municipal facility dedicated to water reclamation. The required elements within the facility are simple and constructed of readily available materials. While their use is specific to water reclamation, the elements do not represent any specific mode of architecture nor method of construction. Therefore, the intent of the criterion has not been met.

Having failed to meet the minimum criteria for recognition as a federal, state, or locally recognized significant or important historical resource, McKenna et al. has concluded the WRP property is a cultural resource (based on age), but is not historically significant and is ineligible for listing on the federal (National Register), state (California Register), or as a local Landmark. McKenna et al. has, however, recorded this facility on the applicable California DPR-523 forms as a cultural resource and, pending any previously unidentified cultural elements within the property, the significance of the resource may be reassessed as some future date. No impact would occur at this time for the proposed project.

b. Less Than Significant With Mitigation.

The City of Camarillo CEQA Environmental Guidelines identifies the following thresholds of significance for this potential impact:

No Impact. The project does not affect any archaeological resource.

Less Than Significant Impact. The project does not result in the demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of an archaeological resource.

Potentially Significant Impact. The project results in the demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of an archaeological resource.

Impact Analysis: The recent survey of the project area (July 31, 2020) confirmed that the entire WRP project area is covered in pavement and/or facilities that prevented the exposure and examination of any native soils. As such, the project area yielded no surficial evidence of prehistoric Native American archaeological resources. No prehistoric resources have been reported in the immediate vicinity of the project area but four have been reported within one mile and many more have been reported outside the one-mile research radius.

Impacts to Conejo Creek (channeling) may have impacted previously unidentified resources. Despite the lack of reported resources, the general area along Conejo Creek and the surrounding hills are considered sensitive for the presence of Native American resources and such resources may be present in a buried context within the WRP property. The likelihood of identified resources is relatively low, but not negated. Therefore, implementation of the proposed project would not have a significant impact to archaeological and Native American historical resources under CEQA. However, there is a remote possibility that additional archaeological resources exist below the ground surface, and that these resources could be encountered during site excavation. While no further evaluation of

this issue is recommended, implementation of mitigation measure CR-1 would ensure that any impacts to previously undiscovered archaeological resources would be reduced to a less than significant level.

c. Less Than Significant With Mitigation.

The City of Camarillo CEQA Environmental Guidelines identifies the following thresholds of significance for this potential impact:

No Impact. The project does not affect any tribal cultural resource.

Less Than Significant Impact. The project does not result in the demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of a tribal cultural resource.

Potentially Significant Impact. The project results in the demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of a tribal cultural resource.

Impact Analysis: As discussed above, the WRP property is a cultural resource (based on age), but is not historically significant and is ineligible for listing on the federal (National Register), state (California Register), or as a local Landmark.

Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1 states that “...Native American tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with a geographic area may have expertise concerning their tribal cultural resources that may inform the lead agency in its identification and determination of the significance of tribal cultural resources” and, therefore establishes the following requirements for consultation.

Prior to determining whether a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, or EIR is required for a project, the lead agency shall begin consultation with a California Native American tribe that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed project if: (1) the California Native American tribe requested to the lead agency, in writing, to be informed by the lead agency through formal notification of proposed projects in the geographic area that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the tribe, and (2) the California Native American tribe responds, in writing, within 30 days of receipt of the formal notification, and requests the consultation. The lead agency shall begin the consultation process within 30 days of receiving a California Native American tribe’s request for consultation.

On September 3, 2020, the City provided notification of consultation opportunity to the following three California Native American tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of Camarillo: Barbareno/Venturino Band of Mission Indians, Coastal Band of the Chumash Nation, and Santa Ynez Band of Mission Indians. At the end of 30 days, none of the tribes responded to the City in writing with a request for consultation regarding the proposed project.

Therefore, the City has complied with the CEQA consultation requirements and no further action is required.

As discussed above, the recent survey of the project area yielded no surficial evidence of prehistoric Native American archaeological resources. The likelihood of identified resources is relatively low, but not negated. Therefore, implementation of the proposed project would not have a significant impact to tribal cultural resources under CEQA. However, there is a remote possibility that additional archeological resources exist below the ground surface, and that these resources could be encountered during site excavation. While no further evaluation of this issue is recommended, implementation of mitigation measure CR-1 would ensure that any impacts to previously undiscovered tribal cultural resources would be reduced to a less than significant level.

d. No Impact.

The City of Camarillo CEQA Environmental Guidelines identifies the following thresholds of significance for this potential impact:

No Impact. The project site is known to not include any human remains.

Less Than Significant Impact. The project does not result in the disturbance of human remains at the project site.

Potentially Significant Impact. The project results in the potential disturbance of human remains at the project site.

Impact Analysis: The proposed project site has been used for agriculture for several decades and is not expected to contain human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries. No evidence of human remains were detected during the extended Phase I testing program for the site. Due to the lack of any indication of a formal cemetery or informal family burial plots at the project site, the proposed project would have no impact on known human remains. In the unlikely event that suspected human remains are uncovered during grading and trenching activities, all activities in the vicinity of the remains must cease and the contractor must notify the County Coroner immediately pursuant to Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code and Section 5097.98 of the California Public Resources Code. Compliance with these codes would ensure that any impacts to previously undiscovered human remains would be reduced to a less than significant level.

Cumulative Impacts

Impacts to cultural resources are generally confined to the immediate vicinity of a project site. As discussed above, the proposed project would not have any significant impact on known cultural resources. The development of other sites within Camarillo could result in impacts to historic and/or

prehistoric cultural resources, but the proposed project would have no contribution to any cumulative impacts associated with the disturbance of cultural resources elsewhere within Camarillo.

Mitigation

To ensure that the proposed project does not result in significant impacts to previously undiscovered archaeological resources, the following mitigation measure is recommended:

CR-1 The City of Camarillo shall include in construction contracts the requirement that construction activities be halted if any archaeological materials are encountered during the course of project development. In the event that cultural resources are discovered, the services of a professional archaeologist must be secured by contacting the Center for Public Archaeology – California State University Fullerton, or a member of the Society of Professional Archaeologists (SOPA) or a SOPA-qualified archaeologist to assess the resources and evaluate the impact.

In the event that cultural resources are discovered, the handling will differ depending on the nature of the artifacts. However, it is understood that all artifacts with the exception of human remains and related grave goods or sacred objects belong to the property owner. All artifacts discovered at the development site must be inventoried and analyzed by the professional archaeologist.

In the event that the archaeologist identifies resources of a prehistoric or Native American origin, a Native American observer of Chumash origin must be retained to accompany the archaeologist for the duration of the grading phase to help analyze the Native American artifacts for identification as everyday life and/or religious or sacred items, cultural affiliation, temporal placement, and function, as deemed possible. All items found in association with Native American human remains will be considered grave goods or sacred in origin and subject to special handling pursuant to State law. The remainder of the Native American artifact assemblage will be inventoried, analyzed, and prepared in a manner for reburial at the project site and/or curation, and the archaeological consultant will deliver the materials to an accredited curation facility approved by the City of Camarillo within a reasonable amount of time.

Nonnative American artifacts will be inventoried, assessed, and analyzed for cultural affiliation, personal affiliation (prior ownership), function, and temporal placement. Subsequent to analysis and reporting, these artifacts will be subjected to curation or returned to the property owner, as deemed appropriate.

A report of findings, including an itemized inventory of recovered artifacts, must be prepared upon completion of the steps outlined above. The report must include a discussion of the significance of all recovered artifacts. The report and inventory, when submitted to the City of Camarillo Department of Community Development and the UCLA Archaeological Information

Center, will signify completion of the program to mitigate impacts to archaeological and/or cultural resources.

Mitigation Monitoring

The Public Works Department shall assure that the mitigation measure requirements are included in the project plans and specifications.

Impact After Mitigation

Less than significant impacts to previously undiscovered archaeological and paleontological resources would occur with the implementation of mitigation measure CR-1.

ENERGY	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Consume energy resources in a wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary amount during project construction and/or operation?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b. Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Background Information

California is one of the nation's leading energy-producing states and per capita energy use is among the nation's most efficient. The three commercial sources of energy for general development projects in Camarillo are electricity and natural gas for site uses, and transportation fuel for vehicle trips.

Electricity is provided to customers in Camarillo by Southern California Edison (SCE). SCE provides electric power to more than 14 million persons in 15 counties and in 180 incorporated cities, within a service area encompassing approximately 50,000 square miles. SCE derives electricity from varied energy resources including fossil fuels, hydroelectric generators, nuclear power plants, geothermal power plants, solar power generation, and wind farms. SCE also purchases from independent power producers and utilities, including out-of-state suppliers.

Natural gas is provided to customers in Camarillo by The Southern California Gas Company. Most of the natural gas used in California comes from out-of-state natural gas basins. In 2012, California customers received 35% of their natural gas supply from basins located in the Southwest, 16% from Canada, 40%

from the Rocky Mountains, and 9% from basins located within California. The Southern California Gas Company owns and operates several natural gas storage fields that are located in northern and southern California. These storage fields, and four independently owned storage utilities – Lodi Gas Storage, Wild Goose Storage, Central Valley Storage, and Gill Ranch Storage – help meet peak seasonal natural gas demand and allow California natural gas customers to secure natural gas supplies more efficiently.

California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 24 Part 6: California's Energy Efficiency Standards for Residential and Nonresidential Buildings, was first adopted in 1978 in response to a legislative mandate to reduce California's energy consumption. Since then, Title 24 has been amended with a recognition that energy-efficient buildings that require less electricity and reduce fuel consumption. The current 2016 Title 24 standards (effective as of January 1, 2017) were adopted to respond, amongst other reasons, to the requirements of AB 32 to reduce statewide greenhouse gas emissions. Specifically, new development projects constructed within California after January 1, 2017 are subject to the mandatory planning and design, energy efficiency, water efficiency and conservation, material conservation and resources efficiency, and environmental quality measures of the California Green Building Standards (CALGreen) Code (California Code of Regulations, Title 24, Part 11).

Explanation of Checklist Answers

a. Less Than Significant Impact.

The City of Camarillo CEQA Environmental Guidelines identifies the following thresholds of significance for this potential impact:

No Impact. The project does not consume energy resources as part of construction-related and operational activities.

Less Than Significant Impact. The project utilizes modern equipment for construction and complies with California Code of Regulations Title 24 Part 6: Energy Efficiency Standards and the CALGreen Code for building construction.

Potentially Significant Impact. The project utilizes outdated equipment for construction and/or does not comply with California Code of Regulations Title 24 Part 6: Energy Efficiency Standards and the CALGreen Code for building construction.

Impact Analysis:

Construction-Related Energy Use

Construction-related energy demand includes energy and fuel used by construction equipment, construction worker vehicles, and construction vendor/hauling vehicles, coupled with construction energy efficiency/conservation measures. This construction equipment use of energy and fuel would be typical for the type of construction proposed because there are no aspects of the project's

construction process that are unusual or energy-intensive. Construction energy consumption would also represent a “single-event” demand and would not require on-going or permanent commitment of energy resources. Project development would also not necessitate the use of construction equipment and processes that are less energy efficient than at comparable construction sites.

Construction equipment used for project construction would conform to applicable California Air Resources Board (ARB) emissions standards, which promote equipment fuel efficiencies. Project development would involve construction contractors that practice compliance with applicable ARB regulations regarding retrofitting, repowering, or replacement of diesel off-road construction equipment. California Code of Regulations Title 13, Motor Vehicles, Section 2449(d)(3) Idling, limits the idling times of construction vehicles to no more than five minutes, thereby precluding unnecessary and wasteful consumption of fuel due to unproductive idling of construction equipment. Compliance with anti-idling and equipment emissions regulations would result in an efficient use of construction-related energy and the minimization or elimination of wasteful or unnecessary consumption of energy.

Indirectly, construction energy efficiencies and energy conservation would be achieved through the use of bulk purchase, transport and use of construction materials. Use of materials in bulk reduces energy demands associated with preparation and transport of construction materials and the transport and disposal of construction waste and solid waste in general, with corollary reduced demands on area landfill capacities and energy consumed by waste transport and landfill operations.

Based on this information, the proposed project’s construction energy consumption would not be considered inefficient, wasteful, or otherwise unnecessary.

Operational Energy Use

No additional mechanical equipment is proposed as part of this project. The project would make use of existing plant hydraulics and the relocated pump station to achieve the required head and flow needed to move water through the new reservoir. There might be some additional consumption of electricity as a result of periodic maintenance and more frequent running of the recycled water pump station pumps but the overall electricity demand for the WRP facility is not expected to change. Therefore, the proposed project would not be inefficient and wasteful in energy usage. The impact of the project would be less than significant.

b. Less Than Significant Impact.

The City of Camarillo CEQA Environmental Guidelines identifies the following thresholds of significance for this potential impact:

No Impact. The project does not consume energy resources as part of operational activities.

