CAMROSA WATER DISTRICT
BUILDING WATER SELF-RELIANCE

Board Agenda

Regular Meeting

Thursday, September 23, 2021
Camrosa Board Room
5:00 P.M.

TO BE HELD REMOTELY

In light of public health responses to the threat of COVID-19 and Governor Newsom's Executive Order N-25-20, the Camrosa office is still closed to the public. Board meetings are accessible to the public ***only*** *via web-based teleconference, as described below.*

To participate via the web to see the board meeting presentation, click https://us02web.zoom.us/j/9235309144 on your computer, tablet, or smartphone. You'll need to download and install the ZOOM app before logging on.

If you'd like to make a comment, you'll have to log in via the app so we can identify you and invite you to participate.

To listen in via phone, call **(669) 900-6833**; when prompted, enter the meeting ID: **923 530 9144**.

Call to Order

Public Comments

At this time, the public may address the Board on any item not appearing on the agenda which is subject to the jurisdiction of the Board. Persons wishing to address the Board should fill out a white comment card and submit it to the Board Chairman prior to the meeting. All comments are subject to a 5-minute time limit.

Matters appearing on the Consent Agenda are expected to be non-controversial and will be acted upon by the Board at one time, without discussion, unless a member of Board or the Staff requests an opportunity to address any given item. Items removed from the Consent Agenda will be discussed at the beginning of the Administrative Items. Approval by the Board of Consent Items means that the recommendation of the Staff is approved along with the terms and conditions described in the Board Memorandum.

Consent Agenda

1. **Approve Minutes of the Regular Meeting of September 9, 2021**

2. ****Approve Vendor Payments**

   Objective: Approve the payments as presented by Staff.

   Action Required: Approve accounts payable in the amount of $1,478,991.97.

Primary Agenda

3. ****CEQA Documentation for the Conejo Wellfield GAC Treatment Plant**

   Objective: Address the environmental effects of the Conejo Wellfield Granular Activated Carbon (GAC) Treatment Plant.

   Action Required: Set a public hearing for October 14, 2021, to consider adopting the attached (draft) Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration and the included Mitigation and Monitoring Reporting Program for the Conejo Wellfield GAC Treatment Plant.

4. ****Purchase GAC Media for Conejo Wellfield GAC Treatment Plant**

   Objective: Procure granular activated carbon (GAC) media for the Conejo Wellfield GAC Treatment Plant.

   Action Required: Authorize the General Manager to issue a purchase order in the amount of $180,237.32 to AqueoUS Vets for the purchase and installation of granular activated carbon media at the Conejo Wellfield GAC Treatment Plant.

5. ****Fiscal Year 2020-21 4th Quarter Budget Status Report**

   Objective: Receive a report from staff regarding the Fiscal Year (FY) 2020-21 4th Quarter budget report and reserves.

   Action Required: No action necessary; for information only.

6. ****Agreed Upon Procedures on Investment Policy – Scope Revision**

   Objective: Brief the board on proposed changes to the Agreed Upon Procedures (AUP) on Investment Policy.

   Action Required: Authorize the General Manger to accept the proposed changes to the AUP.

7. ****Penny Well – Air Entrainment Remediation**

   Objective: Remediate Penny Well air entrainment.

   Action Required: Authorize the General Manager to negotiate a contract and issue a purchase order to MNS Corporation, in the amount not-to-exceed $155,713.00, to provide professional engineering and design services for the removal of entrained air within the Penny Well Pump.

Comments by General Manager; Comments by Directors; Adjournment

PLEASE NOTE: The Board of Directors may hold a closed session to discuss personnel matters or litigation, pursuant to the attorney/client privilege, as authorized by Government Codes. Any of the items that involve pending litigation may require discussion in closed session on the recommendation of the Board's Legal Counsel.

Note: ** indicates agenda items for which a staff report has been prepared or backup information has been provided to the Board. Copies of the full agenda are available for review at the District Office and on our website at www.camrosa.com.

CAMROSA WATER DISTRICT

BUILDING WATER SELF-RELIANCE

September 23, 2021

Board of Directors Agenda Packet

CAMROSA WATER DISTRICT
BUILDING WATER SELF-RELIANCE

Board Minutes

Regular Meeting

Thursday, September 9, 2021
Camrosa Board Room
5:00 P.M.

Call to Order The meeting was convened at 5:06 P.M. as a web-based teleconference.

Present: Eugene F. West, President (via teleconference)
Terry L. Foreman, Vice-President (via teleconference)
Al E. Fox, Director (via teleconference)
Jeffrey C. Brown, Director (via teleconference)
Timothy H. Hoag, Director (via teleconference)

Staff: Tony Stafford, General Manager (via teleconference)
Ian Prichard, Assistant General Manager (via teleconference)
Tamara Sexton, Finance Manager (via teleconference)
Joe Willingham, IT & Special Projects Manager (via teleconference)
Jozi Zabarsky, Customer Service Manager (via teleconference)
Kevin Wahl, Superintendent of Operations (via teleconference)
Greg Jones, Legal Counsel (via teleconference)

Public Comments

None

Consent Agenda

1. **Approve Minutes of the Regular Meeting of August 26, 2021**

   The Board approved the Minutes of the Regular Meeting of August 26, 2021.

   Motion: Brown **Second:** Fox
   Roll Call: Fox-Yes; Brown-Yes; Hoag-Yes; Foreman-Yes; West-Yes

2. **Approve Vendor Payments**

   A summary of accounts payable in the amount of $1,415,042.25 was provided for Board information and approval. The Board approved the payments to vendors as presented by staff in the amount of $1,415,042.25.

   Motion: Brown **Second:** Fox
   Roll Call: Fox-Yes; Brown-Yes; Hoag-Yes; Foreman-Yes; West-Yes

Primary Agenda

3. **Project Update**

   The Board received an update on current projects.

   No action necessary; for information only.

4. **Water Loss Control Program**

The Board authorized the General Manager to enter into the attached agreement with and issue a purchase order to Water Systems Optimization, Inc., in an amount not to exceed $142,500.00, for a comprehensive leak detection survey and the GPS locating of customer meters.

Motion: Hoag **Second:** Fox
Roll Call: Fox-Yes; Brown-Yes; Hoag-Yes; Foreman-Yes; West-Yes

5. **Valve Box and Manhole Cover Raising**

The Board authorized the General Manager to issue purchase orders to the City of Camarillo in the amount of $38,410.00 (ST-5020) and $57,914.00 (ST-5021).

Motion: Fox **Second:** Brown
Roll Call: Fox-Yes; Brown-Yes; Hoag-Yes; Foreman-Yes; West-Yes

6. **Purchase of Meters**

The Board authorized the General Manager to spend up to $225,000.00, the Fiscal Year (FY) 2021-22 budgeted amount, to purchase meters and related equipment.

Motion: Fox **Second:** Foreman
Roll Call: Fox-Yes; Brown-Yes; Hoag-Yes; Foreman-Yes; West-Yes

7. **Water Arrearages Payment Program**

The Board received a briefing on and discussed the California Water and Wastewater Arrearages Payment Program.

No action necessary; for information only.

8. **Voluntary Water Use Reduction**

The Board adopted a Resolution Calling for a Voluntary Fifteen-Percent Reduction in Potable Water Use.

Motion: Brown **Second:** Foreman
Roll Call: Fox-Yes; Brown-Yes; Hoag-Yes; Foreman-Yes; West-Yes

9. **Transfer of Unclaimed Funds to the General Fund**

The Board adopted a Resolution Authorizing the Transfer of Unclaimed Funds in the amount of $265.36, to the District's General Fund.

Motion: Fox **Second:** Hoag
Roll Call: Fox-Yes; Brown-Yes; Hoag-Yes; Foreman-Yes; West-Yes

10. **Ankura LLC, Managed Cyber Detection & Response Service Annual Renewal**

The Board authorized the General Manager to renew agreement and approve a purchase order, in an amount of $51,250.00, to Ankura LLC for annual renewal of computer endpoint detection and response (EDR) managed cloud services.

Motion: Brown **Second:** Hoag
Roll Call: Fox-Yes; Brown-Yes; Hoag-Yes; Foreman-Yes; West-Yes

CLOSED SESSION: The Board may enter a closed session to confidentially discuss litigation matters as authorized by Government code 54956.9.

11. **Closed Session Conference with Legal Counsel – Pending Litigation**

    Cancelled

Comments by General Manager

- None

Comments by Directors

- None

Adjournment

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 6:24 P.M.

_____
Tony L. Stafford, Secretary/Manager
Board of Directors
Camrosa Water District

_____ (ATTEST)
Eugene F. West, President
Board of Directors
Camrosa Water District

CAMROSA WATER DISTRICT
BUILDING WATER SELF-RELIANCE

Board Memorandum

September 23, 2021

To: General Manager

From: Sandra Llamas, Sr. Accountant

Subject: Approve Vendor Payments

Objective: Approve the payments as presented by Staff.

Action Required: Approve accounts payable in the amount of $1,478,991.97.

Discussion: A summary of accounts payable is provided for Board information and approval.

Payroll PR ME & 9-1, 2021	$ 94,794.87
Accounts Payable 9/02/2021-9/15/2021	$ 1,384,197.10
Total Disbursements	$ 1,478,991.97

DISBURSEMENT APPROVAL

BOARD MEMBER DATE

BOARD MEMBER DATE

BOARD MEMBER DATE

_____
Tony L. Stafford, General Manager

Month of : August-21

CAL-Card Monthly Summary

Date Purchased	Statement Date	Vendor Name	Purchase Total	Item Description	Staff
08/20/21	08/23/21	Home Depot	$908.41	Hand Tools Brandon	KW
08/16/21	08/23/21	David H. Paul	$699.00	Reverse Osmosis Specialist I Certification Brandon	KW
08/11/21	08/23/21	Amazon	$53.24	Display Cables SCADA	KW
08/11/21	08/23/21	Amazon	$176.90	Speakers & Cables SCADA	KW
08/02/21	08/23/21	CWEA	$106.00	CWEA Membership	KW
08/02/21	08/23/21	CWEA	$192.00	E&I4 Cert Kevin	KW
08/06/21	08/23/21	Valvoline	$108.54	Oil Change truck 37	JS
08/05/21	08/23/21	Grainger	$157.54	Plumbing parts RMWTP	JS
07/26/21	08/23/21	CWEA	$192.00	CWEA Membership	MP
08/18/21	08/23/21	zoom	$6.29	teleconferencing for Board & staff meetings: add 1 license	IP
08/16/21	08/23/21	adobe	$29.99	stock imagery for website/social media	IP
08/07/21	08/23/21	Vimeo Plus	$84.00	video production for social media	IP
08/02/21	08/23/21	Thinking2	$80.00	web site hosting	IP
07/31/21	08/23/21	zoom	$74.95	teleconferencing for Board & staff meetings	IP
08/17/21	08/23/21	Coastal Pipco	$84.63	Piping for CWRF	JK
08/05/21	08/23/21	Home Depot	$171.47	Floor covers for CWRF	JK
07/28/21	08/23/21	Harrington Plastics	$70.47	Tubbing for Sewer Lift 1A	JK
07/22/21	08/23/21	Home Depot	$16.59	Ant and Bug Spray for CWRF	JK
08/20/21	08/23/21	Red Wing	$273.46	Safety Boots	JN
08/20/21	08/23/21	Famcom	$174.82	Valve Keys / Sand clothe	JN
08/18/21	08/23/21	UPS Store	$68.21	Shipping Samples to Weck Labs	GM
08/18/21	08/23/21	Compliance Signs	$269.42	Signs for Recycled Water inspections	GM
08/18/21	08/23/21	Thomas Scientific	$89.55	Lab Supplies	GM
08/16/21	08/23/21	Vons	$6.42	Ice for transporting samples	GM
08/12/21	08/23/21	CWEA	$195.00	ECI Exam	GM
08/10/21	08/23/21	CVS	$15.00	Ice for transporting samples	GM
08/09/21	08/23/21	B and B Do It center	$15.19	Can of Lubricant and a Tape Measure	GM
08/04/21	08/23/21	Home depot	$288.00	Equipment for ground water monitoring	GM
08/04/21	08/23/21	Target	$74.58	Equipment for ground water monitoring	GM
08/02/21	08/23/21	Thomas Scientific	$93.00	Materials and Supplies	GM
07/29/21	08/23/21	Thomas Scientific	$32.78	Materials and Supplies	GM
07/26/21	08/23/21	Thomas Scientific	$298.95	Materials and Supplies	GM
07/22/21	08/23/21	Valvoline	$119.13	Oil Change for Truck 32	GM
07/26/21	08/23/21	NewEgg	$28.59	wireless keyboard/mouse combo for new PC	FS
07/26/21	08/23/21	NewEgg	$634.91	NUC barebones Kit for Alejandra	FS
07/26/21	08/23/21	Amazon	$321.68	RAM and Hard Drive for Alejandra's NUC	FS
07/28/21	08/23/21	Amazon	$288.82	2 monitors for Brandon R	FS
07/22/21	08/23/21	Central Communications	$401.25	After-Hours Call Center	JZ
08/17/21	08/23/21	The Home Depot	$92.19	Tables for Chad & Brian	BB
08/18/21	08/23/21	Amazon	$457.41	Garage door clickers & receiver module	BB
08/05/21	08/23/21	CWEA	$225.00	E/I 4 Application Fee	BB
08/05/21	08/23/21	CWEA	$192.00	Association Membership	BB
07/27/21	08/23/21	Red Wing Shoe Store	$268.07	Safety boots CJ	CC
08/17/21	08/23/21	C.P. Irrigation	$166.53	Pipe fittings	CC
08/20/21	08/23/21	Jiffy Lube	$150.45	Oil change/ New filter truck 6	CC
08/20/21	08/23/21	Grainger	$146.51	Mud Flaps/ Never Sieze truck 6	CC
08/19/21	08/23/21	Home Depot	$50.38	Hand Tools for truck 36	BR
08/19/21	08/23/21	Home Depot	$328.91	Hand Tools for truck 36	BR
08/20/21	08/23/21	O'Reilly Auto Parts	$5.35	Starter fluid for blower at RMWTP	BR
08/06/21	08/23/21	Costco	$32.74	Masks for front office	TS
08/06/21	08/23/21	Americas Tires	$1,108.68	Tires for Unit#1	TS
08/05/21	08/23/21	sparkling image	$56.99	monthly vehicle wash	TS
08/02/21	08/23/21	AutoZone	$8.61	turn signal bulb	TS
08/20/21	08/23/21	Newegg.com	$1,058.53	UPS - OMNOC	JW
08/19/21	08/23/21	Spectrum Cable News	$77.29	Cable TV News Service (2 Cable box feeds) monthly service fee	JW
08/11/21	08/23/21	Callfire.com	$99.00	online IVR - Delinquent Call Out (Monthly Service Fee)	JW
08/11/21	08/23/21	Newegg.com	$41.82	Wi-Fi Extender	JW
07/26/21	08/23/21	Spectrum Internet	$1,249.00	Spectrum Internet (200Mbps increased bandwidth)	JW
08/11/21	08/23/21	Coastal Pipco	$78.00	Parts for Vac Trailer/ seed and soil for CWRF	KK
08/09/21	08/23/21	Coastal Pipco	$318.50	RMWTP parts	KK
08/04/21	08/23/21	Grainger	$118.51	Lid Pullers	KK
08/03/21	08/23/21	Famcon	$364.65	Lid Pullers	KK
08/01/21	08/23/21	Backgrounds Online	$33.50	Background Check (Chris C.)	DA
07/29/21	08/23/21	Walmart	$150.12	Coffee Maker for office	DA
07/27/21	08/23/21	Signarama	$629.28	Plastic barriers for front lobby	DA
07/26/21	08/23/21	AWA	$28.00	AWA/CCWUC Training (Terry C.)	DA
08/18/21	08/23/21	Napa Auto Parts	$58.57	Truck wiper blades and fluid/ truck 23	CS
08/17/21	08/23/21	Amazon	-$293.90	Gate Closer Remote return/ credit	CS
08/07/21	08/23/21	Amazon	$169.40	Milwaukee 3/8 Ratchet set/ truck 23	CS
08/06/21	08/23/21	Amazon	$293.90	Gate Closer Remote purchase	CS
08/06/21	08/23/21	Amazon	$98.66	Milwaukee 1/4 Ratchet set/ truck 23	CS
08/04/21	08/23/21	The Home Depot	$184.61	Network hardware and rods	CS
07/30/21	08/23/21	Carmen Auto	$88.51	Propane for forklift	CS
08/19/21	08/23/21	Coastal Pipco	$77.38	Parts for SMP testing	CP
			$15,113.93		

Camrosa Water District

Accounts Payable Period:

9/02/2021-9/15/2021

Expense	Account Description	Amount
11100	Accounts Rec-Other	
15773	Deferred Outflows-UAL Prep.	
11700	Meter Inventory	
11900	Prepaid Insurance	
11905	Prepaid Maintenance Ag	
13000	Land	
13400	Construction in Progress	95034.99
20053	Current LTD Bond 2016	
20052	Current LTD Bond 2012	
20400	Contractor's Retention	-1500.00
20250	Non-Potable Water Purchases	
23001	Refunds Payable	5276.24
50110	Payroll FLSA Overtime-Retro	
50010	Water Purchases & SMP	1071732.36
50020	Pumping Power	65627.66
50100	Federal Tax 941 1st QTR	
50136	Required UAL Contribution	
50153	Social Security Tax	
50200	Utilities	8544.54
50210	Communications	2915.48
50220	Outside Contracts	65048.37
50230	Professional Services	14141.87
50240	Pipeline Repairs	12273.07
50250	Small Tool & Equipment	1933.53
50260	Materials & Supplies	11710.42
50270	Repair Parts & Equip Maint	23746.28
50280	Legal Services	1760.54
50290	Dues & Subscriptions	490.00
50300	Conference & Travel	81.24
50310	Safety & Training	1880.51
50330	Board Expenses	
50340	Bad Debt	
50350	Fees & Charges	3500.00
50360	Insurance Expense	
50500	Misc Expense	
50600	Fixed Assets	
50700	Interest Expense	
	TOTAL	**$1,384,197.10**