Less Than Significant Impact. The project complies with California Code of Regulations Title 24 Part 6: Energy Efficiency Standards and the CALGreen Code for building construction.

Potentially Significant Impact. The project does not comply with California Code of Regulations Title 24 Part 6: Energy Efficiency Standards and the CALGreen Code for building construction.

Impact Analysis: As discussed above for Energy threshold a, no new mechanical equipment is proposed as part of this project. There might be some additional consumption of electricity as a result of periodic maintenance and more frequent running of the recycled water pump station pumps but the overall electricity demand for the WRP facility is not expected to change. Therefore, the proposed project would not conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency. The impact of the project would be less than significant.

Cumulative Impacts

Increased development throughout Camarillo would likely increase the demand for commercial energy resources. As required by the City of Camarillo, the project design for each of the related projects would be reviewed by the City of Camarillo Building & Safety Department for consistency with applicable State and City codes and regulations for energy efficiency prior to final approval. Therefore, cumulative energy impacts would be less than significant, and the contribution of the proposed project to this potential impact would not be considerable.

Mitigation

None recommended.

Mitigation Monitoring

Not applicable.

Impact After Mitigation

Not applicable.

GEOLOGY AND SOILS	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving 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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b. Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving strong seismic ground shaking?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c. Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d. Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving landslides?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e. Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil during project construction and/or operation?	☐	☐	☒	☐
f. 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 onsite or offsite landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse?	☐	☐	☒	☐
g. Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property?	☐	☐	☒	☐
h. 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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
i. Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	☐	☒	☐	☐

Background Information

The City of Camarillo, like the rest of Southern California, is also located within a seismically active region. Faults and earthquakes present direct hazards from fault rupture and ground shaking as well as indirect hazards. Faults located within Camarillo include the Simi/Santa Rosa Fault and the Bailey Fault. Other faults are also located in the vicinity of Camarillo. To assist cities and counties in avoiding the

hazard of surface fault rupture, the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act requires the State Geologist to establish Earthquake Fault Zones around the surface traces of active faults. The State has identified three Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zones within Camarillo.

Ground shaking can induce secondary seismic hazards such as liquefaction, lateral spreading, subsidence, ground fissuring, and landslides. Liquefaction of saturated cohesionless soils can be caused by strong ground motion resulting from earthquakes. A large portion of the City, primarily the western half, lies within a liquefaction hazard zone per the State of California. The process of liquefaction may also produce lateral spreading of soils on properties adjacent to creeks and drainages, such as Calleguas Creek and Conejo Creek.

There are many types of soils within Camarillo. Generally, the soils in Camarillo are expansive in nature and have a high shrink-swell potential. Highly expansive soils are present in the east and west ends of the City. Less expansive soils are present in the core of the City. The expansive soils present potential hazards in Camarillo because they expand when wet and collapse or shrink when dry. The change in volume due to high shrink-swell potential can exert detrimental stresses on buildings and cause structural damage.

Some areas of the City are also subject to potential earthquake-related landslides. These areas are the southern, eastern and western margins of the Camarillo Hills and the southwestern Santa Rosa Hills. A few significant landslides are known to exist within those areas, and many slopes are only marginally stable. As in most other hilly terrain, landsliding can be caused by construction activities, unless stability considerations are incorporated in the design of development. Additionally, the potential for rock fall due to a seismic event or natural weathering and instability is also present in properties at the base of hillsides where rocks and boulders exist.

These potential geotechnical hazards are discussed in further detail in the City of Camarillo Safety Element 2013.

Explanation of Checklist Answers

The information in this section is based primarily on the following documents:

- *A Cultural Resources Investigation for the Proposed Reclaimed Water Storage Tank, Camarillo Sanitary District Water Reclamation Plant, Camarillo, Ventura County, California*, prepared by McKenna et al., July 31, 2020.
- *City of Camarillo Safety Element 2013*, prepared by RBF Consulting, Adopted May 8, 2013.
- *Geotechnical Report, WT-14-03 Reclaimed Water Storage Reservoir, Camarillo Water Reclamation Facility, Camarillo, California*, prepared by Yeh and Associates, Inc., July 9, 2020.

The Cultural Resources Investigation is included as Appendix B to this Initial Study. The City of Camarillo Safety Element 2013 is available for review at the public counter of the City of Camarillo

Department of Community Development or online at the City of Camarillo website. The Geotechnical Report is included as Appendix C to this Initial Study.

a. **No Impact.**

The City of Camarillo CEQA Environmental Guidelines identifies the following thresholds of significance for this potential impact:

No Impact. The project site is not located within an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Zone as designated in the City of Camarillo Safety Element.

Less Than Significant Impact. The project site includes an area located within an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Zone, but no physical structures are proposed within the Earthquake Zone.

Potentially Significant Impact. The project includes physical structures that are located within an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Zone.

Impact Analysis: The Camarillo WRP property is not located within an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Zone as designated in the City of Camarillo Safety Element. The closest mapped fault, the Baily Fault, is located approximately 1-mile to the northwest of the WRP property. As such, rupture of a known fault would not occur within the boundaries of the proposed project site. No impact would occur.

b. **No Impact.**

The City of Camarillo CEQA Environmental Guidelines identifies the following thresholds of significance for this potential impact:

No Impact. The project does not include any physical structures.

Less Than Significant Impact. The proposed structures comply with the Uniform Building Code and all recommendations from project soils report.

Potentially Significant Impact. The proposed structures do not comply with the Uniform Building Code and/or all recommendations from project soils report.

Impact Analysis: As with all properties in the seismically active Southern California region, the Camarillo WRP property is susceptible to ground shaking during seismic events produced by local faults. While it is likely that the project site will be shaken by future earthquakes produced in Southern California, modern, well-constructed buildings are designed to resist ground shaking through the use of shear panels and reinforcement. As stated in the City of Camarillo Safety Element 2013, the effects of seismic shaking on future structures and land development projects within the City may be mitigated by adhering to adopted building codes. The California Building Standards Code regulates the design and construction of foundations, building frames, retaining walls, excavations, and other building elements to mitigate the effects of seismic shaking and adverse soil

conditions. Compliance with the standards as required by the City would ensure that the potential impact to project properties and employees associated with strong seismic ground shaking would be less than significant.

c. Less Than Significant Impact.

The City of Camarillo CEQA Environmental Guidelines identifies the following thresholds of significance for this potential impact:

No Impact. The project site is not located within a liquefaction hazard zone as designated in the City of Camarillo Safety Element.

Less Than Significant Impact. The project site includes soils that are capable of liquefaction but implements all applicable soil recommendations from project soils report.

Potentially Significant Impact. The project site includes soils that are capable of liquefaction but does not identify applicable soil recommendations to stabilize the site.

Impact Analysis: According to the City of Camarillo Safety Element 2013, the Camarillo WRP property and surrounding area is located within an area of the City deemed to have a potential for liquefaction. The Geotechnical Report identifies the liquefaction analysis parameters that are applicable to the site and that were used in the development of the project development specifications. Compliance with these specifications would ensure that the proposed project would not expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction. The impact would be less than significant.

d. No Impact.

The City of Camarillo CEQA Environmental Guidelines identifies the following thresholds of significance for this potential impact:

No Impact. The project site is not located within an earthquake induced landslide hazard zone as designated in the City of Camarillo Safety Element.

Less Than Significant Impact. The project site includes slopes that are capable of earthquake induced landslides but implements all applicable soil recommendations from project soils report.

Potentially Significant Impact. The project site includes soils that are capable of earthquake induced landslides but does not identify applicable soil recommendations to stabilize the site.

Impact Analysis: According to the City of Camarillo Safety Element 2013, the Camarillo WRP property is not located within an area of the City deemed to be susceptible to earthquake induced landslide. No impact would occur.

e. **Less Than Significant Impact.**

The City of Camarillo CEQA Environmental Guidelines identifies the following thresholds of significance for this potential impact:

No Impact. The project does not include any physical disruption of topsoil.

Less Than Significant Impact. The project involves disturbance of topsoil but complies with National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) requirements.

Potentially Significant Impact. The project involves disturbance of topsoil but does not comply with all applicable National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) requirements.

Impact Analysis: Project site preparation and construction activities have the potential to result in minor erosion of soils during heavy rain storms. This potential for erosion would be controlled by implementation of stringent NPDES erosion controls imposed during construction activities via grading and building permit regulations. The potential for soil erosion during the ongoing operation of the project is relatively low due to the generally level topography of the development area and the fact that the ground surface conditions at the project would not change. With implementation of the applicable grading and building permit requirements, a less than significant impact would occur related to erosion or the loss of topsoil.

f. **Less Than Significant Impact.**

The City of Camarillo CEQA Environmental Guidelines identifies the following thresholds of significance for this potential impact:

No Impact. The project site is not located within a hazard area as designated in the City of Camarillo Safety Element.

or

The project does not include any physical disruption of site soils.

Less Than Significant Impact. The project site is located within a hazard area designated in the City of Camarillo Safety Element or identified in the project soils report but implements all applicable soil recommendations from project soils report.

Potentially Significant Impact. The project site is located within a hazard area designated in the City of Camarillo Safety Element or identified in the project soils report but does not identify applicable soil recommendations to stabilize the site.

Impact Analysis: As discussed above, the Camarillo WRP property and surrounding area is located within an area of the City deemed to have a potential for liquefaction. The WRP is not located within

any other designated geologic hazard zone. The Geotechnical Report identifies the liquefaction analysis parameters that are applicable to the site and that were used in the development of the project development specifications. Compliance with these specification would ensure that the proposed project would not expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction. The impact would be less than significant.

g. Less Than Significant Impact.

The City of Camarillo CEQA Environmental Guidelines identifies the following thresholds of significance for this potential impact:

No Impact. The project site does not include expansive soils.

or

The project does not include any physical structures.

Less Than Significant Impact. The project site is located on expansive soils but implements all applicable soil recommendations from project soils report.

Potentially Significant Impact. The project site is located on expansive soils but does not identify applicable soil recommendations to stabilize the site.

Impact Analysis: Swelling clay soils can cause distress to residential construction - generally as uplift. The Geotechnical Report specifies that imported structural backfill shall be non-expansive material. Compliance with this specification would ensure that the proposed project would not create a substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property. The impact would be less than significant.

h. No Impact.

The City of Camarillo CEQA Environmental Guidelines identifies the following thresholds of significance for this potential impact:

No Impact. The project site does not include expansive soils.

or

The project would connect to the City sewer system and not use septic tanks.

Less Than Significant Impact. The project site is located on expansive soils but identifies measures to adequately support the use of septic tanks.

Potentially Significant Impact. The project site is located on expansive soils but does not identify measures to adequately support the use of septic tanks.

Impact Analysis: The proposed reclaimed water storage tank would not generate wastewater. No septic tanks or alternative disposal systems are necessary, nor are they proposed. No impact would occur.

i. Less Than Significant With Mitigation.

The City of Camarillo CEQA Environmental Guidelines identifies the following thresholds of significance for this potential impact:

No Impact. The project site is known to not include any paleontological resources or unique geologic features.

Less Than Significant Impact. The project does not result in the destruction of paleontological resources or unique geologic features at the project site.

Potentially Significant Impact. The project does result in the potential destruction of paleontological resources or unique geologic features at the project site.

Impact Analysis: Paleontological research identified the entire project area as sensitive for the presence of paleontological resources. The area, however, is also covered by pavement and/or facilities that prohibited examination of any native soils. Nonetheless, the area is still associated with relatively shallow deposits of older Quaternary Alluvium known, in similar contexts, to yield vertebrate fossil specimens. While specimens may be located in relatively shallow deposits, localities in the Ventura County area have yielded specimens from contexts over 15 feet below surface. As such, there may still be evidence of fossils beneath the developed WRP. While no further evaluation of this issue is recommended, implementation of mitigation measure GS-1 would ensure that any impacts to previously undiscovered paleontological resources would be reduced to a less than significant level.

Cumulative Impacts

Geotechnical hazards are site-specific and there is little, if any, cumulative geological relationship between the proposed project and any related projects. Similar to the proposed project, potential impacts related to geology and soils would be assessed on a case-by-case basis and, if necessary, the applicants of other projects throughout Camarillo would be required to implement the appropriate soils preparation measures. Furthermore, the analysis of the proposed project's geology and soils impacts concluded that project impacts would be less than significant with implementation of the soils report recommendations as required by the City and the implementation of mitigation measure GS-1. Therefore, the proposed project would not contribute to any potential cumulative impacts, and cumulative geology and soil impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation

GS-1 The City of Camarillo shall retain the services of a professional paleontologist to conduct a paleontological monitoring program during excavations necessary to prepare the areas of impact for construction. This shall include the demolition of the existing drying beds in the area of the proposed tank; excavations for the tank, itself; and any other areas of direct or indirect impact. The paleontological monitoring program shall be designed in a manner consistent the County guidelines and approved by the City prior to the initiation of any earthmoving.