Agenda Item #2

Expense Approval Report

Camrosa Water District, CA

By Vendor Name

Payable Dates 9/2/2021 - 9/15/2021 Post Dates 9/2/2021 - 9/15/2021

Payment Num	Post Date	Vendor Name	Payable Number	Description (Item)	Account Name	Purchase Order N	Amount
36	09/10/2021	HATHAWAY, PERRETT,WEBSTER, POWERS & CHRISMAN	114314-GSA	GSA Legal Services	Legal services		1070.16
TOTAL VENDOR PAYMENTS-GSA							**$ 1,070.16**
Vendor: *CAM* - DEPOSIT ONLY-CAMROSA WTR							
3295	09/09/2021	DEPOSIT ONLY-CAMROSA WTR	9-9-21-AP2	Transfer to Disbursements Account	Transfer to disbursements-h		1320000
3296	09/09/2021	DEPOSIT ONLY-CAMROSA WTR	9-9-21-AP	Transfer to Disbursements Account	Transfer to disbursements-h		1070000
3297	09/09/2021	DEPOSIT ONLY-CAMROSA WTR	9-9-21-PR	Transfer to Disbursements Account	Transfer to disbursements-h		134000
					Vendor *CAM* - DEPOSIT ONLY-CAMROSA WTR Total:		**2524000**
57134	09/15/2021	ALEXANDER'S CONTRACT SERVICES, INC	103602	Meter Reading Month August 2021	Outsd contracts		1484.61
Vendor: ALL11 - ALL PEST AND REPAIR, INC.							
57135	09/15/2021	ALL PEST AND REPAIR, INC.	0024758	Outside Contracts - Pest Control VTA-1900	Outsd contracts		600
57135	09/15/2021	ALL PEST AND REPAIR, INC.	0024788	Outside Contracts - Pest Control VTA-7385	Outsd contracts		420
					Vendor ALL11 - ALL PEST AND REPAIR, INC. Total:		**1020**
57136	09/13/2021	ALLCABLE	4026955	Repair Parts - Office	Repair parts & equipment		207.58
57137	09/10/2021	BOUTWELL*FAY LLP	34062	Profit Share Legal Services	Legal services		140
Vendor: CAL03 - CALLEGUAS MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT							
868	09/13/2021	CALLEGUAS MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT	080421	Water Purchase-Potable	Water purchases-Potable		906805.08
868	09/13/2021	CALLEGUAS MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT	080421	Water Purchase-Fixed Charges	CMWD Fixed Charges		78026
868	09/13/2021	CALLEGUAS MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT	080421	Water Purchase-Non Potable	Water purchases Non-Potabl		69786.97
868	09/13/2021	CALLEGUAS MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT	SMP081421	SMP CMWD - SMP Pipeline Fee	SMP CWD-RMWTP		15253.31
868	09/13/2021	CALLEGUAS MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT	SMP081421	SMP CMWD - SMP Pipeline Fee	SMP CMWD		541
					Vendor CAL03 - CALLEGUAS MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT Total:		**1070412.36**
867	09/13/2021	CALLEGUAS MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT	2022-00000003	SMP CMWD - SMP Sampling Fee	SMP CWD-RMWTP		1320
57138	09/15/2021	Central Courier LLC	48685	Courier Service	Outsd contracts		409.09
57139	09/13/2021	CHRIS CHANG	00007051	Deposit Refund Act 7051 - 4916 Ladera Vista Dr	Refunds payable		40.33
57140	09/14/2021	CITY OF CAMARILLO	28797	Raise Valve Boxes and MH Covers	Outsd contracts	FY22-0090	38410
57141	09/14/2021	CITY OF THOUSAND OAKS	701-90121	Sewer Service Charges for Read Rd Tract	Outsd contracts		1078.2
57142	09/10/2021	CLIFTON LARSON ALLEN LLP	2995276	FY20-21 Audit Serv and Investment Agreed Upon Proc	Prof services	FY21-0261-R1	13460
57143	09/13/2021	COLLEEN MARTINEZ	00005024	Refund Overpayment on Act 5024 - 6944 Via Alba	Refunds payable		5056.13
57144	09/13/2021	COUNTY PROPERTY MGMNT	00003414	Closed Acct Overpayment Refund	Refunds payable		52.26
57145	09/14/2021	ELAP-CDHS	EA-RE-1221-2751	ELAP Accreditation Fees for Wastewater Lab #2751	Fees & charges		3500
Vendor: ENH01 - Enhanced Landscape Management, LLC							
57146	09/13/2021	Enhanced Landscape Management, LLC	70372	Landscaping Repair	Outsd contracts		85.75
57146	09/13/2021	Enhanced Landscape Management, LLC	70777	Landscaping	Construction in progress		1937
57146	09/13/2021	Enhanced Landscape Management, LLC	72111	Landscaping Repair	Outsd contracts		300
57146	09/13/2021	Enhanced Landscape Management, LLC	72114	Landscaping Office	Outsd contracts	FY22-0057	2971
57146	09/15/2021	Enhanced Landscape Management, LLC	72301	Landscaping Repair	Outsd contracts		582.5
					Vendor ENH01 - Enhanced Landscape Management, LLC Total:		**5876.25**
869	09/13/2021	ENTERPRISE FLEET SERV INC	FBN4274422	Vehicle Lease	Outsd contracts		7478.77
Vendor: FAM01 - FAMCON PIPE & SUPPLY, INC							
57147	09/14/2021	FAMCON PIPE & SUPPLY, INC	S100061580-001	CWRF Effluent Pipe Modification	Repair parts & equipment	FY22-0088	3196.59
57147	09/13/2021	FAMCON PIPE & SUPPLY, INC	S100061588-001	Materials & Supplies - Valve Boxes	Materials & supplies		888.03
57147	09/13/2021	FAMCON PIPE & SUPPLY, INC	S100062423-001	Materials & Supplies - AMS	Materials & supplies		965.25

					Vendor FAM01 - FAMCON PIPE & SUPPLY, INC Total:		**5049.87**
Vendor: FRU01 - FRUIT GROWERS LAB. INC.							
57148	09/15/2021	FRUIT GROWERS LAB. INC.	110872A	Outside Laboratory Work	Outsd contracts		885
57148	09/15/2021	FRUIT GROWERS LAB. INC.	111984A	Outside Lab Work	Outsd contracts		45
57148	09/14/2021	FRUIT GROWERS LAB. INC.	11385A	Outside Lab Work for RMWTP	Outside Contracts		54
					Vendor FRU01 - FRUIT GROWERS LAB. INC. Total:		**984**
57149	09/13/2021	GEIGER ENTERPRISES, INC.	21-1351	Materials & Supplies - Fuel Pond 1	Materials & supplies		379.41
57150	09/13/2021	HARRIS WATER COND. INC.	Sept 2021	Water Softener Penny Well	Outsd contracts		71.5
57151	09/10/2021	HATHAWAY, PERRETT,WEBSTER, POWERS & CHRISMAN	114319	Legal Services	Legal services		1620.54
57152	09/15/2021	HERC RENTALS INC.	32324511-001	Pump Rental CWRF SMP	Repair parts & equipment	FY22-0095	6435.13
57153	09/14/2021	INFOSEND, INC.	196976	Address Change Service for Mailing Bills	Outsd contracts		15
Vendor: J&H01 - J&H Engineering							
57154	09/14/2021	J&H Engineering	3734	Potholing at Conejo Wells for GAC	Construction in progress	FY22-0086	9537.38
57154	09/14/2021	J&H Engineering	3764	Leak Repair 1 1/2" service manifold.	Pipeline repairs	FY22-0087	7498.7
					Vendor J&H01 - J&H Engineering Total:		**17036.08**
57155	09/13/2021	JACOB WOLFE	00002171	Deposit Refund Act 2171 - 206 Camino El Rincon	Refunds payable		24.99
57156	09/13/2021	Janitek Cleaning Solutions-Allstate Cleaning, Inc.	42154A	Janitorial - Cleaning Service	Outsd contracts		1655.56
57157	09/13/2021	LIANG SHEN	00009686-2	Deposit Refund Act 9686 - 406 Nuez St	Refunds payable		102.53
Vendor: MKN01 - MICHAEL K. NUNLEY & ASSOCIATES, INC.							
57158	09/15/2021	MICHAEL K. NUNLEY & ASSOCIATES, INC.	9507	GAC Project Management	Construction in progress	FY21-0120-R1	9926.63
57158	09/15/2021	MICHAEL K. NUNLEY & ASSOCIATES, INC.	9508	Current Usage charges April 2016	Prof services	FY22-0071	681.87
					Vendor MKN01 - MICHAEL K. NUNLEY & ASSOCIATES, INC. Total:		**10608.5**
Vendor: MNS01 - MNS ENGINEERS, INC.							
57159	09/10/2021	MNS ENGINEERS, INC.	78535	Engineering Support services during construction	Construction in progress	FY21-0254-R1	2342.5
57159	09/10/2021	MNS ENGINEERS, INC.	78536	Out of Scope Work	Construction in progress	FY18-0055-R4	3910
					Vendor MNS01 - MNS ENGINEERS, INC. Total:		**6252.5**
Vendor: NOH01 - NOHO CONSTRUCTORS							
57160	09/15/2021	NOHO CONSTRUCTORS	Pymt 3	CWRF - Diesel Fuel Tank Installation	Construction in progress	FY21-0220-R1	30000
57160	09/15/2021	NOHO CONSTRUCTORS	Pymt-3 Retention	Retention Payment 3	Contractor's retention		-1500
					Vendor NOH01 - NOHO CONSTRUCTORS Total:		**28500**
57161	09/13/2021	NORTHSTAR CHEMICAL	205208	Materials Chemicals - Woodcreek	Materials & supplies		2407.35
57162	09/10/2021	OAKRIDGE GEOSCIENCE, INC.	047-008-02	Geotechnial support services during construction	Construction in progress	FY21-0255-R1	13812.5
57163	09/15/2021	OCCU-MED, LTD.	0921711oa	New Hire Medical Exam	Outsd contracts		343.5
Vendor: PRO05 - PROVOST & PRITCHARD ENGINEERING GROUP INC.							
57164	09/15/2021	PROVOST & PRITCHARD ENGINEERING GROUP INC.	87240	GAC CEQA	Construction in progress	FY21-0176-R1	2000.9
57164	09/15/2021	PROVOST & PRITCHARD ENGINEERING GROUP INC.	87240-1	GAC Engineering	Construction in progress	FY20-0326-R2	10960.93
					Vendor PRO05 - PROVOST & PRITCHARD ENGINEERING GROUP INC. Total:		**12961.83**
57165	09/14/2021	QUADIENT LEASING USA, INC.	N9036637	Postage Meter Equipmt Rental for Period Oct-Jan22	Materials & supplies		371.45

Vendor: ROY03 - ROYAL INDUSTRIAL SOLUTIONS							
57166	09/14/2021	ROYAL INDUSTRIAL SOLUTIONS	9009-1005681	SL RR SCADA Equipment	Construction in progress	FY22-0083	1218.04
57166	09/14/2021	ROYAL INDUSTRIAL SOLUTIONS	9009-1007282	SL RR SCADA Equipment	Construction in progress	FY22-0083	651.76
57166	09/14/2021	ROYAL INDUSTRIAL SOLUTIONS	9009-1008535	SL RR SCADA Equipment	Construction in progress	FY22-0083	288.72
57166	09/13/2021	ROYAL INDUSTRIAL SOLUTIONS	9009-1008793	Repair Parts - CWRF Radio	Repair parts & equipment		231.15
57166	09/13/2021	ROYAL INDUSTRIAL SOLUTIONS	9009-1008947	Repair Parts - CWRF Radio	Repair parts & equipment		119.1
57166	09/14/2021	ROYAL INDUSTRIAL SOLUTIONS	9009-1009939	SL RR SCADA Equipment	Construction in progress	FY22-0083	283.53
57166	09/14/2021	ROYAL INDUSTRIAL SOLUTIONS	9009-1010468	SL RR SCADA Equipment	Construction in progress	FY22-0083	628.51
57166	09/13/2021	ROYAL INDUSTRIAL SOLUTIONS	9009-1010490	Repair Parts - CSUCI Pump Station Motor	Repair parts & equipment		182.34
57166	09/14/2021	ROYAL INDUSTRIAL SOLUTIONS	9009-1010563	SL RR SCADA Equipment	Construction in progress	FY22-0083	101.6
57166	09/14/2021	ROYAL INDUSTRIAL SOLUTIONS	9009-1010816	SL RR SCADA Equipment	Construction in progress	FY22-0083	674.9
					Vendor ROY03 - ROYAL INDUSTRIAL SOLUTIONS Total:		**4379.65**
57167	09/13/2021	SALINAS & SONS ROOTER INC	00-12057	Sewer Cleaning - Stacy Ln	Outsd contracts		695
Vendor: SCE01 - SOUTHERN CALIF. EDISON							
872	09/15/2021	SOUTHERN CALIF. EDISON	August 2021	Current Monthly Charges August 2021	Utilities		8544.54
872	09/15/2021	SOUTHERN CALIF. EDISON	August 2021	Current Monthly Charges August 2021	Pumping Power-RMWTP		14957.99
872	09/15/2021	SOUTHERN CALIF. EDISON	August 2021	Current Monthly Charges August 2021	Pumping power		50669.67
					Vendor SCE01 - SOUTHERN CALIF. EDISON Total:		**74172.2**
Vendor: SCF01 - SOUTHERN COUNTIES OIL							
57168	09/13/2021	SOUTHERN COUNTIES OIL	1946504IN	Materials & Supplies - Fuel	Materials & supplies		1508.69
57168	09/13/2021	SOUTHERN COUNTIES OIL	1949336IN	Materials & Supplies - Fuel Pond 1	Materials & supplies		153.72
57168	09/13/2021	SOUTHERN COUNTIES OIL	1952112IN	Material & Supplies - Fuel	Materials & supplies		1386.87
					Vendor SCF01 - SOUTHERN COUNTIES OIL Total:		**3049.28**
57169	09/14/2021	SPARKLETTS	4667386-090521	Distilled Bottled Water	Outsd contracts		61.9
57170	09/14/2021	THERMO FISHER SCIENTIFIC (ASHVILLE) LLC	79977267	Repair Parts for the IC	Repair parts & equipment		420.13
Vendor: TOT03 - TOTAL BARRICADE SERVICE INC							
57171	09/15/2021	TOTAL BARRICADE SERVICE INC	53881	Raise Valve Stackings - Manholes Traffic Control	Outsd contracts	FY22-0093	1006
57171	09/15/2021	TOTAL BARRICADE SERVICE INC	53882	Raise Valve Stackings - Manholes Traffic Control	Outsd contracts	FY22-0093	1070
57171	09/15/2021	TOTAL BARRICADE SERVICE INC	53883	Raise Valve Stackings - Manholes Traffic Control	Outsd contracts	FY22-0093	1600
57171	09/15/2021	TOTAL BARRICADE SERVICE INC	53884	Raise Valve Stackings - Manholes Traffic Control	Outsd contracts	FY22-0093	1600
					Vendor TOT03 - TOTAL BARRICADE SERVICE INC Total:		**5276**
57172	09/14/2021	TRAVIS AGRICULTURAL, INC	21723F	EQ ponds relocate network and tower	Construction in progress	FY22-0085	6949.3
57173	09/14/2021	TURF CONSTRUCTION, INC.	14272	Leak Repair 1" Service	Pipeline repairs	FY22-0084	4774.37
873	09/15/2021	U.S. BANK CORPORATE	21-Aug	Credit Card Purchases	Credit Card Payment		15113.93
Vendor: USA01 - USA BLUE BOOK							
57175	09/14/2021	USA BLUE BOOK	715925	Repair Parts RMWTP A3-SNEE-T	Repair Parts & Equipment-RI		827.8
57175	09/14/2021	USA BLUE BOOK	717385	Materials & Supplies	Materials & supplies		358.16
57175	09/14/2021	USA BLUE BOOK	720214	Repair Parts- RMWTP - A3-SNGG-R	Repair Parts & Equipment-RI		964.48
57175	09/15/2021	USA BLUE BOOK	724688	Materials & Supplies for the Lab	Materials & supplies		71.01
					Vendor USA01 - USA BLUE BOOK Total:		**2221.45**
57176	09/15/2021	VERIZON BUSINESS, INC	71930061	VOIP - T1 (Verizon)	Communications		1265.23
Vendor: WWG01 - W W GRAINGER, INC.							
57177	09/14/2021	W W GRAINGER, INC.	9046215209	Repair Parts RMWTP	Repair Parts & Equipment-RI		-514.1
57177	09/14/2021	W W GRAINGER, INC.	9047781910	Repair Parts RMWTP	Repair Parts & Equipment-RI		717.64
					Vendor WWG01 - W W GRAINGER, INC. Total:		**203.54**
Vendor: WAL04 - WALTON MOTORS & CONTROLS, INC							
57178	09/14/2021	WALTON MOTORS & CONTROLS, INC	42831	Pump Repair SL1A	Construction in progress		840
57178	09/14/2021	WALTON MOTORS & CONTROLS, INC	42832	Motor Repair SL2A	Repair parts & equipment	FY22-0078	1520.7
57178	09/15/2021	WALTON MOTORS & CONTROLS, INC	42863	Motor Repair CSUCI PS	Repair parts & equipment	FY22-0077	4078.81
					Vendor WAL04 - WALTON MOTORS & CONTROLS, INC Total:		**6439.51**
57179	09/10/2021	WATER RESOURCE ENGINEERING ASSOC	3325-14	Lynwood Sewer	Construction in progress		597.79

TOTAL VENDOR PAYMENTS-CAMROSA **$ 1,384,197.10**

865	09/02/2021	ACWA/JPIA	8-21 PR ME	Health, Dental & Vision Premium	Medica, Dental, Vision ins.	45987.06
Vendor: PER05 - CAL PERS 457 PLAN						
DFT0003534	09/09/2021	CAL PERS 457 PLAN	INV0010491	Deferred Compensation	Deferred comp - ee paid	50
DFT0003535	09/09/2021	CAL PERS 457 PLAN	INV0010492	Deferred Compensation	Deferred comp - ee paid	3078
					Vendor PER05 - CAL PERS 457 PLAN Total:	**3128**
DFT0003550	09/09/2021	EMPLOYMENT DEVELOP. DEPT.	INV0010509	Payroll-SIT	P/R-sit	5141.84
Vendor: HEA02 - HealthEquity						
DFT0003538	09/09/2021	HealthEquity	INV0010496	HSA-Employee Contribution	HSA Contributions Payable	480.84
DFT0003539	09/09/2021	HealthEquity	INV0010497	HSA Contributions	HSA Contributions Payable	250
					Vendor HEA02 - HealthEquity Total:	**730.84**
871	09/09/2021	LINCOLN FINANCIAL GROUP	INV0010493	Deferred Compensation	Deferred comp - ee paid	2212.28
870	09/09/2021	LINCOLN FINANCIAL GROUP	INV0010505	Profit Share Contribution	Profit share contributions	2600.98
DFT0003536	09/09/2021	PUBLIC EMPLOYEES	INV0010494	PERS-Classic Employee Portion	P/R-state ret.	17286.88
Vendor: UNI10 - UNITED STATES TREASURY						
DFT0003547	09/09/2021	UNITED STATES TREASURY	INV0010506	FIT	P/R-fit	13217.37
DFT0003548	09/09/2021	UNITED STATES TREASURY	INV0010507	Payroll-Social Security Tax	P/R - ee social security	53.56
DFT0003549	09/09/2021	UNITED STATES TREASURY	INV0010508	Payroll- Medicare Tax	P/R - ee medicare	3161.06
					Vendor UNI10 - UNITED STATES TREASURY Total:	**16431.99**
57174	09/09/2021	UNITED WAY OF VENTURA CO.	INV0010490	Charity-United Way	P/R-charity	20
866	09/02/2021	UNUM LIFE INSURANCE	8-21 ME	Short and Long Term Disability premiums	Short and Long term dis. hun	1255

TOTAL PAYROLL VENDOR PAYMENTS-CAMROSA **$ 94,794.87**

CAMROSA WATER DISTRICT
BUILDING WATER SELF-RELIANCE

Board Memorandum

September 23, 2021

To: Board of Directors

From: Ian Prichard, Assistant General Manager

Subject: CEQA Documentation for the Conejo Wellfield GAC Treatment Plant

Objective: Address the environmental effects of the Conejo Wellfield Granular Activated Carbon (GAC) Treatment Plant.

Action Required: Set a public hearing for October 14, 2021, to consider adopting the attached (draft) Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration and the included Mitigation and Monitoring Reporting Program for the Conejo Wellfield GAC Treatment Plant.

Discussion: Pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), an Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) has been prepared, describing the degree of potential environmental impacts of the proposed project. The District has assessed the potential environmental impacts of this proposed project and has determined that they will be less than significant with mitigation. The required mitigation is described in chapter four of the IS/MND, the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program.

The Notice of Intent was published in the Ventura County *Star* on August 12, 2021 and copies of the IS/MND were available for public review on the District's website and at the District office. The Notice of Intent was filed with the County of Ventura and the State Clearinghouse. The public review period ran from August 12, 2021 through September 13, 2021. One written comment was received, from the Ventura County Air Pollution Control District. The VCAPCD's comment was received outside the comment period and does not constitute anything significant or require additional mitigation measures not already described in the IS/MND, but we appreciate the VCAPCD's interest and have responded to and addressed the comments (see attached).

The Notice of Intent stated that the public hearing would be held on September 23, 2021 but staff recommends moving the date to October 14, 2021 in order to agendize the setting of the public hearing by the Board. This action and its subsequent notice in the *Star* will serve as adequate notice to change the date set in the Notice of Intent to align with the Board-established public hearing date of October 14, 2021.

CAMROSA WATER DISTRICT

NOTICE OF INTENT TO ADOPT A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION FOR THE CONEJO WELLFIELD GRANULAR ACTIVATED CARBON WATER TREATMENT PLANT PROJECT

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Camrosa Water District (District) plans to adopt a mitigated negative declaration for the Conejo Wellfield Granular Activated Carbon Water Treatment Plant Project (Project). The public hearing will be held by the District's Board of Directors on Thursday, September 23, 2021, at 5:00 pm, at the District Office, 7385 Santa Rosa Road, Camarillo, 93012. The public can only participate via the web. To participate, use the Zoom link https://us02web.zoom.us/j/9235309144 via your computer, tablet, or smartphone. Download and install the ZOOM app before logging on. To make a comment, log in via the app so we can identify you. To listen in via phone, call (669) 900-6833; when prompted, enter the meeting ID: 923 530 9144.

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

In 2018, the State Water Board implemented a new maximum contaminant limit (MCL) for 1,2,3–Trichlorpropane (TCP), a synthetic organic compound that was an impurity in certain soil fumigants used in agriculture, of 5 ppt. Upon testing, it was discovered above the MCL in three of the four wellfield wells, which were promptly removed from service. The fourth well was taken offline in early 2020. The Project would construct a granular activated carbon (GAC) treatment plant to treat for the TCP. The plant is expected to be completed in 2022. The wellfield will remain off until that time.