Mitigation Monitoring

The Public Works Department shall assure that the mitigation measure requirements are included in the project plans and specifications.

Impact After Mitigation

Less than significant impacts to previously undiscovered paleontological resources would occur with the implementation of mitigation measure GS-1.

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Background Information

Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions refer to a group of emissions that are believed to affect global climate conditions. These gases trap heat in the atmosphere and the major concern is that increases in GHG emissions are causing global climate change. Global climate change is a change in the average weather on earth that can be measured by wind patterns, storms, precipitation and temperature. Although there is disagreement as to the speed of global warming and the extent of the impacts attributable to human activities, most agree that there is a direct link between increased emission of GHGs and long-term global temperature. What GHGs have in common is that they allow sunlight to enter the atmosphere but trap a

portion of the outward-bound infrared radiation and warm up the air. The process is similar to the effect a greenhouse has in raising the internal temperature, hence the name greenhouse gases. Both natural processes and human activities emit GHGs. The accumulation of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere regulates the earth's temperature; however, it is the scientific consensus that emissions from human activities such as electricity generation and motor vehicle operations have elevated the concentration of GHGs in the atmosphere. This accumulation of GHGs has contributed to an increase in the temperature of the earth's atmosphere and contributed to global climate change.

The principal GHGs are carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), and water vapor (H₂O). CO₂ is the reference gas for climate change because it is the predominant greenhouse gas emitted. To account for the varying warming potential of different GHGs, GHG emissions are often quantified and reported as CO₂ equivalents (CO₂e).

According to the 2017 Climate Change Scoping Plan Update, the major source of GHGs in California is transportation, contributing approximately 37 percent of the state's total GHG emissions. Industrial sources are the second largest generator, contributing approximately 24 percent of the state's GHG emissions. Residential and commercial sources contribute only about six and five percent of the state's GHG emissions, respectively. These are less than the eight percent generated by agriculture.

There are several unique challenges to analyzing greenhouse gas emissions and climate change under CEQA, largely because of climate change's "global" nature. Typical CEQA analyses address local actions that have local – or, at most, regional – impacts, whereas climate change presents the considerable challenge of analyzing the relationship between local activities and the resulting potential, if any, for global environmental impacts. Most environmental analyses examine the "project-specific" impacts that a particular project is likely to generate. With regard to global warming, however, it is generally accepted that while the magnitude of global warming effects may be substantial, the GHG emissions from a single general development project would have no noticeable effect on global climate.

Global climate change is also fundamentally different from other types of air quality impact analyses under CEQA in which the impacts are all measured within, and are linked to, a discrete region or area. Instead, a global climate change analysis must be considered on a global level, rather than the typical local or regional setting, and requires consideration of not only emissions from the project under consideration, but also the extent of the displacement, translocation, and redistribution of emissions. In the usual context, where air quality is linked to a particular location or area, it is appropriate to consider the creation of new emissions in that specific area to be an environmental impact whether or not the emissions are truly "new" emissions to the overall globe. When the impact is a global one, however, it makes more sense to consider whether the emissions really are new emissions or are merely being moved from one place to another. For example, the approval of a new developmental plan or project does not necessarily create new automobile drivers - the primary source of a land use project's emissions. Rather,

due to the “relocation” factor, new land use projects sometimes merely redistribute existing mobile emissions; accordingly, the use of models that measure overall emissions increases without accounting for existing emissions will substantially overstate the impact of the development project on global warming. This makes an accurate analysis of GHG emissions substantially different from other air quality impacts, where the “addition” of redistributed emissions to a new locale can make a substantial difference to overall air quality.

For greenhouse gas emissions and global warming, there is not, at this time, one established, universally agreed-upon “threshold of significance” by which to measure an impact. While the California Air Resources Board (ARB) published some draft thresholds in 2008, they were never adopted, and the ARB recommended that local air districts and lead agencies adopt their own thresholds for GHG impacts.

As discussed under the Air Quality topic of this Initial Study, the City of Camarillo relies upon the expert guidance of the VCAPCD regarding the methodology and thresholds of significance for the evaluation of air quality impacts within Ventura County. GHG emissions are air pollutants that are subject to local control by the VCAPCD. As such, the City looks to the VCAPCD for guidance in the evaluation of GHG impacts.

In September 2011, the Ventura County Air Pollution Control Board requested that VCAPCD staff report back on possible GHG significance thresholds for evaluating GHG impacts of land use projects in Ventura County under CEQA. VCAPCD staff responded to this request by preparing a report entitled Greenhouse Gas Thresholds of Significance Options for Land Use Development Projects in Ventura County. This report presents a number of options for GHG significance thresholds and summarizes the most prominent approaches and options either adopted or being considered by all other air districts throughout California. Similar to other air districts, VCAPCD staff members are considering a tiered approach with the main components involving consistency with a locally adopted GHG reduction plan followed by a bright-line threshold for land use projects that would capture 90 percent of project GHG emissions. VCAPCD staff members are also exploring an efficiency-based metric (e.g., GHG emissions per capita) for land use projects and plans. The South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) is also considering these strategies for land use projects.

Given that Ventura County is adjacent to the SCAQMD jurisdiction and is a part of the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) region, VCAPCD staff currently believes that it makes sense to set local GHG emission thresholds of significance for land use development projects at levels consistent with those set by the SCAQMD and the SCAG region. VCAPCD staff currently believe that adopting harmonized regional GHG emission thresholds would help streamline project review and encourage consistency and uniformity in the CEQA analysis of GHG emissions throughout most of Southern California.

The SCAQMD has been evaluating GHG significance thresholds since April 2008. In December 2008, the SCAQMD adopted an interim 10,000 metric tons CO₂e (MTCO₂e) per year screening level threshold for stationary source/industrial projects for which the SCAQMD is the lead agency. The SCAQMD has continued to consider adoption of significance thresholds for residential and general development projects. The most recent proposal issued in September 2010 uses the following tiered approach to evaluate potential GHG impacts from various uses:

- Tier 1** Determine if CEQA categorical exemptions are applicable. If not, move to Tier 2.
- Tier 2** Consider whether or not the proposed project is consistent with a locally adopted GHG reduction plan that has gone through public hearings and CEQA review, that has an approved inventory, includes monitoring, etc. If not, move to Tier 3.
- Tier 3** Consider whether the project generates GHG emissions in excess of screening thresholds for individual land uses. The 10,000 MTCO₂e/year threshold for industrial uses would be recommended for use by all lead agencies. Under option 1, separate screening thresholds are proposed for residential projects (3,500 MTCO₂e/year), commercial projects (1,400 MTCO₂e/year), and mixed-use projects (3,000 MTCO₂e/year). Under option 2 a single numerical screening threshold of 3,000 MTCO₂e/year would be used for all non-industrial projects. If the project generates emissions in excess of the applicable screening threshold, move to Tier 4.
- Tier 4** Consider whether the project generates GHG emissions in excess of applicable performance standards for the project service population (population plus employment). The efficiency targets were established based on the goal of AB 32 to reduce statewide GHG emissions by 2020 and 2035. The 2020 efficiency targets are 4.8 MTCO₂e per service population for project level analyses and 6.6 MTCO₂e per service population for plan level analyses. The 2035 targets that reduce emissions to 40 percent below 1990 levels are 3.0 MTCO₂e per service population for project level analyses and 4.1 MTCO₂e per service population for plan level analyses. If the project generates emissions in excess of the applicable efficiency targets, move to Tier 5.
- Tier 5** Consider the implementation of CEQA mitigation (including the purchase of GHG offsets) to reduce the project efficiency target to Tier 4 levels.

The thresholds identified above have not been adopted by the SCAQMD or distributed for widespread public review and comment, and the working group tasked with developing the thresholds has not met since September 2010. The future schedule and likelihood of threshold adoption is uncertain.

In the absence of other thresholds of significance promulgated by the VCAPCD, the City of Camarillo has been using SCAQMD's draft thresholds for the purpose of evaluating the GHG impacts associated with proposed general development projects.

The environmental documents for larger projects that are of regional significance are also subject to review by the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG). SCAG is the Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) for six counties: Riverside, Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernardino, Ventura, and Imperial. As the designated MPO, the federal government mandates that SCAG researches and prepares plans for transportation, growth management, hazardous waste management, and air quality.

The SCAG regional council adopted the 2016-2040 Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy (2016 RTP/SCS) which seeks to improve mobility, promote sustainability, facilitate economic development and preserve the quality of life for the residents in the region. The long-range vision plan balances future mobility and housing needs with goals for the environment, the regional economy, social equity, and environmental justice, and public health. The goals included in the 2016 RTP/SCS are meant to provide guidance for considering projects within the context of regional goals and policies.

The RTP provides an opportunity to identify transportation strategies today that address mobility needs for the future. The SCS is a new element of the RTP that demonstrates the integration of land use, transportation strategies, and transportation investments within the Plan. This requirement was put in place by the passage of Senate Bill (SB) 375, with the goal of ensuring that the SCAG region can meet its regional greenhouse gas reduction targets set by the California Air Resources Board (ARB). The SCS exceeds the targets issued by the ARB (which are 8 percent reductions by 2020 and 13 percent reductions by 2035), resulting in a 9 percent reduction by 2020 and 16 percent by 2035. SCAG will generally identify the policies from the 2016 RTP/SCS that are applicable to a project in their response to the Notice of Preparation for the project EIR.

Explanation of Checklist Answers

a. Less Than Significant Impact.

The City of Camarillo CEQA Environmental Guidelines identifies the following thresholds of significance for this potential impact:

No Impact. The project does not generate an increase in GHG emissions as part of construction-related and operational activities.

Less Than Significant Impact. The project generates an increase in GHG emissions that do not exceed the SCAQMD Tier 3 or Tier 4 standards.

Potentially Significant Impact. The project generates an increase in GHG emissions that exceeds the SCAQMD Tier 4 standards.

Impact Analysis:

Tier 1

The proposed project is subject to CEQA, but no categorical exemptions are applicable to the project. Therefore, the analysis moves to Tier 2.

Tier 2

Neither the VCAPCD nor the City of Camarillo have adopted a GHG reduction plan that has gone through public hearings and CEQA review, that has an approved inventory, includes monitoring, etc. Therefore, the analysis moves to Tier 3.

Tier 3

As discussed previously under the Air Quality analysis, the proposed reclaimed water storage tank and relocated pump station would not include or require the use and operation of any new equipment that generates air pollutant emissions. The project would make use of existing plant hydraulics and relocated pumps to achieve the required head and flow needed to move water through the new reservoir. In addition, there would be no increase in staff or vehicle trips at the Camarillo WRP. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in an increase in operational GHG emissions and no operational impact would occur.

Emissions would be generated by the project construction activities. The estimated construction-related GHG emissions have been calculated utilizing CalEEMod v. 2016.3.2 as recommended by the VCAPCD. The emissions calculation sheets provided in Appendix D to this Initial Study show that the construction-related activities would generate a total of 90.8 MTCO₂e. On its own, these emissions would not exceed the 3,000 MTCO₂e threshold for non-industrial projects. The SCAQMD thresholds are based on construction-related emissions being amortized over a period of 30 years. This equates to an amortized rate of 3.02 MTCO₂e per year. The total and annual emissions would not exceed the draft 3,000 MTCO₂e threshold for non-industrial projects. Therefore, the GHG emissions generated in association with the proposed project would not have a significant impact on the environment. The impact would be less than significant.

b. Less Than Significant Impact.

The City of Camarillo CEQA Environmental Guidelines identifies the following thresholds of significance for this potential impact:

No Impact. The project does not generate an increase in GHG emissions as part of construction-related and operational activities.

Less Than Significant Impact. The project does not conflict with any policies from the current ARB Climate Change Scoping Plan Update or, for regionally significant projects, the SCAG 2016 RTP/SCS, that are applicable to the project.

Potentially Significant Impact. The project would conflict with one or more policies from the current ARB Climate Change Scoping Plan Update or, for regionally significant projects, the SCAG 2016 RTP/SCS, that are applicable to the project.

Impact Analysis: As discussed previously, the proposed reclaimed water storage tank would not include or require the use and operation of any new equipment that generates operational GHG emissions. There are no planned electrical facilities as part of the project. The project would make use of existing plant hydraulics and pumps to achieve the required head and flow needed to move water through the new reservoir. In addition, there would be no increase in staff or vehicle trips at the Camarillo WRP. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in an increase in operational GHG emissions and it would not conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation for the purpose of reducing the emissions of GHGs. The impact of the proposed project would be less than significant.