The District has decided to move forward with the treatment Project and the proposed new facilities would occupy approximately 2.5 acres. Specific Project components include: Three pairs of GAC vessels (six total); Backwash equalization tank; Treated water storage tank; Well pump replacements; Fixed standby generator; Chemical feed systems; pipeline and electrical conduit; Piping, fittings, valves, and associated infrastructure; Backwash pumps; Chain link fence; and Overall site improvements.

Pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), an Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration has been prepared, describing the degree of potential environmental impacts of the proposed project. The District has assessed the potential environmental impacts of this proposed project and has determined that they will be less than significant with mitigation.

Copies of the Initial Study and proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration are on file and available for public review on the District's website https://www.camrosa.com/ and at the District Office, 7385 Santa Rosa Road, Camarillo, 93012. The public review period during which the District will receive comments on the proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration will begin on August 12, 2021, and end on September 13, 2021. Comments should be in writing, if possible, and addressed to Dena Giacomini at Provost & Pritchard, 1800 30th Street, Bakersfield, CA 93301, or at dgiacomini@ppeng.com.

Text of Ad: 08/06/2021

CAMROSA WATER DISTRICT

NOTICE OF INTENT TO ADOPT A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION FOR THE CONEJO WELLFIELD GRANULAR ACTIVATED CARBON WATER TREATMENT PLANT PROJECT

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Pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), an Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration has been prepared, describing the degree of potential environmental impacts of the proposed project. The District has assessed the potential environmental impacts of this proposed project and has determined that they will be less than significant with mitigation.

Copies of the Initial Study and proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration are on file and available for public review on the District's website https://www.camrosa.com/ and at the District Office, 7385 Santa Rosa Road, Camarillo, 93012. The public review period during which the District will receive comments on the proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration will begin on August 12, 2021, and end on September 13, 2021. Comments should be in writing, if possible, and addressed to Dena Giacomini at Provost & Pritchard, 1800 30th Street, Bakersfield, CA 93301, or at dgiacomini@ppeng.com.

Publish: August 12, 2021
AD#4857800

CAMROSA WATER DISTRICT
7385 SANTA ROSA ROAD
CAMARILLO, CALIFORNIA 93012

RESPONSE TO PUBLIC COMMENTS

Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (State Clearinghouse Number 2021080219)

September 2021

Prepared by:

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

2958-20-002

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The Notice of Intent to adopt an IS/MND was circulated for public review from August 12, 2021, through September 13, 2021. One (1) comment letter was received from the Ventura County Air Pollution Control District (VCAPCD). This letter was received outside of the official comment period and received on September 14, 2021, at 12:45 pm by Nicole Collazo from the Ventura County Air Pollution Control District.

The following document contains responses to comments for the Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND), dated August 2021, prepared for the Conejo Wellfield Granular Activated Carbon Water Treatment Plant Project.

Updates in response to the comments received did not result in significant changes to the IS/MND, no new unavoidable significant impacts were identified, nor did the new language result in any additional mitigation measures. Accordingly, pursuant to CEQA Guidelines § 15073.5, recirculation of the IS/MND is not required.

LETTER A
Ventura County Air Pollution Control District (VCAPCD)
(September 14, 2021)

TO: Dena Giacomini, Provost & Pritchard
DATE: September 14, 2021
FROM: Nicole Collazo, Air Quality Specialist, Planning Division
SUBJECT: NOI to adopt a MND for the Conejo Wellfield Granular Activated Carbon Water Treatment Plant Project

Comment A-1

Air Pollution Control District (APCD) staff have reviewed the subject Notice of Intent (NOI) and draft Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) for the project referenced above, which is to move forward with a drinking water treatment facility that would occupy approximately 2.5 acres. Specific Project components include: Three pairs of GAC vessels (six total), backwash equalization tank, treated water storage tank, well pump replacements, fixed standby generator, chemical feed systems, pipeline and electrical conduit, piping, fittings, valves, and associated infrastructure, backwash pumps, chain link fence, and overall site improvements. The Lead Agency for the project is the Camrosa Water District. APCD as a Commenting and potential Responsible Agency has the following comments about the draft MND as it pertains to air quality and greenhouse gas environmental impact sections.

Response A-1

Comment noted. This comment provides an introduction to the comment letter and does not address the adequacy or completeness of the Draft MND; does not raise environmental issues; and does not request the incorporation of additional information relevant to environmental issues. Such comments do not require a response, pursuant to Section 15088(a) of the State CEQA Guidelines. No further response is necessary.

Comment A-2

Page 3-13. Table 3-7 Long Term Operational Emissions indicates only project emissions generated for area sources (0.00 lbs./day for ROG and NOx). The discussion in Section 3.4.2.2 states that mobile and energy sources will also have emissions generated from "site electrical usage, maintenance, and motor vehicles (operations and maintenance crew) usage" and "source emissions would be from things on the site that require additional power". Please clarify if the emissions in Table 3-7 were rounded and thus, smaller than 0.00 lbs./day or the emissions modeling report does not include the increase in mobile and energy emissions as discussed.

Response A-2

The original circulated IS/MND did not provide a detailed analysis of carbon and chemical deliveries and impacts associated with the maintenance operations of the generator. Therefore, a new analysis was performed using CalEEMod version 2020.4.0, which included the delivery of carbon and other chemicals necessary for the operation of the Project, as well as maintenance operation of the proposed generator. The new analysis includes the above activities and still does not exceed VCAPCD emission thresholds. Updates to Table 3-7 will be added and the updated CalEEMod will be attached to the updated IS/MND.

As the project proposes modifications to the existing facility, including the replacement of motors that are more energy efficient, it is assumed that energy savings associated with the replacement of pump motors would exceed any energy consumption necessary for the operation of an emergency generator's block heater.

As the re-analysis of project emissions does not identify a new, avoidable significant impact, the revision is not substantial and pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15073.5 the Mitigated Negative Declaration does not need to be recirculated.

Comment A-3

In addition, Appendix A does not include the CalEEMod emissions modeling report for the air quality criteria pollutants ROG and NOx, only the annual emissions report for GHGs. Table 3-7 indicates VCAPCD thresholds for PM10 and PM2.5 are 15 lbs./day. APCD would like to note we do not have adopted numerical thresholds for these pollutants for CEQA evaluations.

Response A-3

Table 3-7 was modified to reflect this information and now reflects that VCAPCD has not established numerical significance thresholds for PM10 nor PM2.5.

Comment A-4

Table 3-17 reflects the CalEEMod modeling report found in Appendix A. The emissions report does not include any energy or mobile source input parameters that would result from additional chemical and carbon deliveries (Project Description, Page 2-4), emissions from the proposed fixed standby generator (which will require an APCD Permit to Operate if diesel-powered and over 50 HP and can be calculated in CalEEMod), and energy emissions discussed in the Air Quality section on the draft MND's Page 3-13. Please clarify this discrepancy.

Response A-4

See Response A-2. Permits to Operate were discussed in Section 2.1.10 Other Public Agencies Whose Approval May Be Required of the IS/MND.

Comment A-5

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the project's MND. You may reach me at nicole@vcapcd.,org should you have any questions.

Response A-5

Comment noted. This comment provides a closing to the comment letter and does not question the adequacy of the analysis included in the Draft MND. No further response is required.

Attachment A – Comment Letter from Ventura County Air Pollution Control District

Ventura County
Air Pollution
Control District

669 County Square Dr
Ventura, California 93003

tel 805/645-1400
fax 805/645-1444
www.vcapcd.org

Dr. Laki Tisopulos, P.E.
Air Pollution Control Officer

VENTURA COUNTY
AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT
Memorandum

TO: Dena Giacomini, Provost & Pritchard

DATE: September 14, 2021

FROM: Nicole Collazo, Air Quality Specialist, Planning Division

SUBJECT: NOI to adopt a MND for the Conejo Wellfield Granular Activated Carbon Water Treatment Plant Project

Air Pollution Control District (APCD) staff have reviewed the subject Notice of Intent (NOI) and draft Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) for the project referenced above, which is to move forward with a drinking water treatment facility that would occupy approximately 2.5 acres. Specific Project components include: Three pairs of GAC vessels (six total), backwash equalization tank, treated water storage tank, well pump replacements, fixed standby generator, chemical feed systems, pipeline and electrical conduit, piping, fittings, valves, and associated infrastructure, backwash pumps, chain link fence, and overall site improvements. The Lead Agency for the project is the Camrosa Water District. APCD as a Commenting and potential Responsible Agency has the following comments about the draft MND as it pertains to air quality and greenhouse gas environmental impact sections.

GENERAL COMMENTS

Air Quality Section

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In addition, Appendix A does not include the CalEEMod emissions modeling report for the air quality criteria pollutants ROG and NOx, only the annual emissions report for GHGs.

Table 3-7 indicates VCAPCD thresholds for PM10 and PM2.5 are 15 lbs./day. APCD would like to note we do not have adopted numerical thresholds for these pollutants for CEQA evaluations.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions Section

Table 3-17 reflects the CalEEMod modeling report found in Appendix A. The emissions report does not include any energy or mobile source input parameters that would result from additional chemical and carbon deliveries (Project Description, Page 2-4), emissions from the proposed fixed standby generator (which will require an APCD Permit to Operate if diesel-powered and over 50 HP and can be calculated in CalEEMod), and energy emissions discussed in the Air Quality section on the draft MND's Page 3-13. Please clarify this discrepancy.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the project's MND. You may reach me at nicole@vcapcd.,org should you have any questions.

Attachment B – Updated CalEEMod Report Version 2020.4.0

ATTACHMENT B OMITTED FROM BOARD PACKET
AVAILABLE ON WWW.CAMROSA.COM

Camrosa Water District

Conejo Wellfield Granular Activated Carbon Water Treatment Plant Project

Draft Initial Study / Mitigated Negative Declaration

SCH No. 2021080219

August 2021

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

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

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

Report Prepared for:

Camrosa Water District

7385 Santa Rosa Road
Camarillo, California 93012

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

Report Prepared by:

Provost & Pritchard Consulting Group

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

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

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

AB	Assembly Bill
APE	Area of Potential Effect
CAAQS	California Ambient Air Quality Standards
CARB	California Air Resources Board
Cal Fire	California Department of Forestry and Fire
CalEEMod	California Emissions Estimator Modeling (software)
CBC	California Building Code
CCAA	California Clean Air Act
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CDFW	California Fish and Wildlife
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
CH_4	Methane
CIHR	California Inventory of Historic Resources
CNEL	Community Noise Equivalent Level
CNDDB	California Natural Diversity Database
CNPS	California Native Plant Society
CO	Carbon monoxide
CO_2	Carbon dioxide
$CO_{2}e$	carbon dioxide-equivalents
County	Ventura County
CPA	Clean Power Alliance
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
CUPA	Certified Unified Program Agency
CWHR	California Wildlife Habitat Relationships
dBA	A-weighted decibels
DDW	Division of Drinking Water
District	Camrosa Water District
DOC	(California) Department of Conservation
DOD	Department of Defense
DTSC	(California) Department of Toxic Substances Control
DWR	Department of Water Resources
EIR	Environmental Impact Report

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

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

Chapter 1 Introduction

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

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

1.1 Regulatory Information

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

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

b. The IS identified potentially significant effects, but:

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

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

1.2 Document Format

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

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

Chapter 2 Project Description

2.1 Project Background and Objectives

2.1.1 Project Title

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

2.1.2 Lead Agency Name and Address

Camrosa Water District
7385 Santa Rosa Road
Camarillo, California 93012

2.1.3 Contact Person and Phone Number

Lead Agency Contact

Ian Prichard
Assistant General Manager
(805) 388-0226

CEQA Consultant

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

2.1.4 Project Location

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

2.1.5 Latitude and Longitude

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

2.1.6 General Plan Designation

Table 2-1. General Plan Designation

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

2.1.7 Zoning

Table 2-2. County Zone District

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

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

2.1.8 Description of Project

2.1.8.1 Project Background and Purpose

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

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

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

2.1.8.2 Project Description

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.1.8.3 Construction and Schedule

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

2.1.8.4 Equipment

Construction equipment would include the following:

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

2.1.8.5 Operation and Maintenance

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

2.1.9 Site and Surrounding Land Uses and Setting

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

2.1.10 Other Public Agencies Whose Approval May Be Required

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

2.1.11 Consultation with California Native American Tribes

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

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

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

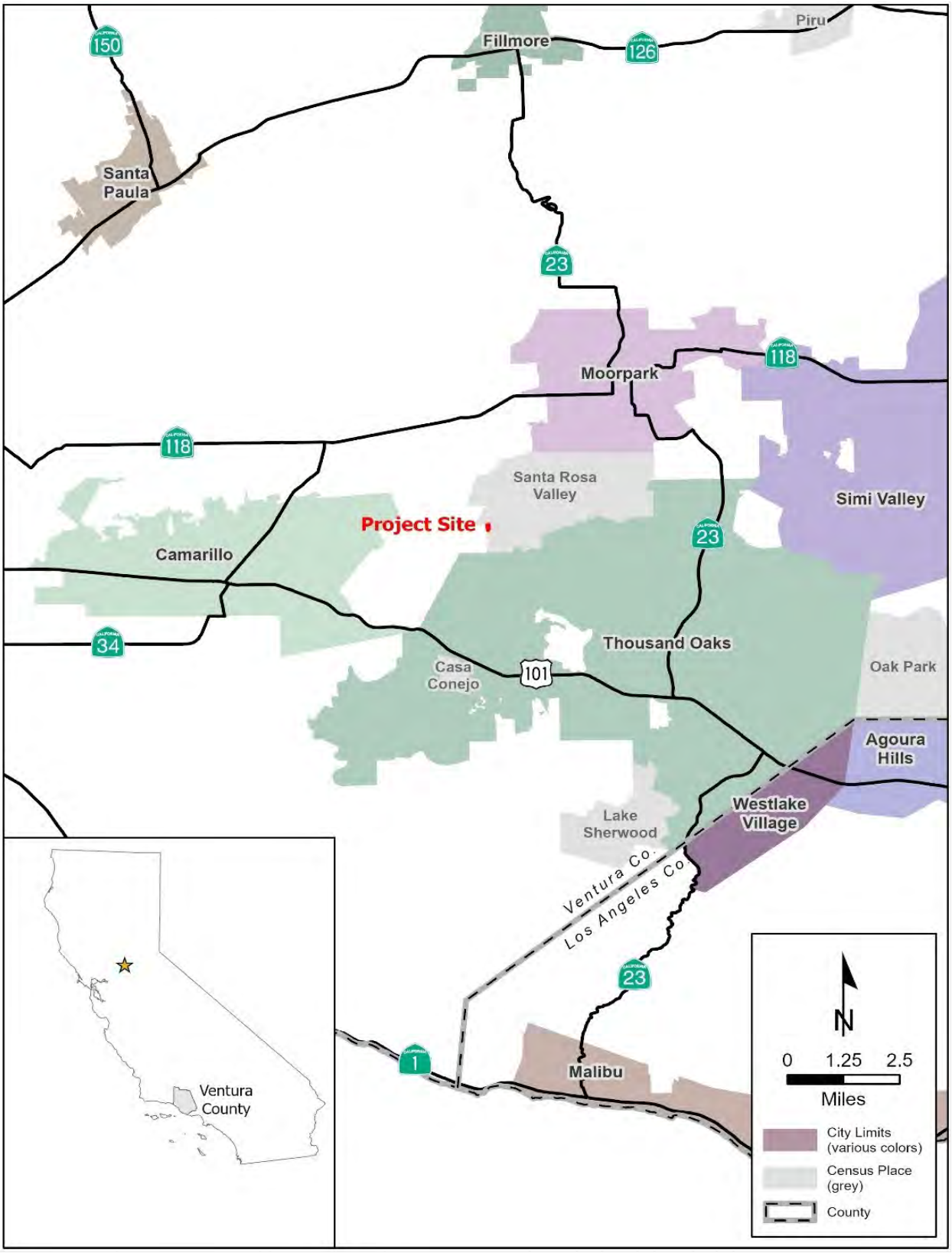


Figure 2-1. Regional Location

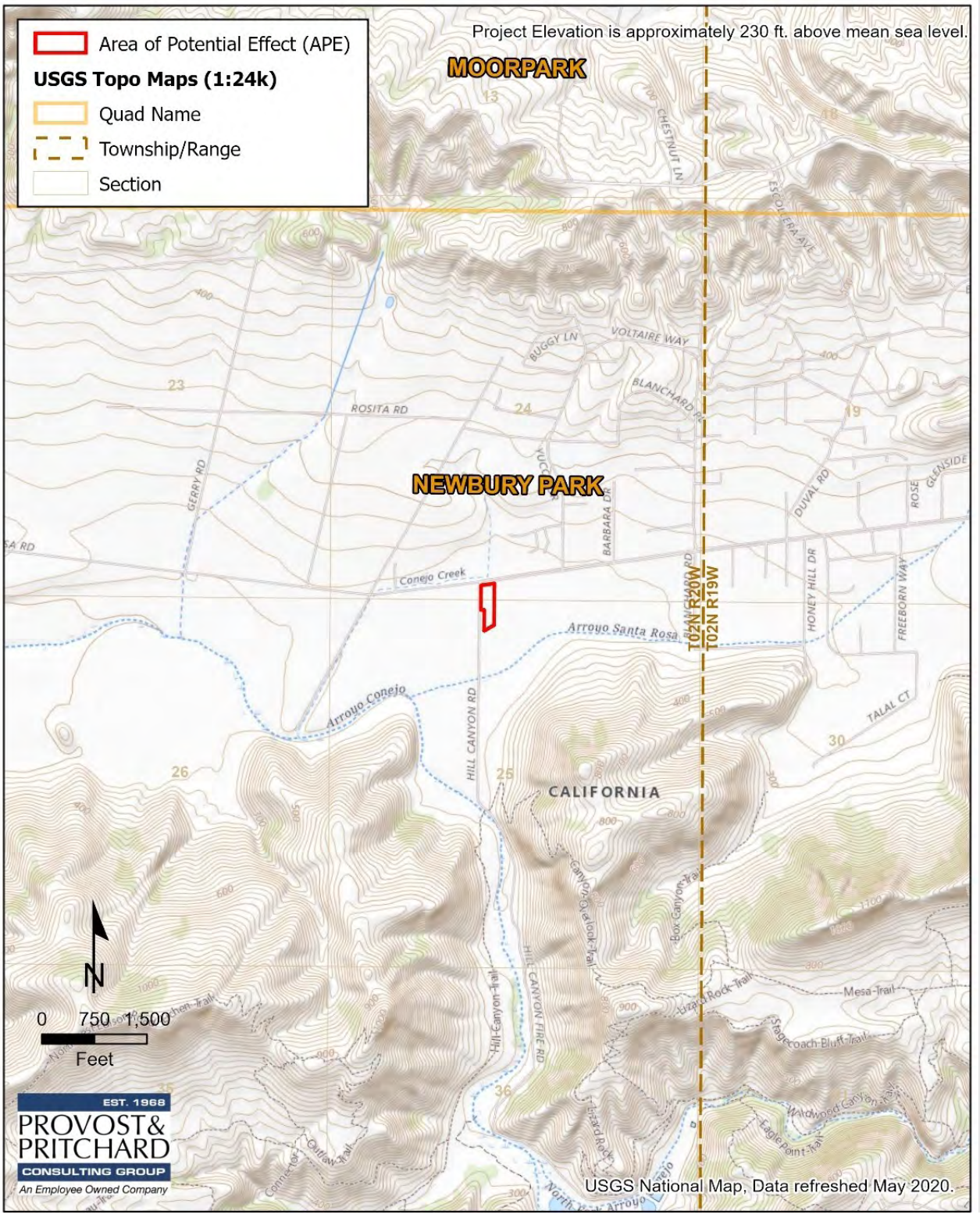


Figure 2-2. Topographic Quadrangle Map

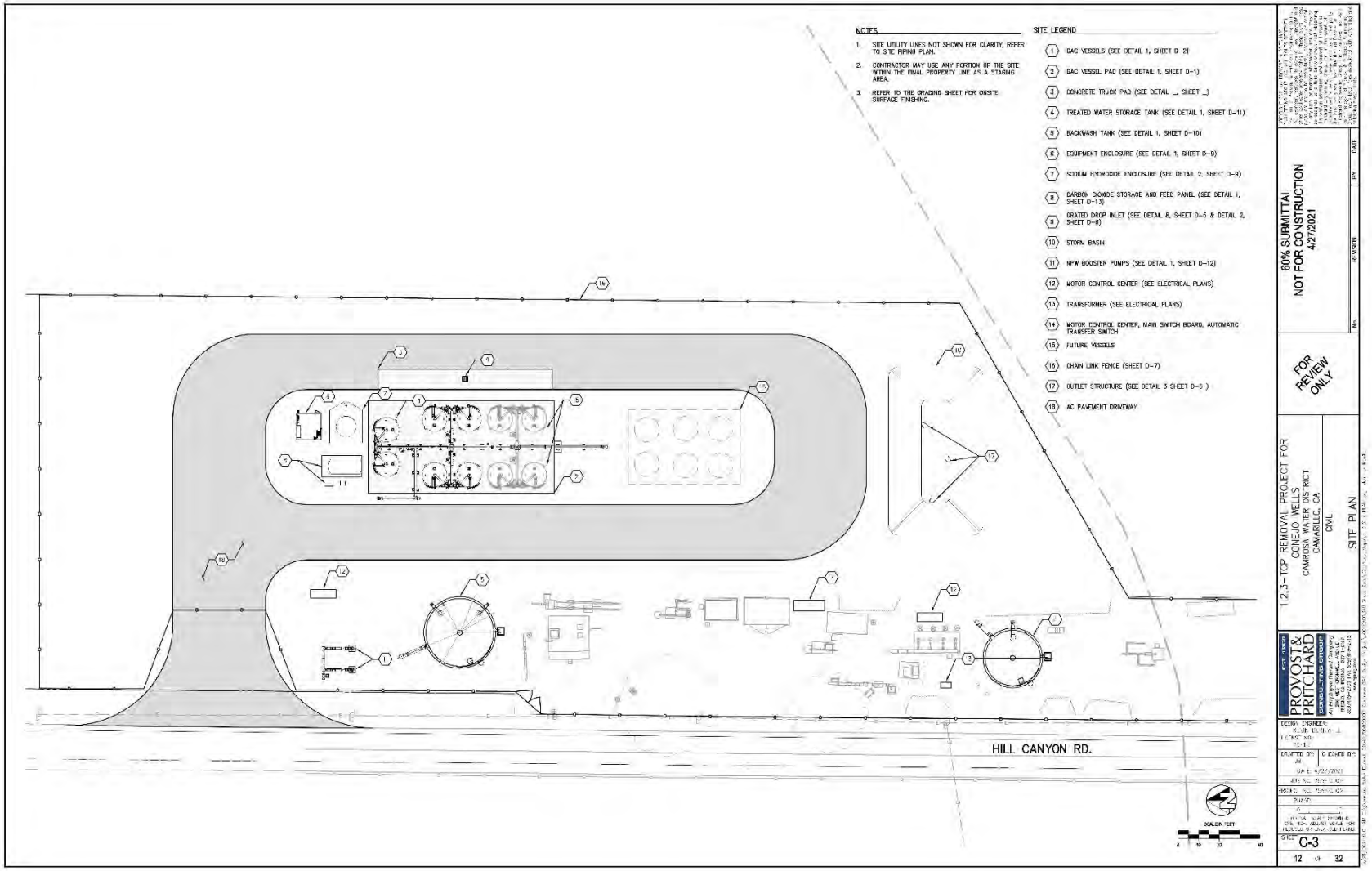


Figure 2-3. Site Plan Map

Chapter 3 Impact Analysis

3.1 Environmental Factors Potentially Affected

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.2 Aesthetics

Table 3-1. Aesthetics Impacts

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

3.2.1 Environmental Setting and Baseline Conditions

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

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

3.2.2 Thresholds of Significance

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.2.3 Impact Assessment

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

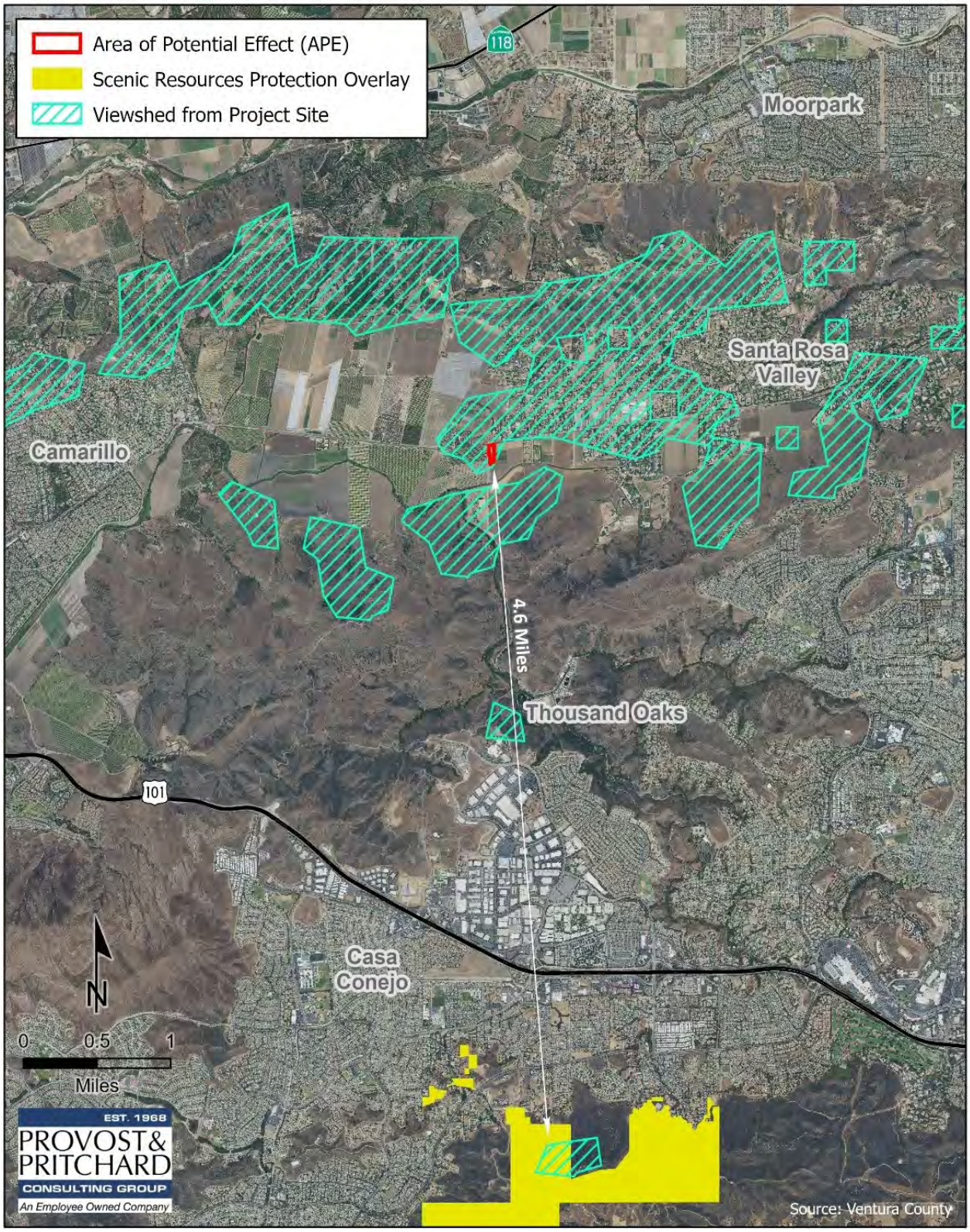


Figure 3-1. Viewshed Map

Figure 3-2. Scenic Vista Viewpoint

3.3 Agriculture and Forestry Resources

Table 3-2. Agriculture and Forest Impacts

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

3.3.1 Environmental Setting and Baseline Conditions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.3.2 Thresholds of Significance

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

Table 3-3. Thresholds for Agricultural Soils Lost

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.3.3 Impact Assessment

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Figure 3-3. Farmland Designation Map

3.4 Air Quality

Table 3-4. Air Quality Impacts

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

3.4.1 Environmental Setting and Baseline Conditions

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

3.4.1.1 Regulatory Attainment Designations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.4.2 Thresholds of Significance

Conclusions in this Air Quality Impact Assessment rely on model calculations (CalEEMod version 2020.4.0) (**Appendix A**). The sections below detail these conclusions and recommendations and utilize its conclusions in the impact determinations.

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

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

3.4.2.1 Short-Term Construction-Generated Emissions

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

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

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

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

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

Year	Daily Emissions (Pounds/Day)				
	ROG	NO_X	CO	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$
2021	1.5844	18.3161	11.0884	1.5205	0.7507
2022	3.2730	17.0167	16.4121	4.0579	2.2586
Maximum Emissions:	3.2730	18.3161	16.4121	4.0579	2.2586
VCAPCD Significance Thresholds:	*25*	*25*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*
Exceed VCAPCD Thresholds?	*No*	*No*	*No*	*No*	*No*

3.4.2.2 Long-Term - Operational Emissions

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

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

Source	Daily Emissions (Pounds/Day)				
	ROG	NO_X	CO	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$
Area	0.00	0.00	<0.01	0.00	0.00
Energy:	0.00	*0.00*	*0.00*	0.00	0.00
Chemical Deliveries	<0.01	*0.01*	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Carbon Deliveries	0.00	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Generator Maintenance	0.14	0.38	0.35	0.02	0.02
Highest Operational Emissions Any Year	0.14	0.39	0.35	0.02	0.02
VCAPCD Significance Thresholds:	*25*	*25*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*
Exceed VCAPCD Thresholds?	*No*	*No*	*No*	*No*	*No*

Generator emissions are amortized to a daily emission amount.

3.4.3 Impact Assessment

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

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

forecasts in the most recently adopted AQMP. Construction and operation of the Project would not conflict with or obstruct the implementation of the VCAPCD AQMP. Therefore, the Project would have no impact to the implementation of applicable air quality plans.

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

Less than Significant Impact. The Project would generate short-term emissions associated with construction. Long-term emissions would consist of a negligible amount of power usage from the new booster pumps and approximately 14 additional traffic trips per year for delivery of water treatment chemicals and carbon replacement. Construction and operational emissions were estimated using CalEEMod version 2020.4.0. These results can be seen in **Table 3-6** and **Table 3-7.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.5 Biological Resources

Table 3-8. Biological Resources Impacts

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

3.5.1 Environmental Setting and Baseline Conditions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.5.2 Threshold of Significance

3.5.2.1 State

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

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

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

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

3.5.2.2 Local

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

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

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

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

3.5.3 Impact Assessment

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

Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EXPLANATION OF OCCURRENCE DESIGNATIONS AND STATUS CODES

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

STATUS CODES

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

CNPS LISTING

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

3.5.3.1 Mitigation Measures

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Project-Related Impacts to Special Status Bats

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

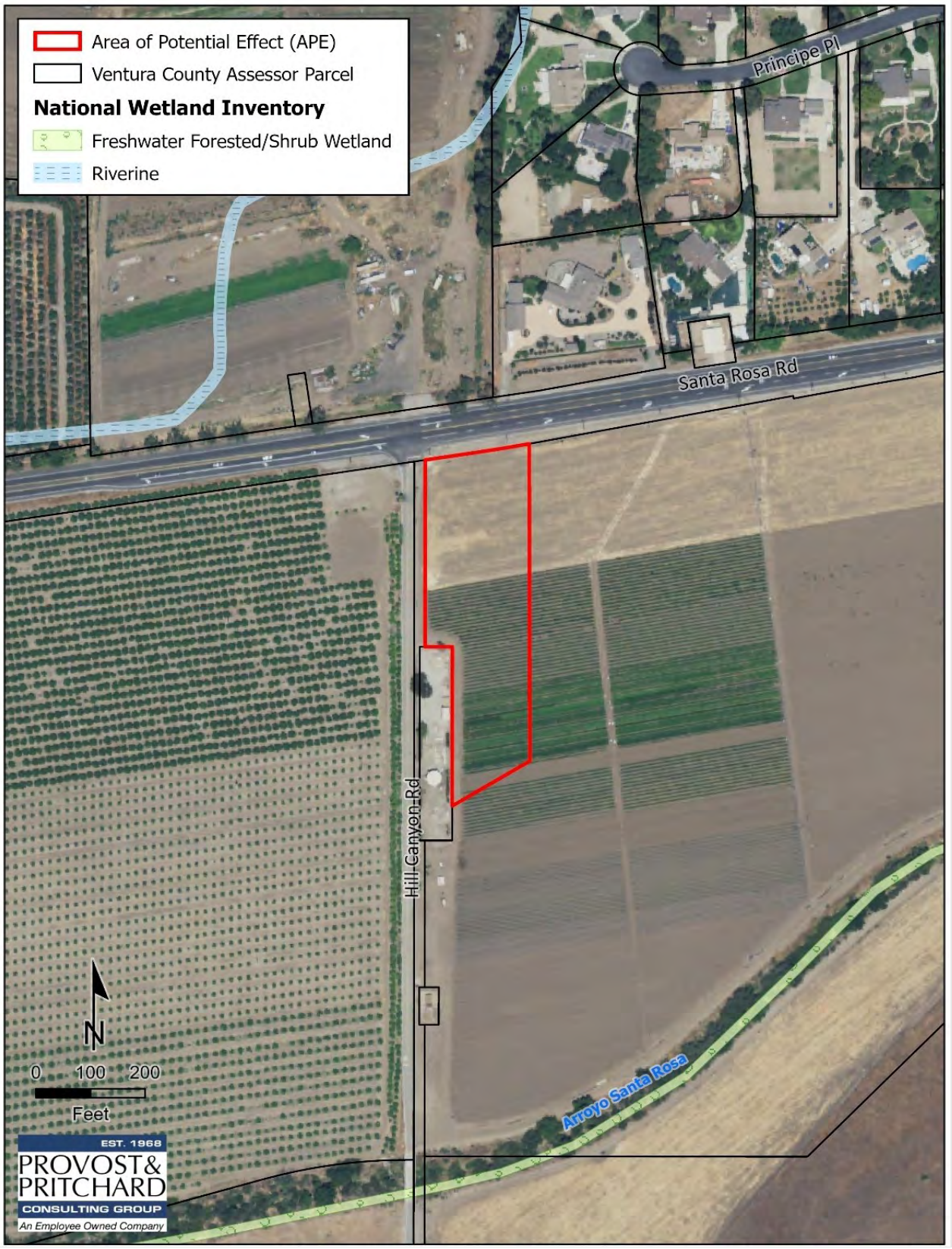


Figure 3-4. Wetlands Map

Figure 3-5. Area of Potential Effect Map

3.6 Cultural Resources

Table 3-11. Cultural Resources Impacts

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

3.6.1 Environmental Setting and Baseline Conditions

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

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

Records Search

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

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

Native American Outreach

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

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

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

3.6.2 Threshold of Significance

3.6.2.1 Federal

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

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

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

3.6.2.2 State

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

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

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

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

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

3.6.2.3 Local

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.6.3 Impact Assessment

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.6.3.1 Mitigation Measures:

The following measures would be implemented during construction:

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

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

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

3.6.3.2 Mitigation Measures:

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

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

3.7 Energy

Table 3-12. Energy Impacts

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

3.7.1 Environmental Setting and Baseline Conditions

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

3.7.2 Impact Assessment

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

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

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

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

3.8 Geology and Soils

Table 3-13. Geology and Soils Impacts

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

3.8.1 Environmental Setting and Baseline Conditions

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

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

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

Table 3-14. Soils of the Study Area.

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

3.8.1.1 Faults and Seismicity

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

3.8.1.2 Liquefaction

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

3.8.1.3 Soil Subsidence

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

3.8.1.4 Dam and Berm Failure

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

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

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

3.8.1.5 Paleontological Resources

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

3.8.2 Impact Assessment

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

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

a-ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?

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

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

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

a-iv) Landslides?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

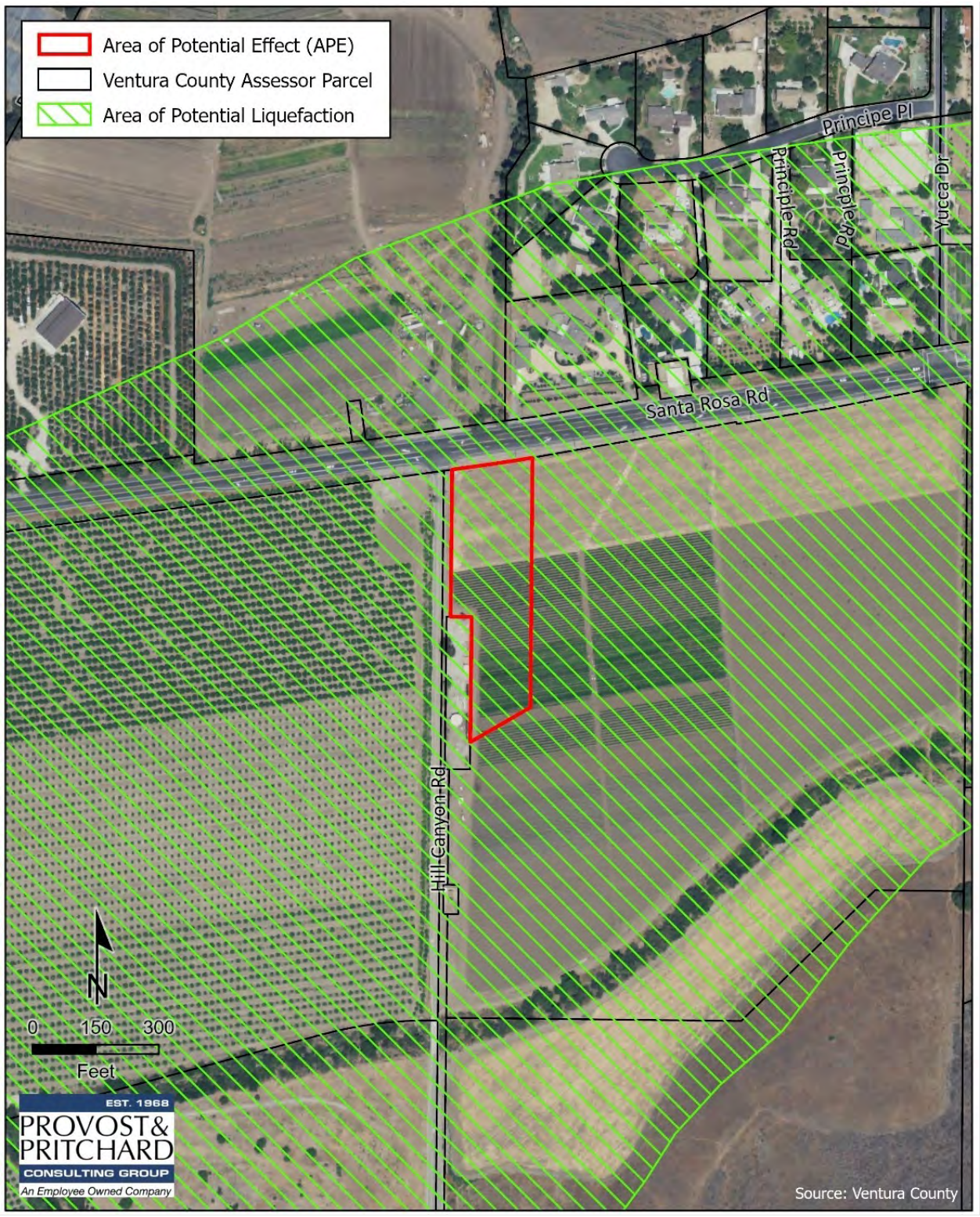


Figure 3-6. Liquefaction Map

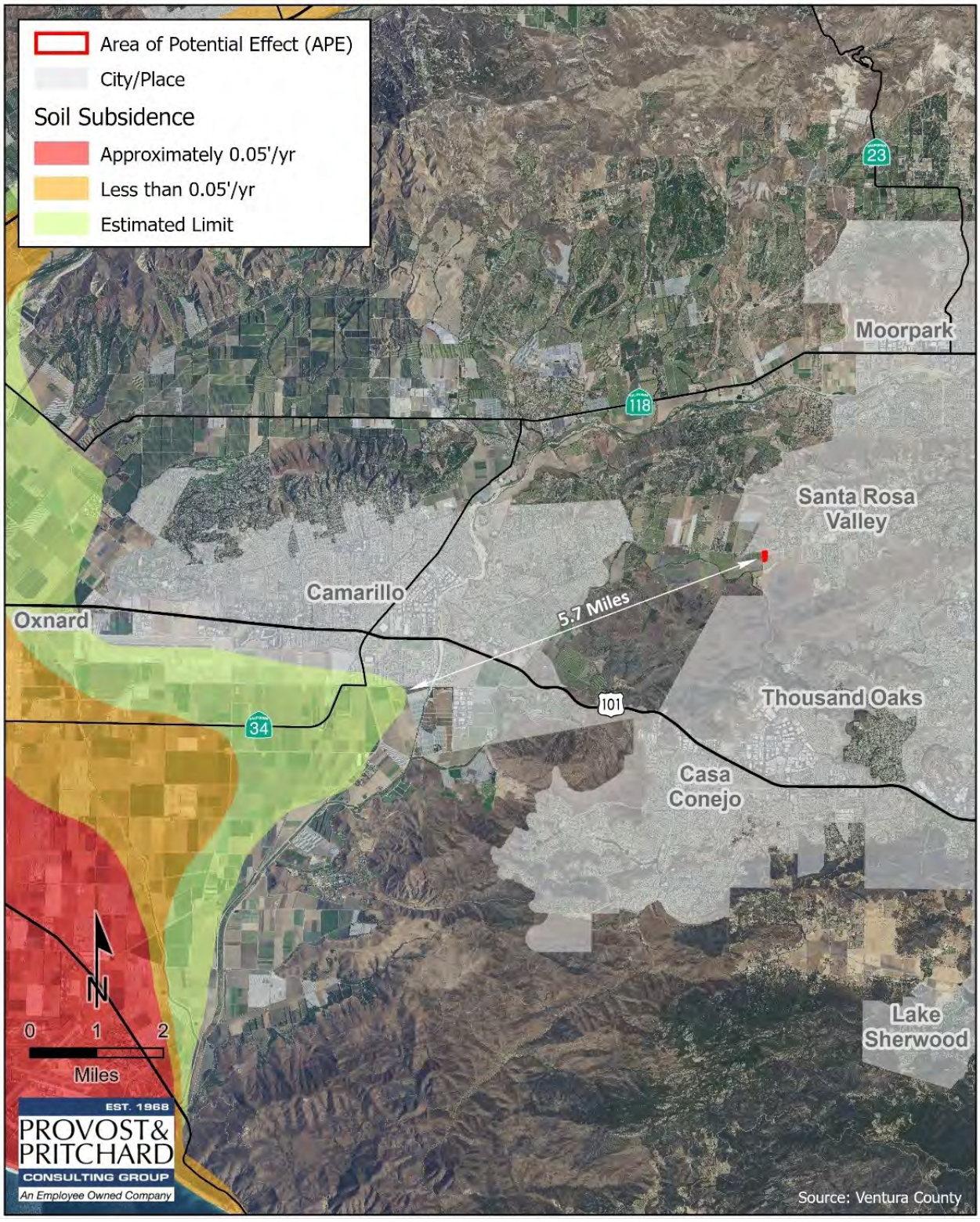


Figure 3-7. Soil Subsidence Map

3.9 Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Table 3-15. Greenhouse Gas Emissions Impacts