Cumulative Impacts

As discussed above, emitting GHGs into the atmosphere is not itself an adverse environmental effect. Rather, it is the increased accumulation of GHGs in the atmosphere that may result in global climate change; the consequences of which may result in adverse environmental effects. The state has mandated a goal of reducing state-wide emissions to 1990 levels by 2020, even though state-wide population and commerce is expected to grow substantially. As discussed above, the proposed reclaimed water storage tank would not include or require the use and operation of any new equipment that generates operational GHG emissions. For these reasons, the construction-related contribution of the project to the cumulative effect of global climate change is not considered to be cumulatively considerable.

Mitigation

None recommended.

Mitigation Monitoring

Not applicable.

Impact After Mitigation

Not applicable.

HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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. Not comply with the Adopted Land Use Compatibility Standards in the Safety Zones of the Airport Comprehensive Land Use Plan for Ventura County and/or the Height Restriction Zones for Camarillo Airport?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f. Substantially physically interfere with the City's designated evacuation routes?	☐	☐	☐	☒
g. Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Background Information

A hazardous material is any substance that may be explosive, flammable, poisonous, corrosive, radioactive, reactive, or any combination thereof, because of its quantity, concentration, or characteristics. Hazardous materials require special care in handling due to the hazards they pose to public health, safety, and the environment. Potential hazards associated with hazardous materials include fires, explosions, and leaks. Releases of hazardous materials can be damaging when they occur in highly populated areas or along transportation routes.

Hazardous materials are transported through the City, and businesses within the City handle, transport, and/or store hazardous materials. Other sources of hazardous materials include agricultural operations, illegal drug manufacturing, and clandestine dumping.

Existing Federal, State, and local laws regulate the use, transport, disposal, and storage of hazardous materials within Camarillo.

Aircraft flights associated with Camarillo Airport are another potential source of noise and hazards for areas within Camarillo. On July 7, 2000, the Ventura County Transportation Commission (VCTC) adopted the Airport Comprehensive Land Use Plan for Ventura County (ACLUP). The ACLUP included the four airports located in the County. Exhibit 11-8 of the City of Camarillo Safety Element 2013 presents the approved compatibility map associated with Camarillo Airport. The compatibility map defines several zones and provides recommended land uses. In 2005 the ACLUP was amended to have the study areas also be known as the “Sphere of Influence,” which sets boundaries for the review of development projects. Projects located around the airport are reviewed for land use compatibility in accordance with the ACLUP.

Evacuation routes in Camarillo are dependent upon the event and need for evacuation. During a breach of the Bard Reservoir, the only required evacuation route would be the movement onto high ground out of the flood plain, which is generally north of Ponderosa Road, westerly of Ponderosa and Las Posas Roads and easterly of Calleguas Creek northerly of the Ventura Freeway (U.S. 101). In the event of a major chemical spill or other significant disaster, the City would be evacuated using U.S. 101 for east and westerly traffic or Lewis Road for evacuating the residents to the north or south.

Explanation of Checklist Answers

The information in this section is based primarily on the following documents:

- *City of Camarillo Safety Element 2013*, prepared by RBF Consulting, Adopted May 8, 2013.

The City of Camarillo Safety Element 2013 is available for review at the public counter of the City of Camarillo Department of Community Development or online at the City of Camarillo website.

a. Less Than Significant Impact.

The City of Camarillo CEQA Environmental Guidelines identifies the following thresholds of significance for this potential impact:

No Impact. The project does not transport, use, or dispose of hazardous materials as part of construction-related and operational activities.

Less Than Significant Impact. The project transports, uses, or disposes of hazardous materials as part of construction-related and operational activities, but these activities comply with standard practices and applicable regulations.

Potentially Significant Impact. The project transports, uses, or disposes of substantial amounts of hazardous materials as part of construction-related and operational activities, and these activities do not comply with standard practices and applicable regulations.

Impact Analysis:

Construction-Related Impacts

Construction of the proposed project would involve the use of potentially hazardous materials, including vehicle fuels, oils, and transmission fluids. However, all hazardous materials would be contained, stored, and used in accordance with manufacturers' instructions and handled in compliance with applicable standards and regulations. The potential construction-related impact would be less than significant.

Operational Impacts

The proposed reclaimed water storage tank would not include or require the use and operation of any new equipment or processes that would require the use of or produce potentially hazardous materials. No operational impact would occur.

b. Less Than Significant Impact.

The City of Camarillo CEQA Environmental Guidelines identifies the following thresholds of significance for this potential impact:

No Impact. The project does not transport, use, or dispose of hazardous materials as part of construction-related and operational activities.

Less Than Significant Impact. The project transports, uses, or disposes of hazardous materials as part of construction-related and operational activities, but these activities comply with standard practices and applicable regulations.

Potentially Significant Impact. The project transports, uses, or disposes of substantial amounts of hazardous materials as part of construction-related and operational activities, and these activities do not comply with standard practices and applicable regulations.

Impact Analysis:***Construction-Related Impacts***

Construction of the proposed project would involve the use of potentially hazardous materials, including vehicle fuels, oils, and transmission fluids. However, all hazardous materials would be contained, stored, and used in accordance with manufacturers' instructions and handled in compliance with applicable standards and regulations. The potential construction-related impacts would be less than significant.

Operational Impacts

The proposed reclaimed water storage tank would not include or require the use and operation of any new equipment or processes that would require the use of or produce potentially hazardous materials. No operational impact would occur.

c. No Impact.

The City of Camarillo CEQA Environmental Guidelines identifies the following thresholds of significance for this potential impact:

No Impact. The project does not generate any increase in construction-related and operational emissions of toxic air contaminants.

or

The project site is not located within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school.

Less Than Significant Impact. The project generates an increase in toxic air contaminants that does not cause a lifetime probability of contracting cancer of more than 10 in one million or does not result in a Hazard Index of greater than 1 at an existing or proposed school located within one-quarter mile of the project site.

Potentially Significant Impact. The project generates an increase in toxic air contaminants that causes a lifetime probability of contracting cancer of more than 10 in one million or results in a Hazard Index of greater than 1 at an existing or proposed school located within one-quarter mile of the project site.

Impact Analysis: The closest school to the Camarillo WRP is Rancho Rosal School, which is located approximately 1.66 miles to the northwest within the Village at the Park development. Therefore, the proposed project would not emit new hazardous emissions or handle new hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter-mile of an existing or proposed school and no impact would occur.

d. No Impact.

The City of Camarillo CEQA Environmental Guidelines identifies the following thresholds of significance for this potential impact:

No Impact. The project site is not included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5.

Less Than Significant Impact. The project site is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5, but the project implements remediation to remove the hazardous materials from the site.

Potentially Significant Impact. The project site is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and the project does not identify remediation to remove the hazardous materials from the site.

Impact Analysis: The Camarillo WRP is not included on a list of hazardous materials sites. Therefore, no impact would occur.

e. No Impact.

The City of Camarillo CEQA Environmental Guidelines identifies the following thresholds of significance for this potential impact:

No Impact. The project site is not located within the Safety Zones and/or the Height Restriction Zones and height easements for Camarillo Airport.

Less Than Significant Impact. The project is consistent with the Adopted Land Use Compatibility Standards in the Safety Zones and/or the Height Restriction Zones and height easements for Camarillo Airport.

Potentially Significant Impact. The project is not consistent with the Adopted Land Use Compatibility Standards in the Safety Zones and/or the Height Restriction Zones and height easements for Camarillo Airport.

Impact Analysis: The Camarillo WRP is not located within the Safety Zones and/or the Height Restriction Zones and height easements for Camarillo Airport. Therefore, no impact would occur.

f. No Impact.

The City of Camarillo CEQA Environmental Guidelines identifies the following thresholds of significance for this potential impact:

No Impact. The project does not provide any physical impediments to any of the City's designated evacuation routes.

Less Than Significant Impact. The project temporarily restricts one or more of the City's designated evacuation routes.

Potentially Significant Impact. The project permanently restricts one or more of the City's designated evacuation routes.

Impact Analysis: The proposed reclaimed water storage tank would be constructed within the existing Camarillo WRP property. It would have no physical affect on any of the City's designated evacuation routes. No impact would occur.

g. No Impact.

The City of Camarillo CEQA Environmental Guidelines identifies the following thresholds of significance for this potential impact:

No Impact. The project site is not located within or immediately adjacent to a High Fire Hazard Zone as designated in the City of Camarillo Safety Element.

Less Than Significant Impact. The project site is not located within a High Fire Hazard Zone as designated in the City of Camarillo Safety Element but is located immediately adjacent to a High Fire Hazard Zone as designated in the City of Camarillo Safety Element.

Potentially Significant Impact. The project site is located within a High Fire Hazard Zone as designated in the City of Camarillo Safety Element.

Impact Analysis: The undeveloped hillside areas to the east of Conejo Creek are designated in the City of Camarillo Safety Element 2013 as a High Fire Hazard Zone. However, the Camarillo WRP property is not located within or immediately adjacent to a High Fire Hazard Zone as designated in the City of Camarillo Safety Element. Therefore, no impact associated with wildland fires would occur.

Cumulative Impacts

Construction of the proposed project would involve the use of potentially hazardous materials, including vehicle fuels, oils, and transmission fluids. The construction of other projects elsewhere in Camarillo also have the potential to increase to some degree the risks associated with the use and potential accidental release of hazardous materials within the City. However, all hazardous materials would be contained, stored, and used in accordance with manufacturers' instructions and handled in compliance with applicable standards and regulations. Therefore, the potential impact associated with the proposed project would be less than significant and not cumulatively considerable.

As discussed above, the proposed project would have no operational impacts with respect to hazards and hazardous materials. Therefore, it would not contribute to any potential cumulative impacts with respect to hazards and hazardous materials elsewhere in Camarillo.

Mitigation

None recommended.

Mitigation Monitoring

Not applicable.

Impact After Mitigation

Not applicable.

HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b. Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c. Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation onsite or offsite?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d. Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding onsite or offsite?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e. Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of pollutant runoff?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f. Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would impede or redirect flood flows?	☐	☐	☐	☒
g. Be located in a flood hazard zone and risk the release of pollutants due to project inundation?	☐	☐	☒	☐
h. Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Background Information

Projects that include grading of more than one acre require a General Construction Activity Storm Water Permit from the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) prior to the start of construction. The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) requires that a Notice of Intent (NOI) be filed with the SWRCB. By filing an NOI, the project developers agree to the conditions outlined in the General Permit. One of the conditions of the General Permit is the development and the implementation of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). The SWPPP identifies which structural and nonstructural Best Management Practices (BMPs) will be implemented, such as sandbag barriers, temporary desilting basins near inlets, gravel driveways, dust controls, employee training, and general good housekeeping practices.

New and redevelopment land use projects are also required to meet the requirements of the Ventura County Municipal Stormwater Permit (CAS004002, Order R4-2010-0108) or current permit in effect, and related requirements of the Ventura County Technical Guidance Manual for Stormwater Quality Control Measures (TGM) that are in effect at the time of building development. Projects will be required to develop a Post Construction Stormwater Management Plan (PCSMP) in accordance with the City's current Municipal Stormwater NPDES Permit. The PCSMP shall address the project's mitigation of pollutants and stormwater runoff volume from impervious surfaces through infiltration, reuse, evapotranspiration, bioretention, or biofiltration as required by the City's current Municipal Stormwater NPDES Permit.

The Calleguas and Conejo Creeks are both located within the eastern portion of the City of Camarillo, and the Beardsley Wash/Revolon Slough is located west of the City. Although extensive channel improvements have been constructed within the City, there are continuing efforts to reduce the flood risk east of Somis Road and off of Howard Road, along with building greater community resiliency through flood control project partnerships with the City and the Ventura County Watershed Protection District. Uses in the hazard areas are largely agricultural, with some residential and industrial development. Sections of U.S. Highway 101 and rail lines of the Southern Pacific Railroad are also in the hazard zone. The Ventura County Watershed Protection District has jurisdictional authority over all redline channels in accordance with County Ordinance WP-2. Calleguas and Conejo Creeks and Beardsley Wash/Revolon Slough are classified as VCWPD jurisdictional red line channels within the current Camarillo city limits.

Flooding in special risk areas can occur rapidly or slowly, depending on the heaviness and severity of rainfall. According to the Ventura County General Plan Hazards Appendix, much of Camarillo lies outside identified 100-year flood zones. This has also been confirmed on the most recent FEMA Maps dated January 7, 2015.

Explanation of Checklist Answers

The information in this section is based primarily on the following documents:

- *City of Camarillo Safety Element 2013*, prepared by RBF Consulting, Adopted May 8, 2013.

The City of Camarillo Safety Element 2013 is available for review at the public counter of the City of Camarillo Department of Community Development or online at the City of Camarillo website.

a. Less Than Significant Impact.

The City of Camarillo CEQA Environmental Guidelines identifies the following thresholds of significance for this potential impact:

No Impact. The project does not generate new sources of polluted stormwater runoff.