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

3.9.1 Environmental Setting and Baseline Conditions

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

3.9.1.1 Greenhouse Gases

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.9.1.2 Effects of Climate Change

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

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

3.9.2 Methodology

Conclusions in this Greenhouse Gas Impact Assessment rely on model calculations (CalEEMod version 2020.4.0) (**Appendix A**). The sections below detail these conclusions and recommendations and utilize its conclusions in the impact determinations.

3.9.2.1 Short-Term Construction-Generated Emissions

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

3.9.2.2 Long-Term Operational Emissions

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

3.9.3 Thresholds of Significance

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

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

3.9.4 Impact Assessment

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

Less than Significant Impact.

Short-Term Construction-Generated Emissions

Estimated construction-generated emissions are summarized in **Table 3-16**. As indicated, construction of the Project would generate maximum annual emissions of approximately 212.3616 MTCO_2e. Construction-related production of GHGs would be temporary and last approximately eight months. These emissions are totaled and amortized over 30 years and added to the operational emissions in **Table 3-16** below.

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

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

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

Long-Term Operational Emissions

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

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

Table 3-17. Long-Term Operational GHG Emissions

Long-Term Operations	Emissions (MT CO_2e)[1]
Estimated Annual Operation CO2e Emissions	11.791
Amortized Construction Emissions	8.205
Total Estimated Annual Operational CO2e Emissions	19.996
*SCAQMD Threshold for MT CO_2e**	*3,000*
Exceed Threshold?	*No*

1. Emissions were quantified using the CalEEMod, Version 2020.4.0. Refer to ***Appendix A*** *for modeling results and assumptions. Totals may not sum due to rounding.*

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

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

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

3.10 Hazards and Hazardous Materials

Table 3-18. Hazards and Hazardous Materials Impacts

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

3.10.1 Environmental Setting and Baseline Conditions

3.10.1.1 Hazardous Materials

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

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

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

3.10.1.2 Airports

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

3.10.1.3 Emergency Response Plan

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

3.10.1.4 Sensitive Receptors

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

3.10.2 Impact Assessment

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Project Operations

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

3.10.2.1 Mitigation Measures

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

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

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

3.11 Hydrology and Water Quality

Table 3-19. Hydrology and Water Quality Impacts

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

3.11.1 Environmental Setting and Baseline Conditions

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

3.11.2 Thresholds of Significance

3.11.2.1 Water Quantity

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

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

3.11.3 Impact Assessment

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

c-iv) impede or redirect flood flows?

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

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

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

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

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

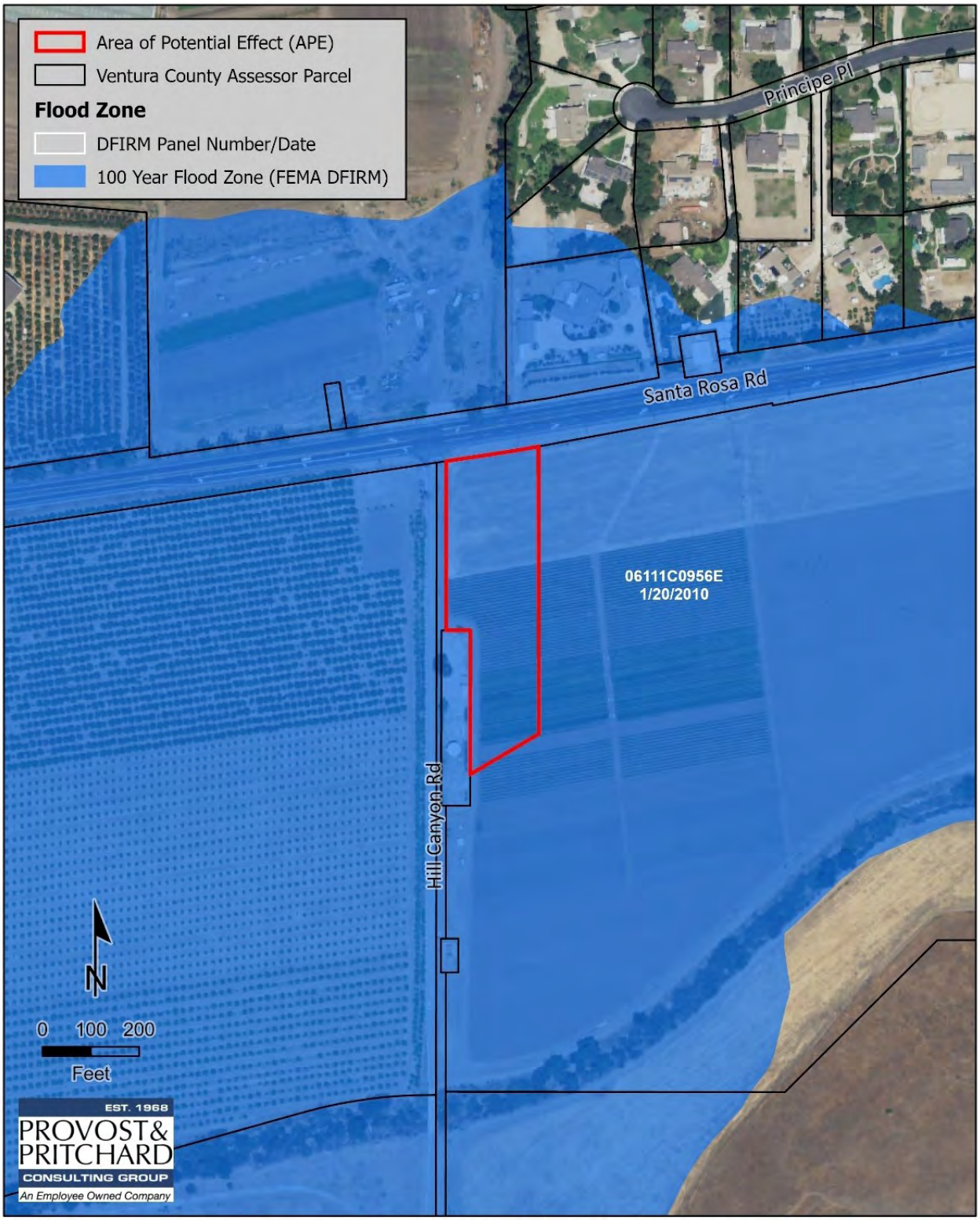


Figure 3-8. FEMA Map

3.12 Land Use and Planning

Table 3-20. Land Use and Planning Impacts

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

3.12.1 Environmental Setting and Baseline Conditions

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

3.12.2 Impact Assessment

a) Would the project physically divide an established community?

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

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

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

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

Figure 3-9. General Plan Designation Map

Figure 3-10. Zoning Map

3.13 Mineral Resources

Table 3-16. Mineral Resources Impacts

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

3.13.1 Environmental Setting and Baseline Conditions

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

3.13.2 Impact Assessment

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

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

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

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

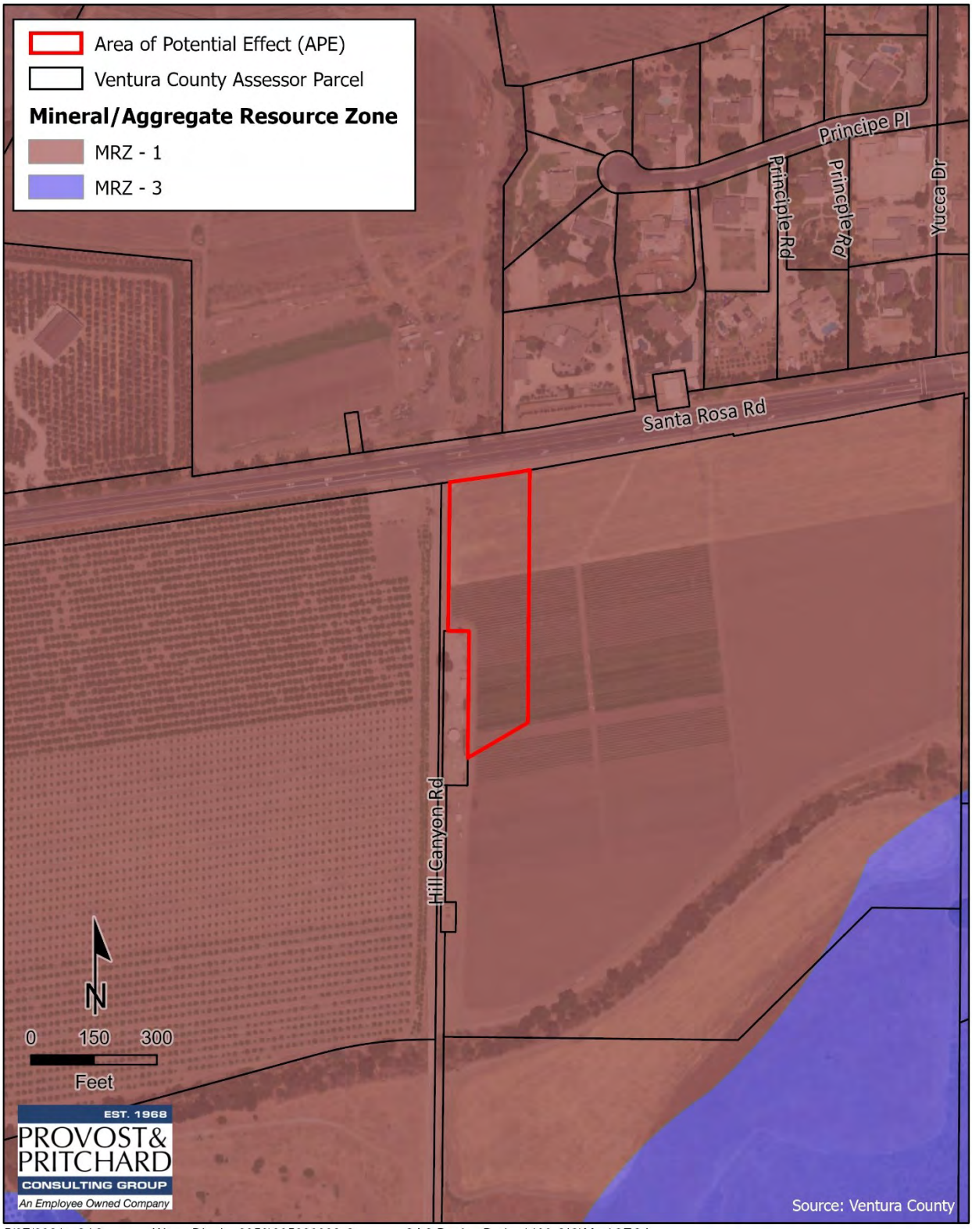


Figure 3-11. Production Consumption Regions Map

3.14 Noise

Table 3-21. Noise Impacts

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

3.14.1 Environmental Setting and Baseline Conditions

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.14.2 Impact Assessment

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.15 Population and Housing

Table 3-23. Population and Housing Impacts

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

3.15.1 Environmental Setting and Baseline Conditions

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

3.15.2 Impact Assessment

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

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

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

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

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

3.16 Public Services

Table 3-24. Public Services Impacts

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

3.16.1 Environmental Setting and Baseline Conditions

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

Nearest Provided Services:

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

3.16.2 Impact Assessment

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

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

Fire Protection, Police Protection, Schools, Parks:

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

Landfills:

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

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

3.17 Recreation

Table 3-25. Recreation Impacts

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

3.17.1 Environmental Setting and Baseline Conditions

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

3.17.2 Impact Assessment

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

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

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

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

3.18 Transportation

Table 3-26. Transportation Impacts

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

3.18.1 Environmental Settings and Baseline Conditions

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

3.18.2 Impact Assessment

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

d) Would the project result in inadequate emergency access?

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

3.19 Tribal Cultural Resources

Table 3-27. Tribal Cultural Resources Impacts

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

3.19.1 Environmental Setting and Baseline Conditions

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

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

3.19.2 Impact Assessment

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.20 Utilities and Service Systems

Table 3-28. Utilities and Service Systems Impacts

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

3.20.1 Environmental Setting and Baseline Conditions

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

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

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

3.20.2 Impact Assessment

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.21 Wildfire

Table 3-29. Wildfire Impacts

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

3.21.1 Environmental Setting and Baseline Conditions

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

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

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

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

3.21.2 Impact Assessment

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

a) Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?

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

b) Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks and thereby expose project occupants to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?

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

3.21.2.1 Mitigation Measures:

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

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

c) Require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?

Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated. The Project is located in lands classified as moderate to very high fire hazard severity zone. The Project site is relatively flat, surrounded by agricultural and open space lands with existing drinking water infrastructure. Any potential impacts associated with construction, consolidation, and implementation of the new facilities would be considered less than significant with the implementation of **WILD-1** and **WILD-2** mitigation measures as noted above.

d) Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?

Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated. The Project is located in lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zone. The majority of the Project site is in an SRA. The Project site is relatively flat and already developed area with existing infrastructure. Any potential impacts associated with construction, consolidation and implementation of the Project's new facilities relating to slope, flooding, and landslides would be considered less than significant with the implementation of **WILD-1** and **WILD-2** mitigation measures as noted above.

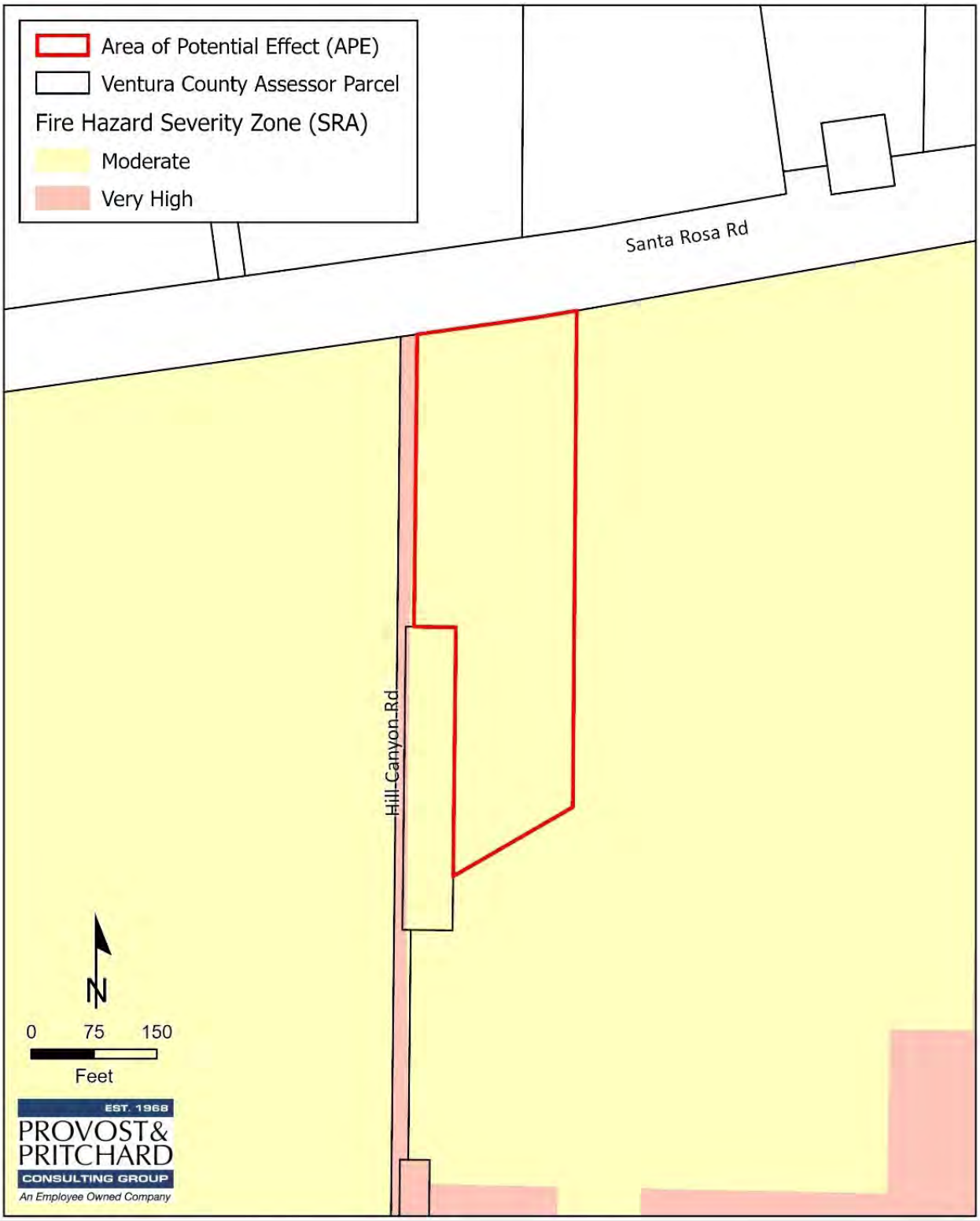


Figure 3-12. Fire Hazard Severity Map

3.22 CEQA Mandatory Findings of Significance

Table 3-30. Mandatory Findings of Significance Impacts

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

3.22.1 Environmental Settings and Baseline Conditions

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

3.22.2 Impact Assessment

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

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

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

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

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

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

_____ _____

Signature Date

_____

Printed Name/Position

Chapter 4 Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

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

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

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

Table 4-1. Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

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

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

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

Appendix A

CalEEMod Output Files

APPENDICES ARE OMITTED FROM THE BOARD PACKET
AVAILABLE AT WWW.CAMROSA.COM

CAMROSA WATER DISTRICT
BUILDING WATER SELF-RELIANCE

Board Memorandum

September 23, 2021

To: Board of Directors

From: Ian Prichard, Assistant General Manager

Subject: **Purchase GAC Media for Conejo Wellfield GAC Treatment Plant**

Objective: Procure granular activated carbon (GAC) media for the Conejo Wellfield GAC Treatment Plant.

Action Required: Authorize the General Manager to issue a purchase order in the amount of $180,237.32 to AqueoUS Vets for the purchase and installation of granular activated carbon media at the Conejo Wellfield GAC Treatment Plant.