Less Than Significant Impact. The project generates new sources of polluted stormwater runoff and complies with stormwater runoff requirements for construction (a Storm Water Pollution Control Plan for sites less than one acre and a General Construction Activity Storm Water Permit for larger sites) and post construction runoff by providing a Stormwater Quality Management Plan.

Potentially Significant Impact. The project generates new sources of polluted stormwater runoff and does not comply with stormwater runoff requirements for construction and operation.

Impact Analysis:

Construction-Related Impacts

Implementation of the proposed project would involve site preparation, construction of the proposed reclaimed water storage tank, and minor site finish grading. The construction area may exceed one acre and, therefore, may require a General Construction Activity Storm Water Permit from the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) prior to the start of construction. The project developer will be required to develop and implement a Storm Water Pollution Control Plan (SWPCP) using the City's template. The SWPCP will identify which structural and nonstructural Best Management Practices (BMPs) will be implemented, such as sandbag barriers, temporary desilting basins near inlets, dust controls, employee training, and general good housekeeping practices. The project site is in close proximity to Conejo Creek and is, therefore, a "high risk" site subject to enhanced BMPs per the Ventura County NPDES Permit No. CAS004002 Order R4-2010-0108. With implementation of the applicable grading and building permit requirements and the application of BMPs specifically designed to minimize construction-related water quality impacts, the construction of the proposed project would not violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements. Therefore, impacts from construction activities would be less than significant.

Operational Impacts

The proposed project would be designed to meet the requirements of the Ventura County Municipal Stormwater Permit (CAS004002, Order R4-2010-0108) and related requirements of the Ventura

County Technical Guidance Manual for Stormwater Quality Control Measures (TGM) that are in effect at the time of building development. The proposed project would be required to implement the Post Construction Stormwater Quality Mitigation Plan (PCSMP SW0031) dated 10/3/2018 as approved by the City of Camarillo Public Works Department on 10/9/2018. Compliance with all applicable federal, state, and local regulations, Code requirements, and permit provisions would ensure that the proposed project would not violate any water quality standards or water discharge requirements and the impact of the project would be less than significant.

b. No Impact.

The City of Camarillo CEQA Environmental Guidelines identifies the following thresholds of significance for this potential impact:

No Impact. The project does not require the increased use of groundwater supplies.

Less Than Significant Impact. The project requires the delivery of groundwater but complies with local requirements for water supply.

Potentially Significant Impact. The project requires the delivery of groundwater but does not comply with local requirements for water supply.

Impact Analysis: The purpose of the proposed project is to store non-potable recycled water for distribution to customers in Camarillo. It would not involve the use of groundwater supplies but may reduce the need for some agricultural customers to use groundwater to irrigate crops. No impact would occur.

c. No Impact.

The City of Camarillo CEQA Environmental Guidelines identifies the following thresholds of significance for this potential impact:

No Impact. The project does not alter the existing drainage pattern of the site.

Less Than Significant Impact. The project changes the existing drainage pattern of the site but complies with local stormwater runoff requirements.

Potentially Significant Impact. The project changes the existing drainage pattern of the site and does not comply with local stormwater runoff requirements.

Impact Analysis: The proposed project would be constructed within the Camarillo WRP property. There are no natural watercourses within the WRP property and the existing drainage system within the WRP property would remain unchanged. The area surrounding the tank site would be regraded to facilitate drainage toward existing plant drainage infrastructure southeast of the tank site. Existing access roads to the east and west of the tank would be sloped to the south and swales would be

constructed as needed. The existing access road to the south of the tank site would be regraded to prevent run-on to the tank site. Therefore, no impact would occur.

d. No Impact.

The City of Camarillo CEQA Environmental Guidelines identifies the following thresholds of significance for this potential impact:

No Impact. The project does not alter the existing drainage pattern of the site.

Less Than Significant Impact. The project changes the existing drainage pattern of the site but complies with local stormwater runoff requirements.

Potentially Significant Impact. The project changes the existing drainage pattern of the site and does not comply with local stormwater runoff requirements.

Impact Analysis: As discussed above, there are no natural watercourses within the WRP property and the existing drainage system within the WRP property would remain unchanged. The area surrounding the tank site would be regraded to facilitate drainage toward existing plant drainage infrastructure southeast of the tank site. Existing access roads to the east and west of the tank would be sloped to the south and swales would be constructed as needed. The existing access road to the south of the tank site would be regraded to prevent run-on to the tank site. Therefore, no impact would occur.

e. No Impact.

The City of Camarillo CEQA Environmental Guidelines identifies the following thresholds of significance for this potential impact:

No Impact. The project does not alter the existing drainage pattern of the site.

Less Than Significant Impact. The project changes the existing drainage pattern of the site but complies with local stormwater runoff requirements.

Potentially Significant Impact. The project changes the existing drainage pattern of the site and does not comply with local stormwater runoff requirements.

Impact Analysis: As discussed above, there are no natural watercourses within the WRP property and the existing drainage system within the WRP property would remain unchanged. The area surrounding the tank site would be regraded to facilitate drainage toward existing plant drainage infrastructure southeast of the tank site. Existing access roads to the east and west of the tank would be sloped to the south and swales would be constructed as needed. The existing access road to the south of the tank site would be regraded to prevent run-on to the tank site. Therefore, no impact would occur.

f. **No Impact.**

The City of Camarillo CEQA Environmental Guidelines identifies the following thresholds of significance for this potential impact:

No Impact. The project does not alter the existing drainage pattern of the site.

Less Than Significant Impact. The project changes the existing drainage pattern of the site but complies with local stormwater runoff requirements.

Potentially Significant Impact. The project changes the existing drainage pattern of the site and does not comply with local stormwater runoff requirements.

Impact Analysis: As discussed above, there are no natural watercourses within the WRP property and the existing drainage system within the WRP property would remain unchanged. The area surrounding the tank site would be regraded to facilitate drainage toward existing plant drainage infrastructure southeast of the tank site. Existing access roads to the east and west of the tank would be sloped to the south and swales would be constructed as needed. The existing access road to the south of the tank site would be regraded to prevent run-on to the tank site. Therefore, no impact would occur.

g. **Less Than Significant Impact.**

The City of Camarillo CEQA Environmental Guidelines identifies the following thresholds of significance for this potential impact:

No Impact. The project site is not located in a flood hazard zone.

Less Than Significant Impact. The project site is located in a flood hazard zone but does not represent a source of excessive potential pollutants.

Potentially Significant Impact. The project site is located in a flood hazard zone and represents a source of excessive potential pollutants.

Impact Analysis: According to the City of Camarillo Safety Element 2013, the Camarillo WRP property and surrounding areas are located within a FEMA floodway. However, the proposed tank would only store non-potable recycled water for distribution to customers in Camarillo and would be constructed with flood damage-resistant materials. It would not represent a source of potential pollutants. The impact of the project would be less than significant.

h. **No Impact.**

The City of Camarillo CEQA Environmental Guidelines identifies the following thresholds of significance for this potential impact:

No Impact. The project does not require the increased use of groundwater supplies.

Less Than Significant Impact. The project requires the delivery of groundwater but complies with local requirements for water supply.

Potentially Significant Impact. The project requires the delivery of groundwater and does not comply with local requirements for water supply.

Impact Analysis: As discussed above, the purpose of the proposed project is to store non-potable recycled water for distribution to customers in Camarillo. It would not involve the use of groundwater supplies but may reduce the need for some agricultural customers to use groundwater to irrigate crops. No impact would occur.

Cumulative Impacts

The City of Camarillo requires that any increase of volume or flow be mitigated by reducing the increase to existing condition levels. Therefore, cumulative impacts to the existing or planned stormwater drainage system would be less than significant. The approved PCSMP SW0031 requires projects to mitigate post construction stormwater runoff identifies which nonstructural BMPs as well as structural BMPs that will be implemented, such as the installation of BIO-5: Proprietary Biotreatment (Filterterra) to address stormwater quality mitigation sized to treat 150% of the SQDF. In addition, development of each related project site in Camarillo would be subject to the development and construction standards that are designed to ensure water quality and hydrological conditions are not adversely affected. All of the related projects would be required to implement BMPs and those that disturb more than one acre would be required to conform to the existing NPDES water quality program. Therefore, cumulative water quality impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation

None recommended.

Mitigation Monitoring

Not applicable.

Impact After Mitigation

Not applicable.

LAND USE AND PLANNING	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Physically divide an established neighborhood or community?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b. Cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation or applicable goal or policy from the City of Camarillo General Plan that was adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Background Information

As discussed in the Introduction to the City of Camarillo General Plan, planning is the continuous process of guiding land development in accordance with established policy and towards predetermined goals and objectives. It represents a conscious effort to shape the physical environment for the welfare of those who live and work in the community.

The California Government Code mandates that every county and city within the state adopt a long-term general plan for the physical development of the county or City and of any land outside its boundaries which bears relation to its planning. The City of Camarillo General Plan is a series of goals and policies for the City to implement in guiding both public and private decision-making on existing and proposed planning issues relevant to the City and its environs. The General Plan is a dynamic document consisting of nine elements. There are currently the Camarillo Urban Restriction Boundary ("CURB"), Land Use Element, Circulation Element 2014, 2013-2021 Housing Element, Recreation Element, Open Space & Conservation Element, Community Design 2012, Safety Element 2013, and Noise Element 2015.

While all of the goals and policies adopted in the City of Camarillo General Plan are applicable to the overall development of the City, they are not all applicable to each and every new development project. In addition, the threshold of significance addresses the goals and policies that have been adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect.

Explanation of Checklist Answers

a. No Impact.

The City of Camarillo CEQA Environmental Guidelines identifies the following thresholds of significance for this potential impact:

No Impact. The project does not divide an established neighborhood that relies on interconnected activity.

Less Than Significant Impact. The project divides an established neighborhood but provides for connection through the design of the project.

Potentially Significant Impact. The project divides an established neighborhood that relies on interconnected activity.

Impact Analysis: The proposed project site is located within the existing Camarillo WRP property. The proposed project would not divide any existing residential neighborhoods. Therefore, no impact would occur.

b. Less Than Significant Impact.

The City of Camarillo CEQA Environmental Guidelines identifies the following thresholds of significance for this potential impact:

No Impact. The project does not involve a direct or reasonably foreseeable indirect physical change in the environment.

Less Than Significant Impact. The project is consistent with all goals and policies from the City of Camarillo General Plan that were adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect and that are applicable to the project.

Potentially Significant Impact. The project is inconsistent with one or more goals and policies from the City of Camarillo General Plan that were adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect and that are applicable to the project.

Impact Analysis: The proposed project site is located within the existing Camarillo WRP property. The purpose of the proposed project is to store non-potable recycled water for distribution to customers in Camarillo. It is not a new land use on a previously undeveloped property or the redevelopment of a previously developed site with a new land use. The proposed reclaimed water storage tank would not conflict with any of the City of Camarillo General Plan policies applicable to the site. Therefore, the impact of the proposed project would be less than significant.

Cumulative Impacts

As discussed above, the proposed reclaimed water storage tank would not conflict with any of the City of Camarillo General Plan policies applicable to the site. Each related project would be subject to individual review for conformance to current land use policies and standards. Additionally, each related project would be subject to independent environmental review. It is expected that most of the related projects would have less than significant impacts with respect to land use and planning. Further, the land use and

planning impacts of the proposed project would be less than significant and the project would not contribute to a significant land use impact.

Mitigation

None recommended.

Mitigation Monitoring

Not applicable.

Impact After Mitigation

Not applicable.

MINERAL RESOURCES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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 in the City of Camarillo General Plan, specific plan, or other applicable land use plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Background Information

According to the Generalized Mineral Land Classification Map of Southern Ventura County (1993) published by the California Department of Conservation, the land within the City of Camarillo does not contain any significant aggregate mineral deposits. The Department of Conservation is unable to evaluate mineral resource significance for the Camarillo Hills from available data, however, there are no areas located within the boundaries of the City of Camarillo that are designated as mineral resources recovery areas in the City of Camarillo General Plan, a City specific plan, or any other land use plan applicable to the City.

Areas of Camarillo have also been used for the recovery of oil resources. There are three oil fields located within the boundaries of the City. One of these is in the Camarillo Springs area. Another small field is

located in the central area of the City along Lewis Road. The eastern tip of a large oil field is located in the southwestern portion of the City. This oil field includes the western portion of Camarillo Airport and a portion of the industrial area along Ventura Boulevard, and it extends to the west into the City of Oxnard. Oil and gas leases may exist within these oil fields.

Explanation of Checklist Answers

a. No Impact.

The City of Camarillo CEQA Environmental Guidelines identifies the following thresholds of significance for this potential impact:

No Impact. The project site does not contain any known mineral resources that could be extracted for commercial purposes.