Discussion: On August 5, 2021, the Board approved the prepurchase of GAC vessels, the principal component of the GAC treatment plant currently being designed for construction at the Conejo Wellfield. The attached quote from AqueoUS Vets is for the GAC media itself.

The media was selected on the basis of the pilot test the District ran in the second half of last year. From June to December of 2020, the District ran a pilot test of four GAC media at the Conejo Wellfield to determine which was best suited to the source water and the District's needs. Four carbons were piloted: a generic coconut shell carbon and three coal carbons. District staff in operations and water quality ran the pilot, performing daily maintenance rounds and collecting weekly samples of the raw and treated water.

The pilot skid consisted of eight six-foot columns, a "lead" and "lag" column for each of the coals. Conejo Well #2 was run 24/7 through the skid over the course of the pilot. The hardness of source water can affect the performance of GAC, reducing the "carbon absorption rate" or how often the coal must be changed out. This pilot doubled as an opportunity to test the effect of lowering the pH of the source water to keep the hardness constituents from binding to the GAC. Sulfuric acid was introduced ahead of the pilot skid, lowering the pH between one third and one half of a point.

The pilot was a success on both counts: we were able to differentiate a clear best-performing carbon (the AqueoUS Vets "1240LDX") and demonstrate significantly improved carbon absorption rates by acidifying the source water. District staff and our design engineer, Kevin Berryhill of Provost & Pritchard, agree that the AV 1240LDX is the preferred media for our application.

The attached quote is for the initial fill only and is not an ongoing service contract. Subsequent change-outs of carbon are anticipated every 12-15 months and will be quoted as needed.

This is an anticipated expense and there are sufficient funds in the approved capital project budget.

A SERVICE DISABLED VETERAN OWNED SMALL BUSINESS

Camrosa – 1,2,3-TCP Removal GAC Treatment System – Carbon Supply & Install

AV Proposal No. P20-0002

August 25th, 2021

AqueoUS VETS®

Experienced. Proven. Reliable.

INNOVATIVE WATER AND WASTEWATER SOLUTIONS

August 25th, 2021

Mr. Ian Prichard
Camrosa Water District
7385 Santa Rosa Rd.
Camarillo, CA 93012

Subject: Granular Activated Carbon Adsorption System for Treatment of 1,2,3-TCP – Carbon

Dear Mr. Prichard:

Thank you for the opportunity to provide Camrosa Water District our Firm Proposal for the carbon supply and installation into the granular activated carbon systems.

Aqueous Vets® (AV®) is positioned to successfully support Camrosa Water District for this critical potable water project. Our team offers the best in system design and supplies fill media that optimizes hydraulic performance, media usage, and overall operating costs.

AV is the only GAC and ion exchange system provider that has the experience to bridge the knowledge gap between system design, manufacturing, site construction, media supply, installation, and commissioning. These are the foundations driving lower cost of ownership compared to long incumbent providers, their design and approach. Specifically, our innovation has led to advanced designs incorporating best corrosion management practices, optimal hydraulic performance and media utilization, and long-term operational reliability. The designs have changed the pressure vessel landscape. Click here for our "Concept to Commissioning" video (only 45 seconds long).

AV - Concept to Commissioning Video Link - Click Here

AV offers our proven combination of experience, quality of treatment systems, filtration media, and services as a **certified CA Disabled Veteran Business Entity (DVBE)**. We look forward to working with you on this project. Please do not hesitate to contact us with any questions or requirements for additional information.

Sincerely,

Kelsey Hakes
Business Development Engineer / Technical Contact
Phone: (949) 531-0786
khakes@aqvets.com

Sarah Johnson
General Manager / Authorized Agent
Phone: (541) 601-9504
sjohnson@aqvets.com

Scope of Work – Carbon Fill

Date Prepared: August 25, 2021
Project Name: 1,2,3-TCP Removal
AV Proposal No.: P20-0002

Prepared For: Camrosa Water District
Project Location: Camarillo, CA
Prepared By: Sarah Johnson

SCOPE BY AQUEOUS VETS

No.	Description	Qty	Unit Price	Total Price
1	Turnkey Carbon Loading Service for (6) Vessels	1	$178,940	$178,940
Estimated Sales Tax @ 7.25%				$1,297.32
Freight to Project Site				Included
			Total Price	**$180,237.32**

- AV 1240LDX granular activated carbon supply and delivery (714 CF/vessel).
- Mobilization of field technicians and service trucks to project site.
- Onsite service time for loading/ofloading carbon. Services to be provided for 2 vessels at a time.
- Food grade washout for trailers.
- Transportation and labor.
- Backwashing of filters after 24-hour presoak.

SCOPE BY OTHERS

- Disinfection of vessels before carbon fill
- All building and regulatory permits.
- Open access to site and equipment location.
- Open clearance around system(s) for completion of service.
- Water source at 60 psi to fill media trailer prior to slurry loading.
- All system operations and connections required prior to field technician arrival at the jobsite.
- Hydrostatic and disinfection testing of existing tanks.
- Start-up services and any required acceptance tests.
- Any other items not specifically identified by Aqueous Vets.

PROFESSIONAL and COMMERCIAL TERMS

VALIDITY: **Pricing is valid for 30 days from the date of this Proposal.**
PAYMENT TERMS: **100% on completion of services, net 30 days.**
SHIPPING TERMS: **FOB destination**
TAXES & FEES: **Sales taxes are included only as indicated above. Aqueous Vets shall not be responsible for any additional fees, tariffs, duties, or increased enacted by governmental agencies.**

This Proposal is subject to the Terms and Conditions at http://aqueousvets.com/mfg-terms-conditions.html, which form an integral part of this Proposal. Such Terms and Conditions will govern any transaction resulting from this Proposal. Any contract resulting from this Proposal is made subject to prior acceptance by Aqueous Vets. All orders are subject to prior credit approval.

Buyer's Signature indicates acceptance of this Proposal and Seller's Terms and Conditions referred to above.

Signature | Print Name | Date

Thank you for your business!

288 Jasmine Way, Danville, CA, 94506
Tel: (925) 331-0573 Fax: (925) 886-4352 E-mail: info@aqueousvets.com Web: www.aqueousvets.com

AV1240 LDX Granular Activated Carbon

Application:

This activated carbon is made from selected grade of coal via steam activation. This type is mainly used for potable water treatment systems, ground water purification, industrial water treatment, wastewater treatment, decolorizing, deodorizing and TOC removal systems. This low-density carbon has a unique pore structure and high adsorption capacity. This Coal Base Activated Carbon meets NSF-61 for treatment of potable water and all municipal water treatment use.

Specification:

		Test Methods
Mesh Size	12 x 40 Larger than #12, 5% max retain Smaller than #40, 4% max pass	ASTM D2862
Effective Size	0.55-0.75 mm	
Uniformity Coefficient	2.0	
Total Ash Content	11%	ASTM D2866
Moisture Content	5% max	
Iodine No.	1000 mg/gm	ASTM D4607
Apparent Density	0.36-0.44 g/cc	ASTM D2854

Packaging:

Standard Packaging: 28- or 55-lb polypropylene bags, 200-lb fiber drums, and 1100-lb super sacks are available.

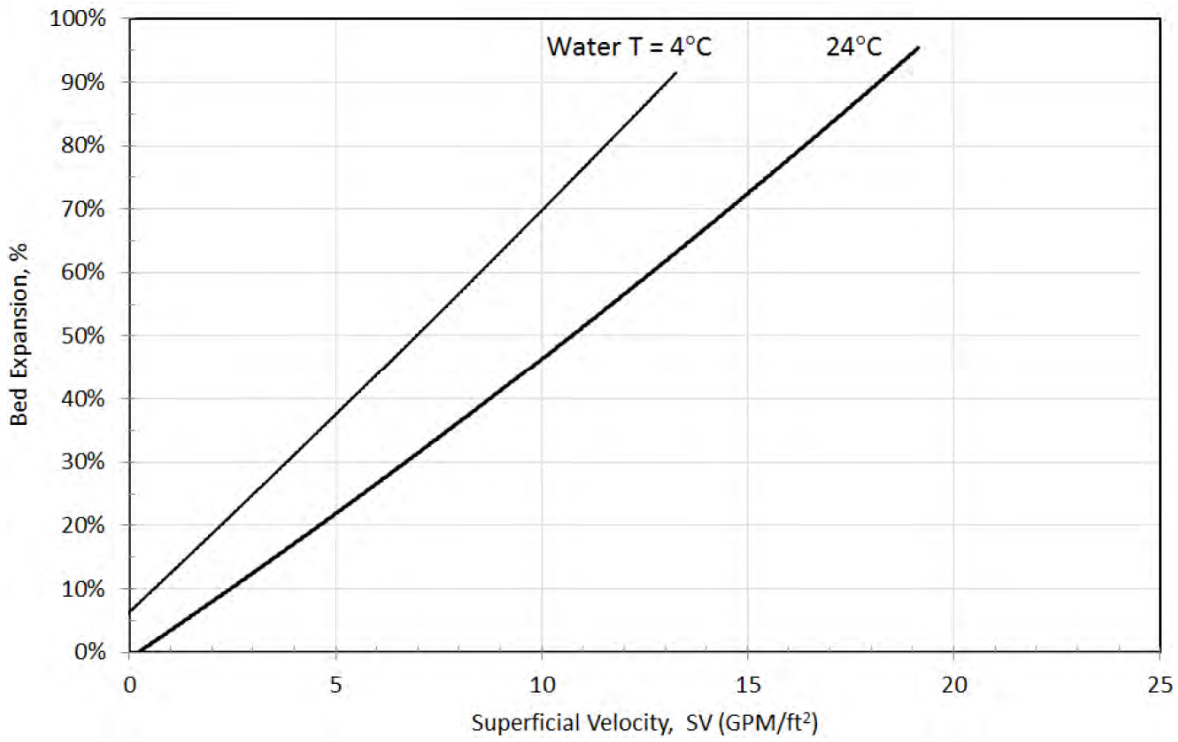
Notes:

The above specification can be adjusted in accordance with the customer's requirements.

Safety Notice:

Wet Activated Carbon depletes Oxygen and creates a severe safety hazard for people working in confined spaces such as inside filters.

Bed Expansion vs. Backwash Velocity:



CAMROSA WATER DISTRICT
BUILDING WATER SELF-RELIANCE

Board Memorandum

September 23, 2021

To: General Manager

From: Sandra Llamas, Sr. Accountant

Subject: **Fiscal Year 2020-21 4th Quarter Budget Status Report**

Objective: Receive a report from staff regarding the Fiscal Year (FY) 2020-21 4th Quarter budget report and reserves.

Action Required: No action necessary; for information only.

Discussion: Staff has prepared a "budget to actual" financial status report of the 4th quarter operating results, comparing the FY2020-21 budgeted amounts to year-end results, including reserves, for the Board's information and review.

Water Program:

The Potable Water Program's water deliveries through the month of June were 7,847 acre feet (AF), where budgeted deliveries were 7,357 AF. Total Operating Revenues are 106% of budget. Total Expenses are 96% of budget. Net Operating Results before capital fees and grant receivable is $200,850; $990,000 will be contributed to the Potable Water Capital Replacement Fund.

The Non-Potable Water Program's water deliveries within the District through the month of June were 6,187 AF, where budgeted deliveries were 7,143 AF. Non-Potable deliveries outside the District (Pleasant Valley County Water District) were 5,974 AF, compared to the budgeted amount of 4,500 AF. Total Operating Revenues are 108% of budget. Total Expenses are 86% of budget. Net Operating Results before mitigation and capital fees is $16,558; $2,550,000 will be contributed to the Non-Potable Water Capital Replacement Fund and $295,000 to the Rate Stabilization Fund.

Wastewater Program:

The Wastewater Program's Total Operating Revenues are 100% of budget and Total Expenses are 84% of budget. Net Operating Results before capital fees is $43,681; $1,150,000 will be contributed to the Wastewater Capital Replacement Fund.

Water Program	FY2020-21 Budget	FY2020-21 Actuals	Variance	Actual % FY Budget
Revenues				
Water Sales:				
Potable	$ 12,059,800	$ 12,772,834	$ 713,034	106%
Recycle/Non-Potable	5,064,600	4,823,961	(240,639)	95%
Water Sales to Pleasant Valley	1,003,300	1,669,579	666,279	166%
Meter Service Charge	2,236,700	2,346,434	109,734	105%
Special Services	55,699	25,378	(30,321)	46%
Pump Zone/Miscellaneous	52,000	124,742	72,742	240%
Total Operating Revenues	**$ 20,472,099**	**$ 21,762,928**	**$ 1,290,829**	**106%**
Operating Expenses				
Import Water Purchases-Calleguas	$ 8,944,278	$ 9,401,950	$ (457,672)	105%
Calleguas Fixed Charge	791,376	853,914	(62,538)	108%
Conejo Creek Project	635,632	958,007	(322,375)	151%
CamSan	30,000	-	30,000	0%
Salinity Management Pipeline-Calleguas	208,917	150,165	58,752	72%
Production Power	1,475,707	1,446,955	28,752	98%
Total Production	**$ 12,085,910**	**$ 12,810,991**	**$ (725,081)**	**106%**
Regular Salaries	$ 1,786,565	$ 1,639,172	$ 147,393	92%
Overtime/Standby	67,685	45,418	22,267	67%
Part Time	73,008	16,351	56,657	22%
Benefits	679,531	622,099	57,432	92%
Total Salaries & Benefits	**$ 2,606,789**	**$ 2,323,040**	**$ 283,749**	**89%**
Outside Contracts	$ 1,488,063	$ 662,585	$ 825,478	45%
Professional Services	304,963	147,250	157,713	48%
Total Outside Cont/Profess Services	**$ 1,793,026**	**$ 809,835**	**$ 983,191**	**45%**
Utilities	$ 68,525	$ 71,569	$ (3,044)	104%
Communications	35,865	41,927	(6,062)	117%
Pipeline Repairs	455,000	299,013	155,987	66%
Small Tools & Equipment	28,402	12,681	15,721	45%
Materials & Supplies	554,440	377,140	177,300	68%
Repair Parts & Equipment Maintenance	850,450	563,015	287,435	66%
Legal Services	29,250	16,861	12,389	58%
Dues & Subscriptions	31,363	27,444	3,919	88%
Conference & Travel	10,725	2,271	8,454	21%
Safety & Training	18,200	11,818	6,382	65%
Board Expense	81,250	81,512	(262)	100%
Bad Debt	5,525	41,292	(35,767)	747%
Fees & Charges	128,084	130,157	(2,073)	102%
Insurance	69,550	56,613	12,937	81%
Total Supplies & Services	**$ 2,366,629**	**$ 1,733,313**	**$ 633,316**	**73%**
Total Expenses	**$ 18,852,354**	**$ 17,677,179**	**$ 1,175,175**	**94%**
Net Operating Revenues	**$ 1,619,745**	**$ 4,085,749**	**$ 2,466,004**	**252%**
Less: Non-Operating Expenses				
Debt Service 2011A/2016	$ 858,081	$ 843,081	$ 15,000	98%
Rate Stabilization Contribution	50,000	295,000	(245,000)	-
Capital Replacement Contribution	1,459,784	3,540,000	(2,080,216)	243%
Total Non-Operating Expenses	**$ 2,367,865**	**$ 4,678,081**	**$ (2,310,216)**	**198%**
Add: Non-Operating Revenues				
Interest Revenues	$ 107,363	$ 108,987	$ 1,624	102%
Taxes	640,945	700,753	59,808	109%
Total Non-Operating Revenues	**$ 748,308**	**$ 809,740**	**$ 61,432**	**108%**
Net Operating Results	**$ 188**	**$ 217,408**	**$ 217,220**	
Capital Fees	-	55,825	55,825	-
Mitigation & In-Lieu Fees	-	1,324,678	1,324,678	-
Grants	-	777	777	-
	$ -	**$ 1,381,280**	**$ 1,381,280**	**-**
Net Operating Results After Capital Fees & Grants	**$ 188**	**$ 1,598,688**	**$ 1,598,500**	
Debt Ratio	**2.76**	**7.44**		

Potable Water Program	FY2020-21 Budget	FY2020-21 Actuals	Variance	Actual % FY Budget
Revenues				
Water Sales:				
Potable	$ 12,059,800	$ 12,772,834	$ 713,034	106%
Meter Service Charge	2,157,800	2,218,854	61,054	103%
Special Services	38,949	20,362	(18,587)	52%
Pump Zone/Miscellaneous	31,000	101,313	70,313	327%
Total Operating Revenues	**$ 14,287,549**	**$ 15,113,363**	**$ 825,814**	**106%**
Operating Expenses				
Import Water Purchases-Calleguas	$ 8,219,212	$ 8,803,462	$ (584,250)	107%
Calleguas Fixed Charge	791,376	853,914	(62,538)	108%
Salinity Management Pipeline-Calleguas	208,917	150,165	58,752	72%
Production Power	478,817	553,575	(74,758)	116%
Total Production	**$ 9,698,322**	**$ 10,361,116**	**$ (662,794)**	**107%**
Regular Salaries	$ 1,161,267	$ 1,065,462	$ 95,805	92%
Overtime/Standby	43,995	29,522	14,473	67%
Part Time	47,455	10,628	36,827	22%
Benefits	441,695	404,364	37,331	92%
Total Salaries & Benefits	**$ 1,694,412**	**$ 1,509,976**	**$ 184,436**	**89%**
Outside Contracts	$ 887,565	$ 360,672	$ 526,893	41%
Professional Services	155,581	87,610	67,971	56%
Total Outside Cont/Profess Services	**$ 1,043,146**	**$ 448,282**	**$ 594,864**	**43%**
Utilities	$ 59,633	$ 63,840	$ (4,207)	107%
Communications	18,650	21,802	(3,152)	117%
Pipeline Repairs	380,000	289,955	90,045	76%
Small Tools & Equipment	22,029	12,477	9,552	57%
Materials & Supplies	467,589	325,393	142,196	70%
Repair Parts & Equipment Maintenance	523,834	366,596	157,238	70%
Legal Services	15,210	8,768	6,442	58%
Dues & Subscriptions	16,309	14,271	2,038	88%
Conference & Travel	5,577	1,181	4,396	21%
Safety & Training	9,464	6,145	3,319	65%
Board Expense	42,250	42,386	(136)	100%
Bad Debt	2,873	1,857	1,016	65%
Fees & Charges	100,928	108,505	(7,577)	108%
Insurance	36,166	29,439	6,727	81%
Total Supplies & Services	**$ 1,700,512**	**$ 1,292,615**	**$ 407,897**	**76%**
Total Expenses	**$ 14,136,392**	**$ 13,611,989**	**$ 524,403**	**96%**
Net Operating Revenues	**$ 151,157**	**$ 1,501,374**	**$ 1,350,217**	**993%**
Less: Non-Operating Expenses				
Debt Service 2011A/2016	$ 827,316	$ 813,066	$ 14,250	98%
Rate Stabilization Contribution	-	-	-	-
Capital Replacement Contribution	-	990,000	(990,000)	-
Total Non-Operating Expenses	**$ 827,316**	**$ 1,803,066**	**$ (975,750)**	**218%**
Add: Non-Operating Revenues				
Interest Revenues	92,485	82,090	(10,395)	89%
Taxes	384,567	420,452	35,885	109%
Total Non-Operating Revenues	**$ 477,052**	**$ 502,542**	**$ 25,490**	**105%**
Net Operating Results	**$ (199,107)**	**$ 200,850**	**$ 399,957**	
Capital Fees	$ -	$ 55,825	$ 55,825	-
Mitigation & In-Lieu Fees	-	1,324,678	1,324,678	-
Grants	-	-	-	-
	$ -	**$ 1,380,503**	**$ 1,380,503**	**-**
Net Operating Results After Capital Fees & Grants	**$ (199,107)**	**$ 1,581,353**	**$ 1,780,460**	