Less Than Significant Impact. The project site contains known mineral resources that could be extracted for commercial purposes and the project does not preclude the extraction of the known mineral resources.

Potentially Significant Impact. The project site contains known mineral resources that could be extracted for commercial purposes and the project would preclude the extraction of the known mineral resources.

Impact Analysis: The Camarillo WRP property is not known to contain any mineral resources that could be extracted for commercial purposes. Therefore, no impact would occur.

b. No Impact.

The City of Camarillo CEQA Environmental Guidelines identifies the following thresholds of significance for this potential impact:

No Impact. The project site is not within a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated in the City of Camarillo General Plan, specific plan, or other applicable land use plan.

Less Than Significant Impact. The project site is within a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated in the City of Camarillo General Plan, specific plan, or other applicable land use plan and the project does not preclude the extraction of the known mineral resources.

Potentially Significant Impact. The project site is within a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated in the City of Camarillo General Plan, specific plan, or other applicable land use plan and the project would preclude the extraction of the known mineral resources.

Impact Analysis: The Camarillo WRP property is not within a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated in the City of Camarillo General Plan, any specific plan, or any other applicable land use plan. Therefore, no impact would occur.

Cumulative Impacts

As discussed above, the proposed project would not result in the loss or availability of important mineral resources at the project site or in the general vicinity. Therefore, it would not contribute the the potential loss of availability of mineral resources elsewhere in Camarillo or Ventura County.

Mitigation

None recommended.

Mitigation Monitoring

Not applicable.

Impact After Mitigation

Not applicable.

NOISE AND VIBRATION	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project result in:				
a. Generate construction noise levels that exceed the Noise Ordinance exterior or interior noise standards at residential properties during the hours specified in Section 10.34.120 of the City of Camarillo Municipal Code?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b. Generate a substantial temporary (non-construction) or permanent increase in noise levels at existing sensitive receptors in the vicinity of the project site?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c. Generate excessive ground borne vibration??	☐	☐	☐	☒
d. Expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels from aircraft operations from Camarillo Airport?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Background Information

Fundamentals of Sound and Environmental Noise

Sound is technically described in terms of amplitude (loudness) and frequency (pitch). The standard unit of sound amplitude measurement is the decibel (dB). The decibel scale is a logarithmic scale that describes the physical intensity of the pressure vibrations that make up any sound. The pitch of the sound is related to the frequency of the pressure vibration. Since the human ear is not equally sensitive to a given sound level at all frequencies, a special frequency-dependent rating scale has been devised to relate noise to human sensitivity. The A-weighted decibel scale (dBA) provides this compensation by discriminating against frequencies in a manner approximating the sensitivity of the human ear.

Noise is typically defined as unwanted sound. A typical noise environment consists of a base of steady ambient noise that is the sum of many distant and indistinguishable noise sources. Superimposed on this background noise is the sound from individual local sources, such as an occasional aircraft or train passing by to virtually continuous noise sources like traffic on a major highway.

Several rating scales have been developed to analyze the adverse effect of community noise on people. Since environmental noise fluctuates over time, these scales consider that the effect of noise upon people is largely dependent upon the total acoustical energy content of the noise, as well as the time of day when the noise occurs. Those that are applicable to this analysis are as follows:

- L_{eq} – The equivalent energy noise level is the average acoustic energy content of noise for a stated period of time. Thus, the L_{eq} of a time-varying noise and that of a steady noise are the same if they

deliver the same acoustic energy to the ear during exposure. For evaluating community impacts, this rating scale does not vary, regardless of whether the noise occurs during the day or the night.

- **CNEL** – The Community Noise Equivalent Level is a 24-hour average L_{eq} with a 10 dBA “penalty” added to noise during the hours of 10:00 P.M. to 7:00 A.M., and an additional 5 dBA penalty during the hours of 7:00 P.M. to 10:00 P.M. to account for noise sensitivity in the evening and nighttime. The logarithmic effect of these additions is that a 60 dBA 24-hour L_{eq} would result in a measurement of 66.7 dBA CNEL.

When evaluating changes in 24-hour community noise levels, a difference of 3 dBA is a barely perceptible increase to most people. A 5 dBA increase is readily noticeable, while a difference of 10 dBA would be perceived as a doubling of loudness.

Noise levels from a particular source decline as distance to the receptor increases. Other factors, such as the weather and reflecting or shielding, also help intensify or reduce the noise level at any given location. A commonly used rule of thumb for roadway noise is that for every doubling of distance from the source, the noise level is reduced by about 3 dBA at acoustically “hard” locations (i.e., the area between the noise source and the receptor is nearly complete asphalt, concrete, hard-packed soil, or other solid materials) and 4.5 dBA at acoustically “soft” locations (i.e., the area between the source and receptor is earth or has vegetation, including grass). Noise from stationary or point sources is reduced by about 6 to 7.5 dBA for every doubling of distance at acoustically hard and soft locations, respectively. Noise levels may also be reduced by intervening structures; generally, a single row of buildings between the receptor and the noise source reduces the noise level by about 5 dBA, while a solid wall or berm reduces noise levels by 5 to 10 dBA. The manner in which older homes in California were constructed generally provides a reduction of exterior-to-interior noise levels of about 20 to 25 dBA with closed windows. The exterior-to-interior reduction of newer homes, hotels, and commercial buildings is generally more than 30 dBA.

Fundamentals of Ground-borne Vibration

Vibration is sound radiated through the ground. Vibration can result from a source (e.g., train operations, motor vehicles, machinery equipment, etc.) causing the adjacent ground to move, thereby, creating vibration waves that propagate through the soil to the foundations of nearby buildings. This effect is referred to as ground-borne vibration. Ground-borne vibration is measured as peak particle velocity (PPV) in inches per second. The general human response to different levels of ground-borne vibration velocity levels is described below in Table 2. Ground-borne vibration levels that could induce potential damage to buildings are identified in Table 3.

TABLE 2 - HUMAN RESPONSE TO LEVELS OF GROUND-BORNE VIBRATION

Human Response	Maximum PPV in Inches per Second	
	Transient Sources	Continuous/Frequent Intermittent Sources
Barely Perceptible	0.04	0.01
Distinctly Perceptible	0.25	0.04
Strongly Perceptible	0.9	0.1
Severe	2	0.4

Transient sources create a single isolated vibration event, such as blasting or drop balls. Continuous/frequent intermittent sources include impact pile drivers, pogo-stick compactors, crack-and-seat equipment, vibratory pile drivers, and vibratory compaction equipment.

Source of table data: California Department of Transportation, 2013.

TABLE 3 - GROUND-BORNE VIBRATION DAMAGE POTENTIAL CRITERIA

Structure and Condition	Maximum PPV in Inches per Second	
	Transient Sources	Continuous/Frequent Intermittent Sources
Extremely Fragile Historic Buildings, Ruins, Ancient Monuments	0.12	0.08
Fragile Buildings	0.2	0.1
Historic and Some Old Buildings	0.5	0.25
Older Residential Structures	0.5	0.3
New Residential Structures	1	0.5
Modern Industrial/Commercial Buildings	2	0.5

Transient sources create a single isolated vibration event, such as blasting or drop balls. Continuous/frequent intermittent sources include impact pile drivers, pogo-stick compactors, crack-and-seat equipment, vibratory pile drivers, and vibratory compaction equipment.

Source of table data: California Department of Transportation, 2013.

Most perceptible indoor vibration is caused by sources within buildings such as operation of mechanical equipment, movement of people, or the slamming of doors. Typical outdoor sources of perceptible ground-borne vibration are construction equipment, steel-wheeled trains, and traffic on rough roads. If a roadway is smooth, the ground-borne vibration from traffic is rarely perceptible.

City of Camarillo Noise Standards

The City of Camarillo has adopted a Noise Ordinance (Section 10.34 of the Camarillo Municipal Code), which identifies noise standards for various sources, specific noise restrictions, exemptions, and variances for sources of noise within the City. The Noise Ordinance applies to all noise sources with the exception of any vehicle that is operated upon any public highway, street or right-of-way, or to the operation of any off-highway vehicle, to the extent that it is regulated in the State Vehicle Code, and all other sources of noise that are specifically exempted. The Noise Ordinance exterior noise standards are identified in Table 4.

TABLE 4 - CITY OF CAMARILLO EXTERIOR NOISE STANDARDS

Noise Zone	Designated Noise Zone Land Use	7 a.m. to 9 p.m.	9 p.m. to 7 a.m.
Exterior Noise Standards			
I	Agricultural and Open Space Properties	55 dBA L_{eq}	45 dBA L_{eq}
II	Residential Properties	55 dBA L_{eq}	45 dBA L_{eq}
III	Commercial/Office Properties	65 dBA L_{eq}	55 dBA L_{eq}
IV	Industrial Properties	65 dBA L_{eq}	55 dBA L_{eq}

Unless otherwise provided in Section 10.34 of the Camarillo Municipal Code, no person shall operate or cause to be operated any source of sound at any location within the city, or allow the creation of any noise on property owned, leased, occupied or otherwise controlled by such person which causes the noise levels when measured on any other property to exceed the following standards:

Standard No. 1 is the applicable ambient exterior noise level as set forth above plus five dBA for a cumulative period of more than 20 minutes in any hour.

Standard No. 2 is the applicable ambient exterior noise level as set forth above plus 10 dBA for a cumulative period of more than 10 minutes in any hour.

Standard No. 3 is the applicable ambient exterior noise level as set forth above plus 15 dBA for a cumulative period of more one minute in any hour.

Pursuant to Section 10.34.120(F) of the City of Camarillo Municipal Code, construction noise levels are exempted from these standards provided that the noise is not generated between the hours of 7:00 p.m. of one day and 7:00 a.m. of the next day or at any time on Sunday, or at any time on any public holiday.

Source of table data: City of Camarillo.

The Noise Ordinance interior noise standards are identified in Table 5. The Noise Ordinance does not identify any interior noise standards for non-residential dwelling units.

TABLE 5 - CITY OF CAMARILLO INTERIOR NOISE STANDARDS

Noise Zone	Designated Noise Zone Land Use	7 a.m. to 9 p.m.	9 p.m. to 7 a.m.
Exterior Noise Standards			
I	Agricultural and Open Space Properties	55 dBA L _{eq}	45 dBA L _{eq}
All	Common Wall & Freestanding Residential Dwellings	45 dBA L _{eq}	40 dBA L _{eq}

No person shall operate or cause to be operated within a dwelling unit any source of sound or allow the creation of any noise which causes the noise level when measured inside a neighboring receiving dwelling unit to exceed the following:

Standard A is the applicable ambient exterior noise level as set forth above plus five dBA for a cumulative period of more than five minutes in any hour.

Standard B is the applicable ambient exterior noise level as set forth above plus 10 dBA for a cumulative period of more than one minute in any hour.

Source of table data: City of Camarillo.

Section 10.34.120 of the City of Camarillo Municipal Code regulates noise from the construction of buildings and structures adjacent to or within any residential zone. Exterior construction or repair work that could generate noise levels that exceed the Noise Ordinance exterior or interior noise standards at residential properties is prohibited between the hours of 7:00 p.m. of one day and 7:00 a.m. of the next day or at any time on Sunday, or at any time on any public holiday. These restrictions are not applicable to the proposed project since the WRP is not adjacent to or within any residential zone.

Explanation of Checklist Answers

a. No Impact.

The City of Camarillo CEQA Environmental Guidelines identifies the following thresholds of significance for this potential impact:

No Impact. The project does not generate any construction noise levels in the vicinity of residential properties.

Less Than Significant Impact. The project does not generate construction noise levels that exceed the Noise Ordinance exterior or interior noise standards at residential properties during the hours specified in Section 10.34.120 of the City of Camarillo Municipal Code.

Potentially Significant Impact. The project would generate construction noise levels that exceed the Noise Ordinance exterior or interior noise standards at residential properties during the hours specified in Section 10.34.120 of the City of Camarillo Municipal Code.

Impact Analysis: Construction activities associated with the proposed project would require the use of heavy equipment for site clearing, demolition, grading, and excavation, and water tank construction. Noise from smaller power tools, generators, and other sources of noise would also be associated with construction of the proposed project. During each stage of development, there would be a different mix of equipment operating and noise levels would vary based on the amount of equipment in operation and the location of the activity.

There are no residential or sensitive uses in close proximity to the Camarillo WRP property. As such, no sensitive uses would be exposed to a substantial temporary increase in noise levels during project construction. Therefore, no impact would occur.

b. No Impact.

The City of Camarillo CEQA Environmental Guidelines identifies the following thresholds of significance for this potential impact:

No Impact. The project does not generate any temporary (non-construction) or permanent noise levels in the vicinity of existing sensitive receptors.