Non-Potable Water Program	FY2020-21 Budget	FY2020-21 Actuals	Variance	Actual % FY Budget
Revenues				
Water Sales:				
Recycle/Non-Potable	$ 5,064,600	$ 4,823,961	$ (240,639)	95%
Water Sales to Pleasant Valley	1,003,300	1,669,579	666,279	166%
Meter Service Charge	78,900	127,580	48,680	162%
Special Services	16,750	5,016	(11,734)	30%
Pump Zone/Miscellaneous	21,000	23,429	2,429	112%
Total Operating Revenues	**$ 6,184,550**	**$ 6,649,565**	**$ 465,015**	**108%**
Operating Expenses				
Import Water Purchases-Calleguas	$ 725,066	$ 598,488	$ 126,578	83%
Conejo Creek Project	635,632	958,007	(322,375)	151%
CamSan	30,000	-	30,000	0%
Production Power	996,890	893,380	103,510	90%
Total Production	**$ 2,387,588**	**$ 2,449,875**	**$ (62,287)**	**103%**
Regular Salaries	$ 625,298	$ 573,710	$ 51,588	92%
Overtime/Standby	23,690	15,896	7,794	67%
Part Time	25,553	5,723	19,830	22%
Benefits	237,836	217,735	20,101	92%
Total Salaries & Benefits	**$ 912,377**	**$ 813,064**	**$ 99,313**	**89%**
Outside Contracts	$ 600,498	$ 301,913	$ 298,585	50%
Professional Services	149,382	59,640	89,742	40%
Total Outside Cont/Profess Services	**$ 749,880**	**$ 361,553**	**$ 388,327**	**48%**
Utilities	$ 8,892	$ 7,729	$ 1,163	87%
Communications	17,215	20,125	(2,910)	117%
Pipeline Repairs	75,000	9,058	65,942	12%
Small Tools & Equipment	6,373	204	6,169	3%
Materials & Supplies	86,851	51,747	35,104	60%
Repair Parts & Equipment Maintenance	326,616	196,419	130,197	60%
Legal Services	14,040	8,093	5,947	58%
Dues & Subscriptions	15,054	13,173	1,881	88%
Conference & Travel	5,148	1,090	4,058	21%
Safety & Training	8,736	5,673	3,063	65%
Board Expense	39,000	39,126	(126)	100%
Bad Debt	2,652	39,435	(36,783)	1487%
Fees & Charges	27,156	21,652	5,504	80%
Insurance	33,384	27,174	6,210	81%
Total Supplies & Services	**$ 666,117**	**$ 440,698**	**$ 225,419**	**66%**
Total Expenses	**$ 4,715,962**	**$ 4,065,190**	**$ 650,772**	**86%**
Net Operating Revenues	**$ 1,468,588**	**$ 2,584,375**	**$ 1,115,787**	**176%**
Less: Non-Operating Expenses				
Debt Service 2011A/2016	$ 30,765	$ 30,015	$ 750	98%
Rate Stabilization Contribution	50,000	295,000	(245,000)	590%
Capital Replacement Contribution	1,459,784	2,550,000	(1,090,216)	175%
Total Non-Operating Expenses	**$ 1,540,549**	**$ 2,875,015**	**$ (1,334,466)**	**187%**
Add: Non-Operating Revenues				
Interest Revenues	$ 14,878	$ 26,897	$ 12,019	181%
Taxes	256,378	280,301	23,923	109%
Total Non-Operating Revenues	**$ 271,256**	**$ 307,198**	**$ 35,942**	**113%**
Net Operating Results	**$ 199,295**	**$ 16,558**	**$ (182,737)**	
Capital Fees		-	-	-
Mitigation & In-Lieu Fees	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	777	777	-
	$ -	**$ 777**	**$ 777**	**$ -**
Net Operating Results After Capital Fees & Grants	**$ 199,295**	**$ 17,335**	**$ (181,960)**	

Wastewater Program	FY2020-21 Budget	FY2020-21 Actuals	Variance	Actual % FY Budget
Revenues				
Sewer Service Charge	$ 3,837,200	$ 3,855,258	$ 18,058	100%
Special Services	28,444	4,545	(23,899)	16%
Pump Zone/Miscellaneous	-	818	818	-
Total Operating Revenues	**$ 3,865,644**	**$ 3,860,621**	**$ (5,023)**	**100%**
Operating Expenses				
Salinity Management Pipeline-Calleguas	$ 21,500	$ 9,772	$ 11,728	45%
Total Production	**$ 21,500**	**$ 9,772**	**$ 11,728**	**45%**
Regular Salaries	$ 961,996	$ 882,631	$ 79,365	92%
Overtime/Standby	36,446	24,456	11,990	67%
Part Time	39,312	8,804	30,508	22%
Benefits	365,902	334,976	30,926	92%
Total Salaries & Benefits	**$ 1,403,656**	**$ 1,250,867**	**$ 152,789**	**89%**
Outside Contracts	$ 919,434	$ 697,560	$ 221,874	76%
Professional Services	128,809	119,220	9,589	93%
Total Outside Cont/Profess Services	**$ 1,048,243**	**$ 816,780**	**$ 231,463**	**78%**
Utilities	$ 24,975	$ 19,682	$ 5,293	79%
Communications	19,312	22,576	(3,264)	117%
Pipeline Repairs	10,000	5,369	4,631	54%
Small Tools & Equipment	3,448	1,932	1,516	56%
Materials & Supplies	125,810	127,612	(1,802)	101%
Repair Parts & Equipment Maintenance	129,550	81,586	47,964	63%
Legal Services	15,750	9,079	6,671	58%
Dues & Subscriptions	19,888	14,778	5,110	74%
Conference & Travel	5,775	1,223	4,552	21%
Safety & Training	9,800	6,364	3,436	65%
Board Expense	43,750	43,891	(141)	100%
Bad Debt	2,975	54	2,921	2%
Fees & Charges	66,990	66,049	941	99%
Insurance	37,450	30,484	6,966	81%
Total Supplies & Services	**$ 515,473**	**$ 430,679**	**$ 84,794**	**84%**
Total Expenses	**$ 2,988,872**	**$ 2,508,098**	**$ 480,774**	**84%**
Net Operating Revenues	**$ 876,772**	**$ 1,352,523**	**$ 475,751**	**154%**
Less: Non-Operating Expenses				
Debt Service 2011A/2016	$ 193,950	$ 191,450	$ 2,500	99%
Rate Stabilization Contribution	35,000	-	35,000	0%
Capital Replacement Contribution	677,979	1,150,000	(472,021)	170%
Total Non-Operating Expenses	**$ 906,929**	**$ 1,341,450**	**$ (434,521)**	**148%**
Add: Non-Operating Revenues				
Interest Revenues	$ 30,542	$ 32,608	$ 2,066	107%
Total Non-Operating Revenues	**$ 30,542**	**$ 32,608**	**$ 2,066**	**107%**
Net Operating Results	**$ 385**	**$ 43,681**	**$ 43,296**	
Capital Fees	-	-	-	-
	$ -	**$ -**	**$ -**	**-**
Net Operating Results After Capital Fees & Grants	**$ 385**	**$ 43,681**	**$ 43,296**	
Debt Ratio	**4.68**	**7.23**		

	June 30, 2020	Sept 30, 2020	Dec 31, 2020	March 31, 2021	June 30,2021
Unrestricted Reserves					
Potable Operating and Emergency Reserves (OER)	$435,002	$396,967	$607,489	$633,875	$635,852
Non-Potable Potable Operating and Emergency Reserves (OER)	$462,412	$497,674	$497,674	$471,650	$478,970
Wastewater Operating and Emergency Reserves (OER)	$341,439	$326,991	$368,491	$371,557	$385,120
Rate Stabilization Fund-Water-Potable	$270,625	$270,625	$270,625	$270,625	$270,625
Rate Stabilization Fund-Non-Potable	$170,625	$170,625	$170,625	$208,125	$465,625
Rate Stabilization Fund-Wastewater	$183,750	$183,750	$201,250	$210,000	$183,750
Pension Liability Reserve Fund	$0	$0	$0	$0	$142,109
Potable Water Capital Replacement Fund (PWCRF)	$7,564,881	$7,146,743	$7,606,743	$9,160,863	$9,548,413
Non-Potable Water Capital Replacement Fund (NPWCRF)	$2,583,988	$3,062,019	$4,136,631	$3,104,782	$3,588,158
Wastewater Capital Replacement Fund (WWCRF)	$3,050,171	$134,466	$389,232	$632,950	$1,234,409
Potable Water Capital Improvement Fund (PWCIF)	$2,812,928	$2,783,334	$4,173,567	$2,818,889	$1,331,889
Potable Water In-Lieu Fees (Shea Homes)	$0	$0	$0	$1,194,653	$1,194,653
Potable Water Mitigation Fees (Day Ranch)	$0	$0	$0	$130,025	$130,025
Non-Potable Water In-lieu Fees (Wildwood Preserve)	$318,538	$318,538	$318,538	$318,538	$318,538
Wastewater Capital Improvement Fund (WWCIF)	$836,620	$406,620	$407,316	$702,316	$702,316
Water Project Fund	$3,802,829	$0	$0	$0	$0
Total	**$22,833,808**	**$15,698,352**	**$19,148,181**	**$20,228,848**	**$20,610,452**
Restricted Assets					
CSUCI Recycleline Repayment	$30,307	$22,730	$0	$0	$0
Grant Receivable PV Well	$83,822	$83,822	$83,822	$83,822	$83,822
Grant Receivable CamSan Recycle Line	$166,385	$56,399	$56,399	$56,399	$0
Total Receivables	**$280,514**	**$162,951**	**$140,221**	**$140,221**	**$83,822**
Debt Reserves 2016	$879,529	$879,529	$879,529	$879,529	$879,529
	$879,529	**$879,529**	**$879,529**	**$879,529**	**$879,529**
CIP					
Potable Water Capital Replacements	$1,263,842	$1,622,160	$1,604,297	$1,689,150	$1,427,328
Non-Potable Water Capital Replacements	$504,157	$631,395	$585,195	$140,190	$144,332
Wastewater Capital Replacements	$265,003	$3,094,269	$3,087,535	$2,969,267	$2,768,781
Potable Water Capital Improvements	$1,223,101	$1,097,613	$747,099	$784,283	$2,262,238
Wastewater Capital Improvements	$1,191,757	$1,295,798	$1,713,756	$1,271,040	$1,197,859
New Demand Mitigation Fee (Shea Homes)	$1,681,372	$1,429,594	$1,383,541	$1,380,600	$1,358,931
Total CIP	**$6,129,232**	**$9,170,829**	**$9,121,423**	**$8,234,530**	**$9,159,469**
Bonds					
Water Improvements	$662,651	$4,099,065	$3,973,109	$3,889,145	$3,336,693
Wastewater Improvements	$671,110	$664,976	$225,055	$166,154	$16,249
Total Bond CIP	**$1,333,761**	**$4,764,041**	**$4,198,164**	**$4,055,299**	**$3,352,942**
Total	**$8,623,036**	**$14,977,350**	**$14,339,337**	**$13,309,579**	**$13,475,762**
Grand Total minus Receivables	**$31,176,330**	**$30,512,751**	**$33,347,297**	**$33,398,206**	**$34,002,392**

Capital Project Listing 4th Quarter Results							
CIP No.	Description	Budget	Expenses	Balance	Encumbrances	Budget Remaining	Expense/Enc to Budget %
	General Replacements						
400-20-02	**Reservoir 1B Comm Facility**	315,000	76,762	238,238	-	238,238	24%
	General Replacements	**315,000**	**76,762**	**238,238**	**-**	**238,238**	**24%**
	Potable Water Projects			-			
600-15-01	**Pump Station 2 to 3**	1,280,000	1,209,934	70,066	905	69,161	95%
650-15-01	**PV Well #1**	5,967,000	2,172,164	3,794,836	80,122	3,714,714	38%
650-17-05	**Chloramination Project**	193,500	187,657	5,843	-	5,843	97%
650-20-02	**Conejo Wellfield Treatment**	4,275,000	674,500	3,600,500	-	3,600,500	16%
650-20-03	**Meter Station Control Cabinets**	280,000	128,076	151,924	-	151,924	46%
650-20-06	**Potable Water Model**	110,000	106,206	3,794	-	3,794	97%
650-21-01	**Meter Station 5 and 7 Rehabilitation**	290,000	40,663	249,337	-	249,337	14%
800-20-02	**Pump Station #2 Generator Fuel Tank**	363,000	216,300	146,700	3,280	143,420	60%
800-20-03	**Reservoir 4C Hydro-pneumatic Pump**	160,000	11,242	148,758	-	148,758	7%
800-20-04	**Reservioir 4C Replacement**	160,000	27,093	132,907	-	132,907	17%
	Total Potable Water Projects	**13,078,500**	**4,773,835**	**8,304,665**	**84,307**	**8,220,358**	**37%**
	Non-Potable Water Projects						
750-21-04	**Diversion Pump Replacement**	70,000	-	70,000	-	70,000	0%
	Total Non-Potable Water Projects	**70,000**	**-**	**70,000**	**-**	**70,000**	**0%**
	Wastewater Projects			-			
900-18-01	**CWRF Upgrades**	1,057,500	796,539	260,961	-	260,961	75%
900-18-02	**De-Watering Press**	1,858,000	153,169	1,704,831	-	1,704,831	8%
900-18-03	**Effluent Pond Relining**	1,501,500	116,774	1,384,726	-	1,384,726	8%
900-20-01	**CWRF Emergency Generator Fuel Tank**	288,000	37,655	250,345	-	250,345	13%
900-20-02	**Sewer Lift #1 MCC**	250,000	181,151	68,849	-	68,849	72%
900-20-03	**Sewer Line Lynwood Woodcreek**	258,000	175,262	82,738	4,501	78,237	70%
550-21-01	**Sewer Lift Read Road MCC**	360,000	216,677	143,323	-	143,323	60%
550-21-03	**Sewer Diversion Structure Rehabilitation**	60,000	56,265	3,735	3,710	25	100%
	Total Wastewater Projects	**5,633,000**	**1,733,492**	**3,899,508**	**8,211**	**3,891,297**	**31%**
	Total CIPs	**19,096,500**	**6,584,089**	**12,512,411**	**92,518**	**12,419,893**	**35%**

CAMROSA WATER DISTRICT
BUILDING WATER SELF-RELIANCE

Board Memorandum

September 23, 2021

To: General Manager

From: Sandra Llamas, Sr. Accountant

Subject: **Agreed Upon Procedures on Investment Policy – Scope Revision**

Objective: Brief the board on proposed changes to the Agreed Upon Procedures (AUP) on Investment Policy.

Action Required: Authorize the General Manger to accept the proposed changes to the AUP.

Discussion: The attached list of agreed upon procedures (AUP) was developed in Fiscal Year (FY) 2015-16 and agreed to by the Board of Directors and management of Camrosa Water District with respect to the Investment Policy and Investment Procedures Manual.

An AUP engagement is conducted in accordance with attestation standards, and auditors do not express an opinion or conclusion. The auditors issue a written report upon completion of the engagement listing the procedures performed and their findings. The AUP engagement was performed by Fanning & Karrh, CPAs from FY2015-16 to FY2019-20, and by White Nelson Diehl Evans, LLP for FY2020-21. This year, our auditors from CliftonLarsonAllen, LLP brought to our attention that some of the procedures listed are not specific and/or contain language that is subjective and can be interpreted differently. Because of this, the agreed upon procedures would need to be revised for CliftonLarsonAllen, LLP to perform the engagement. The revised list of agreed upon procedures is attached, as well as the redlined version highlighting the changes.

AGREED UPON PROCEDURES TO BE PERFORMED WITH RESPECT TO THE DISTRICT'S INVESTMENT POLICY AND INVESTMENT PROCEDURE MANUAL

We will perform the following procedures to assist the District with the evaluation of the application of the Investment Policy and Investment Procedure Manual for the year ended June 30, 2021. The agreed upon procedures are described below:

1. We will compare the amount of the District's investments as of June 30, 2021 and reflected in the District's general ledger, to statements received directly from the State of California Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF), Union Bank, and the District's Trustee Wilmington Trust.

2. We will scan the investments at June 30, 2021 and compare the investment type to the allowable investments in the District's Investment Policy and the California Government Code Section 53601.

3. We will compare the percentage limitations on all investments held as of June 30, 2021, with the diversification requirements of the District's Investment Policy.

4. We will obtain the Statement of Economic Interest Form 700 for the Board of Directors and General Manager applicable for fiscal year 20-21 and compare the investments reported on the Form 700 to the investments purchased by the District to see that the District did not purchase investments reported on Form 700.

5. We will observe for all investments purchased during the fiscal year whether signed transaction authorization forms were maintained for payments of these investment transactions that require the transfer of funds from one investment to another.

6. We will obtain all quarterly reports of investments and observe that they provide the type of investment, institution, date of maturity, investment amount and interest rate and that the investment reports are presented to the Board Within 30 days from the end of the quarter.

7. Observe that all Monthly Cash Position Reports for fiscal year 20-21 are generated and provided to the Board of Directors on a monthly basis by sighting the board package.
8. Observe that transfers out of LAIF are authorized by two Members of the Board and the General Manager or staff authorized by the General Manager by sighting the approval authorization.
9. Observe that transfers into LAIF are authorized by the General Manger or staff authorized by the General Manager by sighting the approval authorization.
10. Obtain all monthly reconciliations of bank statements for fiscal year 20-21 and observe that they are initialed reviewed by the General Manager or authorized representative for the below general ledger cash accounts:
    a. 400-0-10201 ASRVB GSA Account
    b. 999-0-10101 Cash in Bank-Disbursement
    c. 999-0-10151 Cash in Bank-RTL Deposit
    d. 999-0-10201 Cash in Bank-Deposit Account

AGREED UPON PROCEDURES TO BE PERFORMED WITH RESPECT TO THE DISTRICT'S INVESTMENT POLICY AND INVESTMENT PROCEDURE MANUAL

~~To~~

We will perform ~~an examination~~the following procedures to assist the District with the evaluation of the ~~District's~~application of the Investment Policy and Investment Procedure Manual for the year ended June 30, 2021. The ~~examination should include the~~agreed upon procedures ~~enumerated~~are described below:

~~1. Compare~~

1. We will compare the amount of the District's investments as of June 30, 2021~~, per~~ and reflected in the District's general ledger, to statements received directly from the State of California Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF), Union Bank, and the District's Trustee Wilmington Trust.

~~2. Verify that~~

2. We will scan the investments ~~are in accordance with~~at June 30, 2021 and compare the investment type to the allowable investments in the District's Investment Policy and ~~are in accordance with Water Code Section 31303 and 31336 and~~ the California Government Code Section ~~53600.~~ 53601.

~~3. Verify that a system of internal controls has been established and review it to test that the controls are in place and to detect any material weakness.~~

~~4. Determine if the type of investments, which occurred during the Fiscal Year, comply with the Investment Policy's general guidelines and with the objectives of safety, liquidity, and yield.~~

~~5. Compare~~

3. We will compare the percentage limitations on ~~selected~~all investments held as of June 30, 2021, with the diversification requirements of the District's Investment Policy.

~~6. Verify that investments in securities are approved by the~~

We will obtain the Statement of Economic Interest Form 700 for the Board of Directors and ~~that investment transactions are conducted with competing and reputable security dealers if~~General Manager applicable~~.~~

~~7. Verify that no conflict of interest existed that could impact the proper execution of~~ for fiscal year 20-21 and compare the ~~investment program.~~

4. ~~8. Verify that~~ investments reported on the Form 700 to the investments ~~are adequately and appropriately inventoried and safeguarded, and review the recording of investment transactions for accuracy and compliance with the Investment Policy.~~ purchased by the District to see that the District did not purchase investments reported on Form 700.

~~9. Obtain and review each of the District's records to test~~

5. We will observe for all investments purchased during the fiscal year whether signed transaction authorization forms were maintained for payments of ~~any~~these investment transactions that require the transfer of funds from one investment to another.

~~10. Review~~

We will obtain all quarterly reports of investments ~~to test whether~~ and observe that they ~~contain~~provide the ~~information required by the Investment Policy~~type of investment, institution, date of maturity, investment amount and interest rate and that ~~they~~ the investment reports are ~~timely~~ presented to the Board~~.~~

~~11. Review all investment transactions to test whether they comply with the investment procedures manual:~~

6. ~~a) Confirm that Investment transactions meet the established internal control systems incorporated in~~ Within 30 days from the ~~District's Investments Procedure Manual. b) Verify that~~end of the quarter.

7. Observe that all Monthly Cash Position Reports for fiscal year 20-21 are generated and provided to the Board of Directors on a monthly basis~~. c) Confirm~~ by sighting the board package.

8. Observe that transfers out of LAIF are authorized by two Members of the Board and the General Manager or staff authorized by the General Manager~~. d) Confirm~~ by sighting the approval authorization.

~~6.~~9. Observe that transfers into LAIF are authorized by the General Manger or staff authorized by the General Manager~~. e) Verify that the steps listed in the Investment Procedures Manual related to Purchasing an Investment, Settlement and follow-up, and Segregation of Duties are followed.~~ by sighting the approval authorization.