Less Than Significant Impact. The project generates temporary (non-construction) or permanent noise levels of less than 3 dBA.

or

The project generates temporary (non-construction) or permanent noise levels of between 3 dBA and 5 dBA, but the resulting noise levels at sensitive receptors remain below 65 dBA CNEL.

Potentially Significant Impact. The project generates temporary (non-construction) or permanent noise levels of between 3 dBA and 5 dBA and the resulting noise levels at sensitive receptors meets or exceeds 65 dBA CNEL.

or

The project generates temporary (non-construction) or permanent noise levels of 5 dBA or greater.

Impact Analysis: The proposed reclaimed water storage tank and relocated pump station would not include or require the use and operation of any new equipment that generates noise. The project would make use of existing plant hydraulics and relocated pumps to achieve the required head and flow needed to move water through the new reservoir. In addition, there would be no increase in staff or vehicle trips at the Camarillo WRP. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in an increase in operational noise levels at the WRP and no operational impact would occur.

c. No Impact.

The City of Camarillo CEQA Environmental Guidelines identifies the following thresholds of significance for this potential impact:

No Impact. The project does not involve any construction-related or operational activities operational activities within 100 feet of existing structures.

Less Than Significant Impact. The project would generate groundborne vibration from construction-related and/or operational activities that does not exceed Caltrans standards for human annoyance and/or potential building damage.

Potentially Significant Impact. The project would generate groundborne vibration from construction-related and/or operational activities that exceeds Caltrans standards for human annoyance and/or potential building damage.

Impact Analysis:

Construction-Related Impacts

Grading and construction activities that would occur at the project site may have the potential to generate low levels of groundborne vibration. However, the only receptors to the groundborne vibration would be the employees of the WRP. There are no structures or sensitive receptors in the immediate vicinity of the WRP. Therefore, no construction-related impact would occur.

Operational Impacts

The proposed reclaimed water storage tank would not include or require the use and operation of any new equipment that generates groundborne vibration. It would not increase the amount of activity at the WRP property or increase the amount of traffic on roadways outside of the WRP property. As such, no operational impact would occur.

d. No Impact.

The City of Camarillo CEQA Environmental Guidelines identifies the following thresholds of significance for this potential impact:

No Impact. The project site is not located within the Camarillo Airport Sphere of Influence as depicted in the City of Camarillo Safety Element.

Less Than Significant Impact. The project site is located within the Camarillo Airport Sphere of Influence as depicted in the City of Camarillo Safety Element but is not located within the future (2035) 60 dBA CNEL noise contour for Camarillo Airport as depicted in the City of Camarillo Noise Element.

Potentially Significant Impact. The project would place land uses near Camarillo Airport where the noise level would exceed the noise standard as described in the City of Camarillo Noise Element Figure 2, Land Use/Noise Compatibility Matrix standard for the proposed use. (E.g. noise that exceeds 70 dBA CNEL for office/commercial uses or noise that exceeds 75 dBA CNEL for industrial uses.)

Impact Analysis: According to the City of Camarillo Safety Element 2013, the Camarillo WRP property is located outside of the Camarillo Airport Sphere of Influence. Therefore, no impact would occur.

Cumulative Impacts

As discussed above, the proposed project would have no impact regarding construction-related and operational noise and vibration levels. Therefore, it would not contribute to any potential cumulative noise and vibration impacts elsewhere in Camarillo.

Mitigation

None recommended.

Mitigation Monitoring

Not applicable.

Impact After Mitigation

Not applicable.

POPULATION AND HOUSING	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly or indirectly?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b. Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Explanation of Checklist Answers

a. No Impact.

The City of Camarillo CEQA Environmental Guidelines identifies the following thresholds of significance for this potential impact:

No Impact. The project does not include any new housing or businesses and does not extend any infrastructure to areas where growth is unplanned.

Less Than Significant Impact. The project includes new housing and/or businesses, but the site has been planned for urban uses in the City of Camarillo General Plan, and the project does not extend any infrastructure to areas where growth is unplanned.

Potentially Significant Impact. The project includes new housing and/or businesses and the site has not been planned for urban uses in the City of Camarillo General Plan.

and/or

The project extends infrastructure to areas where growth is unplanned.

Impact Analysis: The proposed project site is located within the existing Camarillo WRP property. The purpose of the proposed project is to store non-potable recycled water for distribution to customers in Camarillo. No new residential uses are proposed as part of the project. Therefore, no population growth is anticipated to occur as a result of the proposed project.

b. No Impact.

The City of Camarillo CEQA Environmental Guidelines identifies the following thresholds of significance for this potential impact:

No Impact. The project does not result in the displacement of any existing housing units.

Less Than Significant Impact. The project results in the displacement of 10 or fewer existing housing units.

Potentially Significant Impact. The project results in the displacement of more than 10 existing housing units.

Impact Analysis: No existing residential uses are located within the existing Camarillo WRP property. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in the demolition of any existing residential units or the displacement of any residents. No impact would occur.

Cumulative Impacts

As discussed above, the proposed project would have no impact regarding potential impacts associated with population and housing. Therefore, it would also have no contribution to potential cumulative population and housing impacts associated with development elsewhere within Camarillo.

Mitigation

None recommended.

Mitigation Monitoring

Not applicable.

Impact After Mitigation

Not applicable.

PUBLIC SERVICES AND RECREATION	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered government facilities, need for new or physically altered government 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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
• Fire Protection				
• Police Protection				
• Schools				
• Parks				
• Other Public Services				
b. Increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c. Include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Background Information

The City of Camarillo receives fire protection and emergency services from the Ventura County Fire Department (VCFD). The VCFD engages in activities that are aimed at preventing fires and compliance with California Building Standards Code, Chapters 7 and 7A, and the California Fire Code (California Code of Regulations, Title 24, Part 9). The VCFD provides fire protection engineering, building inspections for code compliance, and hazardous materials inspections. The VCFD also provides education and training in public safety and emergency preparedness.

There are three fire stations which serve the City: Station 50 at 189 S. Las Posas Road; Station 52 at 5353 Santa Rosa Road.; and Station 54 at 2160 Pickwick Drive. According to the City of Camarillo Safety Element 2013, it is anticipated that average emergency response times within Camarillo are five minutes or less.

Police Protection Services for the City of Camarillo have been provided on a contract basis by the Ventura County Sheriff's Department since the City's incorporation in 1964. The City is served by the Camarillo Police Station, located at 3701 East Las Posas Road.

Public education is provided to the residents of Camarillo by the Pleasant Valley School District (PVSD) for grades K-8 and the Oxnard Union High School District (OUHSD) for grades 9-12. In addition, there are several public charter and private schools operating within Camarillo. Attendance at area schools is dependent upon the boundaries drawn by the local school districts and students often do not attend the school that is physically closest to their homes. The attendance boundaries of individual schools are adjusted by the school districts periodically on an as-needed basis.

Public parks are primarily provided to the residents of Camarillo by the Pleasant Valley Recreation and Park District (PVRPD). The PVRPD was formed in 1962 under the State Public Resources Code of California and serves an area of approximately 44 square miles. The PVRPD operates 28 parks in the Camarillo area. A variety of recreational facilities exist, including swimming pools (indoor and outdoor), lighted ball fields, tennis courts, racquetball courts, a running track, children's play equipment, picnic shelters and barbecues, and an equestrian center. In addition, the City of Camarillo owns and operates Constitution Park adjacent to Camarillo City Hall and Dizdar Park in Old Town Camarillo. As a general standard, the Pleasant Valley Recreation and Park District and the City of Camarillo recommends that for each 1,000 persons, a total of 2½ acres of neighborhood parks and 2½ acres of community parks should be required for a combined total of 5 acres of parkland per 1,000 residents.

Explanation of Checklist Answers

a. No Impact.

The City of Camarillo CEQA Environmental Guidelines identifies the following thresholds of significance for this potential impact:

No Impact. The project does not increase a demand for new or additional public services and recreation.

Less Than Significant Impact. The project results in an increased demand for new public services and recreation, but no new or physically altered government facilities are needed to accommodate the increased demand.

Potentially Significant Impact. The project results in an increased demand for new public services and recreation and new or physically altered government facilities are needed to accommodate the increased demand.

Impact Analysis: The proposed project site is located within the existing Camarillo WRP property. The proposed water tank would be constructed primarily of concrete, which is not flammable and

would store non-potable recycled water. The new tank would not increase the demand for fire protection, police protection, schools, or parks. The additional public service provided by the project would be the storage of store non-potable recycled water for distribution to customers in Camarillo. Therefore, no impact would occur.

b. No Impact.

The City of Camarillo CEQA Environmental Guidelines identifies the following thresholds of significance for this potential impact:

No Impact. The project does not increase the use of existing neighborhood parks or other recreational facilities.

Less Than Significant Impact. The project includes recreational facilities to accommodate the demands of the project population (five acres per 1,000 residents).

Potentially Significant Impact. The project does not include recreational facilities to accommodate the demands of the project population (five acres per 1,000 residents).

Impact Analysis: The proposed project does not include any residential development and would not increase the number of employees at the Camarillo WRP property. Therefore, development of the proposed project would not increase the potential number of residents within Camarillo that would, in turn, increase the use of existing neighborhood or regional parks. No impact would occur.

c. No Impact.

The City of Camarillo CEQA Environmental Guidelines identifies the following thresholds of significance for this potential impact:

No Impact. The project does not require the construction of recreational facilities to accommodate the demands of the project population.

Less Than Significant Impact. The project includes recreational facilities to accommodate the demands of the project population (five acres per 1,000 residents).

Potentially Significant Impact. The project does not include recreational facilities to accommodate the demands of the project population (five acres per 1,000 residents).

Impact Analysis: The proposed project does not include any residential development and would not increase the number of employees at the Camarillo WRP property. Therefore, development of the proposed project would not require the construction of new recreational facilities. No impact would occur.

Cumulative Impacts

As discussed above, the proposed project would have no impact regarding potential impacts associated with public services and recreation. Therefore, it would also have no contribution to potential cumulative public services and recreation impacts associated with development elsewhere within Camarillo.

Mitigation

None recommended.

Mitigation Monitoring

Not applicable.

Impact After Mitigation

Not applicable.

TRANSPORTATION	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Conflict with a program plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle, and pedestrian facilities?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b. Conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3(b) for the reduction of vehicle miles travelled (VMT)?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c. Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d. Result in inadequate emergency access?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Background Information

Prior to 2019, traffic impacts in Camarillo and adjacent areas were evaluated using the level of service (LOS) ranking scale, which were based on a volume-to-capacity ratio. The State of California revised the CEQA Guidelines on December 28, 2018 to change the way that transportation impacts are determined to be significant. Specifically, the State has determined that vehicle miles traveled (VMT) is the most

appropriate measure of transportation impacts. Other relevant considerations may include the effects of the project on transit and non-motorized travel. Pursuant to Section 15064.3(b) of the CEQA Guidelines, the following criteria are to be used analyzing transportation impacts:

- (1) Land Use Projects. Vehicle miles traveled exceeding an applicable threshold of significance may indicate a significant impact. Generally, projects within one-half mile of either an existing major transit stop or a stop along an existing high quality transit corridor should be presumed to cause a less than significant transportation impact. Projects that decrease vehicle miles traveled in the project area compared to existing conditions should be presumed to have a less than significant transportation impact.
- (2) Transportation Projects. Transportation projects that reduce, or have no impact on, vehicle miles traveled should be presumed to cause a less than significant transportation impact. For roadway capacity projects, agencies have discretion to determine the appropriate measure of transportation impact consistent with CEQA and other applicable requirements. To the extent that such impacts have already been adequately addressed at a programmatic level, such as in a regional transportation plan EIR, a lead agency may tier from that analysis as provided in Section 15152.
- (3) Qualitative Analysis. If existing models or methods are not available to estimate the vehicle miles traveled for the particular project being considered, a lead agency may analyze the project's vehicle miles traveled qualitatively. Such a qualitative analysis would evaluate factors such as the availability of transit, proximity to other destinations, etc. For many projects, a qualitative analysis of construction traffic may be appropriate.
- (4) Methodology. A lead agency has discretion to choose the most appropriate methodology to evaluate a project's vehicle miles traveled, including whether to express the change in absolute terms, per capita, per household or in any other measure. A lead agency may use models to estimate a project's vehicle miles traveled and may revise those estimates to reflect professional judgment based on substantial evidence. Any assumptions used to estimate vehicle miles traveled and any revisions to model outputs should be documented and explained in the environmental document prepared for the project. The standard of adequacy in Section 15151 shall apply to the analysis described in this section.

Explanation of Checklist Answers

a. No Impact.

The City of Camarillo CEQA Environmental Guidelines identifies the following thresholds of significance for this potential impact:

No Impact. The project does not affect the existing or planned circulation system and/or does not require the provision of transit, roadway, bicycle, and pedestrian facilities.

Less Than Significant Impact. The project affects the existing or planned circulation system and/or requires the provision of transit, roadway, bicycle, and pedestrian facilities, but is consistent with the City of Camarillo Circulation Element policies for these facilities.

Potentially Significant Impact. The project affects the existing or planned circulation system and/or requires the provision of transit, roadway, bicycle, and pedestrian facilities and is inconsistent with one or more of the City of Camarillo Circulation Element policies for these facilities.

Impact Analysis: The purpose of the proposed project is to store non-potable recycled water for distribution to customers in Camarillo. The project would not increase the number of employees at the WRP property and, as such, would not generate any new operational vehicle trips. The project site is internal to the Camarillo WRP property and would not affect any transit, roadway, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities and no new circulation facilities would be required for the project. No impact would occur.

b. No Impact.

The City of Camarillo CEQA Environmental Guidelines identifies the following thresholds of significance for this potential impact:

No Impact. The project does not change VMT or decreases VMT in the project area as compared to existing conditions.

Less Than Significant Impact. The project is within one-half mile of a major transit stop or a stop along a high-quality transit corridor with fixed route bus service providing service intervals that do not exceed 15 minutes during peak commute hours.

or

The project generates fewer than 110 trips per day.

Potentially Significant Impact. Residential project results in per capita VMT that exceeds 85 percent of existing regional or city average VMT. Office project results in per employee VMT that exceeds 85 percent of existing regional average VMT.

Impact Analysis: As discussed above, the proposed project would not increase the number of employees at the WRP property and, as such, would not generate any new operational vehicle trips. Therefore, it would not change the VMT associated with the Camarillo WRP property. No impact would occur.

c. No Impact.

The City of Camarillo CEQA Environmental Guidelines identifies the following thresholds of significance for this potential impact:

No Impact. The project does not require the construction of roadway infrastructure or create an incompatible use.

Less Than Significant Impact. The project meets City standards for the design of roadway and site access infrastructure, and the project does not introduce incompatible uses onto the surrounding roadway infrastructure.

Potentially Significant Impact. The project does not meet City standards for the design of roadway and site access infrastructure, and/or the project introduce incompatible uses onto the surrounding roadway infrastructure.

Impact Analysis: The proposed project would not change the existing roadway system in the vicinity of the Camarillo WRP property property. No impact would occur.

d. No Impact.

The City of Camarillo CEQA Environmental Guidelines identifies the following thresholds of significance for this potential impact:

No Impact. The project does not require the provision of emergency access.

Less Than Significant Impact. The project meets City standards for the design and provision of emergency access.

Potentially Significant Impact. The project does not meet City standards for the design and provision of emergency access.

Impact Analysis: Access to the Camarillo WRP property is provided via a gated entrance from Howard Road. This entrance would continue to provide general and emergency access to the property. No changes to the emergency access requirements of the WRP would be required as a result of the proposed project. No impact would occur.

Cumulative Impacts

As discussed above, the proposed project would not result in an increase in operational traffic volumes. It also would not result in any changes to the circulation pattern of the streets in the vicinity of the Camarillo WRP property. As such, it would not contribute to any potentially significant cumulative transportation impacts in Camarillo.

Mitigation

None recommended.

Mitigation Monitoring

Not applicable.

Impact After Mitigation

Not applicable.

Utilities and Service Systems	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Require the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment, or storm water drainage, electric power, or natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b. Comply with the applicable water purveyor water conservation ordinance requirements for new development projects?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c. Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has inadequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d. Generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e. Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Explanation of Checklist Answers

a. No Impact.

The City of Camarillo CEQA Environmental Guidelines identifies the following thresholds of significance for this potential impact:

No Impact. The project does not increase a demand for new or expanded water, wastewater treatment, or storm water drainage, electric power, or natural gas, or telecommunications facilities.

Less Than Significant Impact. The project results in an increased demand for water, wastewater treatment, or storm water drainage, electric power, or natural gas, or telecommunications services, but no new or expanded utilities facilities are needed to accommodate the increased demand.

Potentially Significant Impact. The project results in an increased demand for water, wastewater treatment, or storm water drainage, electric power, or natural gas, or telecommunications services and new or expanded utilities facilities are needed to accommodate the increased demand.

Impact Analysis: The purpose of the proposed project is to store non-potable recycled water for distribution to customers in Camarillo. The project would not increase the demand for new or expanded water, wastewater treatment, or storm water drainage, electric power, or natural gas, or telecommunications facilities. No impact would occur.

b. No Impact.

The City of Camarillo CEQA Environmental Guidelines identifies the following thresholds of significance for this potential impact:

No Impact. The project does not require the provision of potable water supplies from the applicable water purveyor.

Less Than Significant Impact. The project requires the provision of potable water from the applicable water purveyor, but it complies with the applicable water conservation ordinance requirements for new development projects.

Potentially Significant Impact. The project requires the provision of potable water from the applicable water purveyor and it does not comply with the applicable water conservation ordinance requirements for new development projects.

Impact Analysis: The purpose of the proposed project is to store non-potable recycled water for distribution to customers in Camarillo. The project would not require the provision of potable water supplies from the City of Camarillo. No impact would occur.

c. No Impact.

The City of Camarillo CEQA Environmental Guidelines identifies the following thresholds of significance for this potential impact:

No Impact. The project does not generate an increase in wastewater.

Less Than Significant Impact. The project generates an increase in wastewater, but the applicable wastewater treatment facility has adequate capacity to accommodate the projected increase.

Potentially Significant Impact. The project generates an increase in wastewater and the applicable wastewater treatment facility does not have adequate capacity to accommodate the projected increase.

Impact Analysis: The proposed reclaimed water storage tank would not generate an increase in wastewater. The purpose of the proposed project is to store non-potable recycled water that is generated at the Camarillo WRP for distribution to customers in Camarillo. No impact would occur.

d. No Impact.

The City of Camarillo CEQA Environmental Guidelines identifies the following thresholds of significance for this potential impact:

No Impact. The project does not generate an increase in solid waste.

Less Than Significant Impact. The project generates an increase in solid waste, but the project complies with applicable solid waste reduction goals.

Potentially Significant Impact. The project generates an increase in solid waste and the project does not comply with applicable solid waste reduction goals.

Impact Analysis: The proposed water storage tank would not generate solid waste. And as discussed above in the Transportation section, the proposed project would not increase the number of employees at the WRP property. Therefore, it would not generate any increase in solid waste. No impact would occur.

e. No Impact.

The City of Camarillo CEQA Environmental Guidelines identifies the following thresholds of significance for this potential impact:

No Impact. The project does not generate an increase in solid waste.

Less Than Significant Impact. The project generates an increase in solid waste, but the project complies with applicable solid waste reduction goals.

Potentially Significant Impact. The project generates an increase in solid waste and the project does not comply with applicable solid waste reduction goals.

Impact Analysis: As discussed above, the proposed project would not generate any increase in solid waste. No impact would occur.

Cumulative Impacts

As discussed above, the proposed project would not result in impacts to utilities and service systems. Therefore, it would not contribute to any potentially significant cumulative impacts to utilities and service systems in Camarillo.

Mitigation

None recommended.

Mitigation Monitoring

Not applicable.

Impact After Mitigation

Not applicable.

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

Background Information

A wildland fire is an uncontrolled fire spreading through vegetative fuels that may expose or consume structures. Although not located in a wilderness area, the threat of a wildland fire in or near Camarillo is high due to the wildland urban areas in and around the City, where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with wildland or vegetative fuels. The threat of wildfire is particularly significant during dry summer months and when there are strong Santa Ana winds. The fire season typically extends approximately five to six months, from late spring through fall. The aftermath of wildland fire produces new areas of potential landslide as burned and defoliated soils are exposed to winter rains.

The undeveloped hillside areas in and adjacent to the City present a potentially serious hazard due to the high potential for large-scale wildland fires. These areas are shown in Exhibit 11-7 of the City of Camarillo Safety Element 2013. The hills along the northern and eastern boundaries of the City are notorious for their threat of wildland fires that move quickly through the area. According to the Ventura County Community Wildfire Protection Plan and Cal Fire, these areas are within the “Very High” Fire Severity Zone. Other portions of land to the north and east are within the “Moderate” Fire Severity Zone.

Explanation of Checklist Answers

The information in this section is based primarily on the following documents:

- *City of Camarillo Safety Element 2013*, prepared by RBF Consulting, Adopted May 8, 2013.

The *City of Camarillo Safety Element 2013* is available for review at the public counter of the City of Camarillo Department of Community Development or online at the City of Camarillo website.

a-d. No Impact.

The undeveloped hillside areas to the east of Conejo Creek are designated in the City of Camarillo Safety Element 2013 as a High Fire Hazard Zone. However, the Camarillo WRP property is not located within or immediately adjacent to a High Fire Hazard Zone as designated in the City of Camarillo Safety Element. Therefore, no impact associated with wildfire fires would occur.

Cumulative Impacts

As discussed above, the proposed project would have no impact associated with wildfire hazards. Therefore, it would have no contribution to any cumulative impacts associated with wildfire hazards elsewhere within Camarillo.

Mitigation

None recommended.

Mitigation Monitoring

Not applicable.

Impact After Mitigation

Not applicable.

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

Background Information

Sections 15065(a) of the CEQA Guidelines mandates that lead agencies find that a project may have a significant effect on the environment and thereby require an EIR to be prepared for the project where there is substantial evidence, in light of the whole record, that any of the following conditions may occur:

The project has the potential to: substantially degrade the quality of the environment; substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species; cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels; threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community; substantially reduce the number or

restrict the range of an endangered, rare or threatened species; or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory.

The project has the potential to achieve short-term environmental goals to the disadvantage of long-term environmental goals.

The project has possible environmental effects that are individually limited but cumulatively considerable. "Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of an individual project are significant when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects.

The environmental effects of a project will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly.

Explanation of Checklist Answers

a. Less Than Significant with Mitigation.

The City of Camarillo CEQA Environmental Guidelines identifies the following thresholds of significance for this potential impact:

No Impact. The preceding analyses demonstrate that no project impacts would occur.

Less Than Significant Impact. The preceding analyses demonstrate that all project impacts would be less than significant.

Potentially Significant Impact. The preceding analyses demonstrate that one or more project impacts would be potentially significant.

Impact Analysis: The proposed construction area does not include any habitat that would support candidate, sensitive, or special status species. No construction beyond the WRP property would occur that could affect sensitive habitat or wildlife.

No significant historic resources would be affected by the proposed project. There are no known prehistoric archeological resources at the project site and it is likely that any surface archeological and remains that might have once occurred at the project site would have long since been eliminated by past agricultural activities. However, there is a remote possibility that archeological and/or paleontological resources exist below the ground surface, and that these resources could be encountered during site preparation. Mitigation measures CR-1 and GS-1 would ensure that any impacts to previously undiscovered archaeological and paleontological resources would be reduced to a less than significant level.

b. Less Than Significant with Mitigation.

The City of Camarillo CEQA Environmental Guidelines identifies the following thresholds of significance for this potential impact:

No Impact. The preceding analyses demonstrate that no project impacts would occur.

Less Than Significant Impact. Cumulative impacts for the preceding topics are analyzed and demonstrate that all project impacts would not be cumulatively considerable.

Potentially Significant Impact. Cumulative impacts for the preceding topics are analyzed and demonstrate that one or more project impacts would be cumulatively considerable.

Impact Analysis: Although there are other past, current, and probable future projects in Camarillo, the analyses provided throughout this Initial Study demonstrate that the project's contribution to cumulative impacts would not be considerable after the implementation of the mitigation measures identified herein.

c. Less Than Significant with Mitigation.

The City of Camarillo CEQA Environmental Guidelines identifies the following thresholds of significance for this potential impact:

No Impact. The preceding analyses demonstrate that no project impacts would occur.

Less Than Significant Impact. The preceding analyses demonstrate that all project impacts would be less than significant.

Potentially Significant Impact. The preceding analyses demonstrate that one or more project impacts would be potentially significant.

Impact Analysis: As noted throughout the analyses above, the proposed project would not result in any significant impacts human beings after the implementation of the mitigation measures identified herein. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in substantial adverse effects on human beings.

Mitigation

Mitigation measures AQ-1, CR-1, and GS-1, which have been previously identified, are recommended to reduce the construction-related and operational impacts of the proposed project.

Mitigation Monitoring

The Public Works Department shall verify that the requirements of mitigation measures AQ-1, CR-1, GS-1 have been implemented as specified in this Initial Study. The requirements of each mitigation measure shall be enforced by the Conditions of Approval for the project.

Impact After Mitigation

Less than significant construction-related and operational impacts would occur with the implementation of mitigation measures AQ-1, CR-1, and GS-1.