~~f) Verify compliance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.~~

10. ~~g) Review Monthly Reconciliations~~Obtain all monthly reconciliations of bank statements for fiscal year 20-21 and ~~verify~~observe that they are initialed reviewed by the General Manager or authorized representative~~.~~ for the below general ledger cash accounts:

    a. 400-0-10201 ASRVB GSA Account
    b. 999-0-10101 Cash in Bank-Disbursement
    c. 999-0-10151 Cash in Bank-RTL Deposit
    d. 999-0-10201 Cash in Bank-Deposit Account

CAMROSA WATER DISTRICT
BUILDING WATER SELF-RELIANCE

Board Memorandum

September 23, 2021

To: General Manager

From: Terry Curson, District Engineer

Subject: **Penny Well – Air Entrainment Remediation**

Objective: Remediate Penny Well air entrainment.

Action Required: Authorize the General Manager to negotiate a contract and issue a purchase order to MNS Corporation, in the amount not-to-exceed $155,713.00, to provide professional engineering and design services for the removal of entrained air within the Penny Well Pump.

Discussion: On June 9, 2016, the Camrosa Board of Directors awarded a contract to Pacific Hydrotech Corporation for the rehabilitation and various other site improvements for the Penny Well. The well performed as expected upon startup, delivering approximately 450 gpm into the District's Pressure Zone No. 2.

After a few months, several customer complaints were received regarding entrained air within their house plumbing system. Staff attempted to mitigate the entrained air by installing air-release valves, scheduling pumping during nighttime hours, and installing a variable frequency drive to slow down the well production, with little or no success.

In June of 2018, Hopkins Consulting was hired to help evaluate the source of the entrained air. Based on groundwater data from a nearby well, Hopkins' report concluded that the entrained air was most likely trapped during two major recovery periods in the 1970s and 1990s that resulted in water level gains of 60 and 90 feet, respectively. Subsequently atmospheric analysis from Penny Well product water confirmed that the entrained air makeup is consistent with atmospheric entrained air, and not from other naturally occurring sources. As a final verification, in May of 2019, General Pump was contracted to perform a static and dynamic video of the well. Unfortunately, due to the limited space between the pump assembly and casing, General Pump was unable to video the well to complete this task and the results were inconclusive.

In June 2021, a Request for Proposal was released for engineering design services. The project scope requires a technical memorandum that includes findings from a static and dynamic well pumping survey, along with alternatives related to equipment options, layout alternatives, various site improvements, pilot testing, preliminary budget cost estimates, and several other features related to a complete and comprehensive design.

Three proposals were received from the following consultant firms on July 29, 2021, the proposal deadline.

- MNS, Thousand Oaks, CA
- MKN, Irvine, CA
- Cannon Corp, Santa Monica, CA

Three staff members individually evaluated and scored the proposals based on a specific scoring criterion outlined in the RFP. MNS scored the highest and was determined to be the most qualified to perform the work. MNS submitted an initial fee schedule of $162,537.00 that was subsequently negotiated to $155,713.00. Although there are three primary alternatives listed in MNS's task for completing the technical memorandum, the proposed fee schedule for preparing plans and specifications is based on the most technical option. In the event District staff selects a simpler alternative, a cost savings is expected because of the need for fewer drawing sheets and details. The District opted out of any geotechnical or surveying work since that was included as part of the original Penny Well project and is considered sufficient for the proposed work. In the event additional survey or geotechnical work is needed, District staff will negotiate these costs later.

Once awarded, the dynamic video and well evaluation and technical memorandum portion is expected to take approximately three months.

Funding is available in the approved Capital Improvement Budget.

Camrosa Water District
7385 Santa Rosa Rd.
Camarillo, CA 93012
Telephone (805) 482-4677 - FAX (805) 987-4797

Some of the important terms of this agreement are printed on pages 2 through 3. For your protection, make sure that you read and understand all provisions before signing. The terms on Page 2 through 3 are incorporated in this document and will constitute a part of the agreement between the parties when signed.

TO:	MNS Engineers, Inc. 4580 E. Thousand Oaks Blvd., Ste. 101 Westlake Village, CA 91362	DATE: Agreement No.:	09/23/2021 2022-114

The undersigned Consultant offers to furnish the following: design services for Penny Well air entrainment per proposal dated September 13, 2021.

Contract price $: Not to exceed $155,713.00

Contract Term: 09/23/2021 – 09/22/2022

Instructions: Sign and return original. Upon acceptance by Camrosa Water District, a copy will be signed by its authorized representative and promptly returned to you. Insert below the names of your authorized representative(s).

Accepted: Camrosa Water District	Consultant: MNS Engineers, Inc.
By: _____	By: _____
Tony L. Stafford	James A. Salvito
Title: General Manager	Title: President and CEO
Date: _____	Date: _____
Other authorized representative(s):	Other authorized representative(s):
_____	_____

Consultant agrees with Camrosa Water District (District) that:

a. Indemnification: To the extent permitted by law, Consultant shall hold harmless, defend at its own expense, and indemnify the District, its directors, officers, employees, and authorized volunteers, against any and all liability, claims, losses, damages, or expenses, including reasonable attorney's fees and costs, arising from negligent acts, errors or omissions of Consultant or its officers, agents, or employees in rendering services under this contract; excluding, however, such liability, claims, losses, damages or expenses arising from the District's sole negligence or willful acts.

b. Minimum Insurance Requirements: Consultant shall procure and maintain for the duration of the contract insurance against claims for injuries or death to persons or damages to property which may arise from or in connection with the performance of the work hereunder and the results of that work by the Consultant, his agents, representatives, employees or subcontractors.

c. Coverage: Coverage shall be at least as broad as the following:

    1. Commercial General Liability (CGL) - Insurance Services Office (ISO) Commercial General Liability Coverage (Occurrence Form CG 00 01) including products and completed operations, property damage, bodily injury, personal and advertising injury with limit of at least two million dollars ($2,000,000) per occurrence. If a general aggregate limit applies, either the general aggregate limit shall apply separately to this project/location (coverage as broad as the ISO CG 25 03, or ISO CG 25 04 endorsement provided to the District) or the general aggregate limit shall be twice the required occurrence limit.

    2. Automobile Liability - (If applicable) Insurance Services Office (ISO) Business Auto Coverage (Form CA 00 01), covering Symbol 1 (any auto) or if Consultant has no owned autos, Symbol 8 (hired) and 9 (non-owned) with limit of one million dollars ($1,000,000) for bodily injury and property damage each accident.

    3. Workers' Compensation Insurance - as required by the State of California, with Statutory Limits, and Employer's Liability Insurance with limit of no less than $1,000,000 per accident for bodily injury or disease.

    4. Waiver of Subrogation: The insurer(s) named above agree to waive all rights of subrogation against the District, its directors, officers, employees, and authorized volunteers for losses paid under the terms of this policy which arise from work performed by the Named Insured for the District; but this provision applies regardless of whether or not the District has received a waiver of subrogation from the insurer.

    5. Professional Liability - (also known as Errors & Omission) Insurance appropriate to the Consultant profession, with limits no less than $1,000,000 per occurrence or claim, and $2,000,000 policy aggregate.

d. If Claims Made Policies:

    1. The Retroactive Date must be shown and must be before the date of the contract or the beginning of contract work.

    2. Insurance must be maintained and evidence of insurance must be provided for at least five (5) years after completion of the contract of work.

    3. If coverage is canceled or non-renewed, and not replaced with another claims-made policy form with a Retroactive Date prior to the contract effective date, the Consultant must purchase "extended reporting" coverage for a minimum of five (5) years after completion of contract work.

If the Consultant maintains broader coverage and/or higher limits than the minimums shown above, the District requires and shall be entitled to the broader coverage and/or higher limits maintained by the Consultant. Any available insurance proceeds in excess of the specified minimum limits of insurance and coverage shall be available to the District.

Other Required Provisions: The general liability policy must contain, or be endorsed to contain, the following provisions:

a. Additional Insured Status: District, its directors, officers, employees, and authorized volunteers are to be given insured status (at least as broad as ISO Form CG 20 10 10 01), with respect to liability arising out of work or operations

performed by or on behalf of the Consultant including materials, parts, or equipment furnished in connection with such work or operations.

b. Primary Coverage: For any claims related to this project, the Consultant's insurance coverage shall be primary at least as broad as ISO CG 20 01 04 13 as respects to the District, its directors, officers, employees, and authorized volunteers. Any insurance or self-insurance maintained by the District, its directors, officers, employees, and authorized volunteers shall be excess of the Consultant's insurance and shall not contribute with it.

Notice of Cancellation: Each insurance policy required above shall provide that coverage shall not be canceled, except with notice to the District.

Self-Insured Retentions: Self-insured retentions must be declared to and approved by the District The District may require the Consultant to provide proof of ability to pay losses and related investigations, claim administration, and defense expenses within the retention. The policy language shall provide, or be endorsed to provide, that the self-insured retention may be satisfied by either the named insured or the District.

Acceptability of Insurers: Insurance is to be placed with insurers having a current A.M. Best rating of no less than A:VII or as otherwise approved by the District.

Verification of Coverage: Consultant shall furnish the District with certificates and amendatory endorsements or copies of the applicable policy language effecting coverage required by this clause. All certificates and endorsements are to be received and approved by the District before work commences. However, failure to obtain the required documents prior to the work beginning shall not waive the Consultant's obligation to provide them. The District reserves the right to require complete, certified copies of all required insurance policies, including policy Declaration and Endorsements pages listing all policy endorsements. If any of the required coverages expire during the term of this agreement, the Consultant shall deliver the renewal certificate(s) including the general liability additional insured endorsement to Camrosa Water District at least ten (10) days prior to the expiration date.

Subcontractors: Consultant shall require and verify that all subcontractors maintain insurance meeting all the requirements stated herein, and Consultant shall ensure that the District, its directors, officers, employees, and authorized volunteers are an additional insured on Commercial General Liability Coverage.

Other Requirements:

a. Consultant shall not accept direction or orders from any person other than the General Manager or the person(s) whose name(s) is (are) inserted on Page 1 as "other authorized representative(s)."

b. Payment, unless otherwise specified on Page 1, is to be 30 days after acceptance by the District.

c. Permits required by governmental authorities will be obtained at Consultant's expense, and Consultant will comply with applicable local, state, and federal regulations and statutes including Cal/OSHA requirements.

d. Any change in the scope of the professional services to be done, method of performance, nature of materials or price thereof, or to any other matter materially affecting the performance or nature of the professional services will not be paid for or accepted unless such change, addition or deletion is approved in advance, in writing by the District. Consultant's "other authorized representative(s)" has/have the authority to execute such written change for Consultant.

The District may terminate this Agreement at any time, with or without cause, giving written notice to Consultant, specifying the effective date of termination.

4580 E. Thousand Oaks Blvd., Ste. 101
Westlake Village, CA 91362

Ph 805.648.4840 F 805.379.1718

September 13, 2021

Camrosa Water District
Attention: Mr. Terry Curson, PE
Project Engineer
7385 Santa Rosa Road
Camarillo, CA 93012

SUBJECT: Camrosa Water District - Design Services for Penny Well Air Entrainment

Dear Mr. Curson:

MNS Engineers appreciates the opportunity to provide this proposal to Camrosa Water District (District/Camrosa). The scope of work was developed based on the Request for Proposals (RFP) for Design Services for Penny Well Air Entrainment (Project) dated June 29, 2021 and updated based on our discussion on September 8, 2021.

Project Understanding

The Penny Well was drilled in March 1962 by Midway Drilling under Ventura County Public Works Agency (VCPWA) Permit No. R-723. The completed well included a 10-inch diameter steel casing installed to a depth of 464 feet. A sanitary seal was installed in July 1978 to comply with State regulations for potable water. Inspections performed in 1985 revealed plugged perforations in the screen and pitting in the casing; as a result, the well was removed from service.

In August 2013, well rehabilitation including cleaning, water quality analysis, and test pumping to determine expected well yield was performed. A new submersible 450 GPM pump, discharge piping, control valves, and an on-site chlorine generation facility were installed. The rehabilitated well began production in late 2016. The well operates as designed; however, the discharge contains entrained air that has resulted in customer complaints. Attempts by the District to alleviate and reduce these customer complaints have met with little or no success. In 2018, Hopkins Groundwater Consultants, Inc. provided a technical memorandum identifying the probable source of the entrained air as air pockets trapped in formation pore spaces during decreased water levels in the aquifer.

Camrosa is seeking a qualified consultant to investigate the current well condition and evaluate entrained air removal alternatives. The selected alternative will then be pilot tested, and a full-scale design completed for bidding.

Project Approach

MNS will take a comprehensive approach to the Project by actively managing the individual tasks and minimizing the District's effort to move the Project forward. We will use our in-house experienced water resources engineering staff and key subconsultants to support this project. MNS understands the District's mission to deliver this Project on time or ahead of schedule with the most efficient use of resources and lowest feasible costs.

The first step to resolving the air entrainment issue is to gather existing information and conduct an evaluation of the well condition. Since the existing pump is too large to allow a camera to pass down the well, the pump will need to be removed and a temporary pump installed for a dynamic evaluation. After completion of the preliminary field work and well condition evaluation, MNS will work with the District to develop three potentially viable alternatives to mitigate the air entrainment issue. The alternatives will be evaluated and summarized in a draft Preliminary Design Technical Memorandum (TM). The three alternatives are assumed to be a break tank with integral booster pump, an enlarged discharge pipe with can booster pump, and installation of an air separator. Depending on the results of the alternative evaluation, the selected alternative could be pilot tested to verify design parameters and component sizing. The draft TM will then be updated and finalized with the pilot test results and will be used to inform the detailed design. Final design documents will be produced suitable for public bidding. Ventura County Watershed Protection District (VCWPD) will be consulted to determine if there are any requirements for work in proximity to the nearby channel.

MNS has assembled a qualified team with the skills and expertise to bring this project to completion. Resumes for proposed staff and subconsultant proposals are provided as attachments to this proposal.

Scope of Work

MNS will provide the following scope of work for the Project. Per on our review of the site and existing parcel size, we do not believe property acquisition will be required for any of the alternatives, therefore, property acquisition services are not included.

Task 1 – Project Management, Meetings, and QA/QC

The Project Manager, Tyler Hunt, PE, will provide ongoing coordination between Camrosa and the internal Project team during the Project. He will monitor the budget and serve as the main point of contact with Camrosa. He will submit monthly invoices with all supporting documentation in a format acceptable to the District and manage contract terms. Tyler will be responsible for ensuring all deliverable deadlines are met, all internal quality control reviews are completed, and the final products meet the expectations of Camrosa.

In accordance with MNS company policy for quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC), all deliverables, calculations, recommendations, and other documentation will be reviewed by an experienced engineer, not otherwise associated with the Project, prior to submittal to the District. Documents will be reviewed to ensure technical excellence, the goals and expectations of Camrosa are being met, and conformance with applicable design checklists and standards. For this Project, all deliverables and other items requiring QA/QC reviews will be reviewed by Nick Panofsky, PE.

We have assumed progress meetings will take place at the District's office in Camarillo or via conference call. We have budgeted for five meetings: Kick-off meeting and site visit, and four additional design review/progress meetings. The Project Manager and one support staff will attend all meetings. MNS will prepare meeting agenda and minutes.

Task 2 – Existing Facilities Documentation

MNS will coordinate with the District to obtain documentation of existing facilities. MNS will review existing data and record drawings to determine proximity of utilities within the project area to ensure adequate clearances or protection in place. MNS will contact public utility agencies with facilities in the area to determine locations.

Task 3 – Dynamic Well Condition Investigation

MNS subconsultant, General Pump Company (GPC), will provide well pump removal and video camera inspection of the exisiting well. GPC will remove the pump, motor, and cable from the well and store the equipment at their yard until the final design is determined. GPC will then furnish and install a test pump to allow access for a camera, run the dynamic video, and remove the test pump. A representative from MNS will be present during the inspection work. The results of the dynamic video log will be reviewed by both GPC and MNS and the results will be documented in the Preliminary Design TM.

Task 4 – Preliminary Design Technical Memorandum

Based on the scope of work outlined in the RFP, MNS will prepare a comprehensive yet concise TM. We will contact VCWPD to determine potential requirements for work near their jurisdiction and summarize them in the TM. The TM will summarize background information research and results of the well investigation including any recommendations for repairs to the well casing if necessary. The TM will evaluate three alternatives to mitigate the air entrained in the well discharge. This scope of work assumes that the three alternatives to be evaluated are a break tank with integral booster pump, enlarged discharge pipe with can booster pump, and installation of an air separator.

Alternative's evaluation will be based on typical criteria including:

- Construction impacts to residents
- Operations impacts to residents
- Site and property impacts
- Hydraulic impacts to current well pump
- Electrical requirements
- Capital and annual maintenance costs
- Constructability
- District operations & maintenance requirements

The variables will be evaluated in the Draft TM and summarized in a matrix providing our recommendation of the preferred alternative based on the selection criteria as outlined in the following Alternatives Analysis Approach.

Alternatives Analysis Approach.

The MNS team has performed feasibility studies with review of alternatives for a variety of projects and clients. We have developed a simple yet useful tool to facilitate discussion and decision making. The Color Alternatives Review Table (CART) shows relative quantities for criteria used in evaluating options. An example (for illustrative purposes only) for the Project is provided below.

Alternative	Constructability	Service Life	Local Impacts	Operation & Maintenance	Capital Cost	Life Cycle Cost
Alternative 1 – Break Tank with Integral Booster						
Alternative 2 - Enlarged Discharge with Can Booster						
Alternative 3 – Air Separator						

COLOR KEY: GOOD, FAIR, POOR

The CART will be enhanced with descriptive text highlighting the advantages and disadvantages of each criteria for each alternative.

Following submittal of the Draft TM, MNS will lead a meeting with District staff to review the implications of each potential alternative and to receive feedback and comments from District staff. Pilot testing of the recommended alternative could be performed per Task 6 should the District decide to execute the task. Following this meeting and the pilot testing, MNS will finalize the PDR with consensus from the District. The Final TM will be stamped and signed by a Professional Civil Engineer, licensed in California.

Task 5 – Plans, Specifications, and Cost Opinion

MNS will prepare plans for the selected project based on the analysis of alternatives. The scope of work assumes the selected project will be the enlarged discharge pipe with a can booster pump. The scope also assumes modifications to or replacement of the existing well pump due to altered hydraulic conditions. We will prepare 60%, 90% and 100% draft plan submittals for the District's review. Drawings will be prepared in the latest version of AutoCAD Civil 3D and will use the District's standard title block. We anticipate the following drawings will be prepared:

Sheet No.	Drawing No.	Description
1	G-01	Title Sheet
2	G-02	Notes and Survey Control
3	C-01	Site Plan
4	C-02	Utility Plan
5	C-03	Plan and Profile
6	C-04	Mechanical Sections
7	C-05	Mechanical Details
8	C-06	Civil Details
9	C-07	Well Pump Replacement Details
10	E-01	Electrical Notes and Legend
11	E-02	Electrical Details and Single Line
12	E-03	Electrical Site Plan
13	N-01	Instrumentation Notes and Legend
14	N-02	Instrumentation Details
15	N-03	P&ID

Final plans will be stamped and signed by Professional Engineers registered in the state of California in their respective disciplines.

We will prepare 60%, 90%, and 100% draft specifications for the District's review. Technical specifications will be prepared in CSI format. We have assumed the District will provide front-end documents which we will revise with project specific information. Consolidated comments from the District will be incorporated into the next design submittal. Final specifications will be provided in Word document format.

The Engineer's Estimate of Probable Construction Cost will be provided with the 90%, 100%, and final design submittal packages.

Task 6 – Pilot Testing

MNS will work with a selected vendor and GP to perform pilot testing for the selected alternative to assist in the refinement of the design. This task assumes that the District will provide operations personel to assist during the testing phase. A representative from MNS will be present during the testing. A summary of the testing will be provided for inclusion in the Final TM.

Assumptions

- Existing topographic and record drawing information will be provided to MNS in AutoCAD format.

- Property acquisition will not be required.
- Existing geotechnical reports or test data previously completed will be provided to MNS by the District.
- Basic utility information will be obtained from record drawings and utility agency inquiries.
- We will coordinate with the District's Project Manager regarding schedule for deliverables.
- The existing electrical supply and back-up generator have adequate capacity for the selected project.
- Engineering services during bidding and construction are not included.

Experience

MNS has a wide array of similar and applicable experience to the scope included in this project. Selected experience is included as follows.

8th and El Moro Well Equipping, Los Osos Community Services District

PROJECT	**8th and El Moro Well Equipping**
OWNER	**Los Osos Community Services District**

This project developed the design criteria to equip a recently completed well, which pumps water from the upper aquifer – which contains elevated levels of nitrates. The Project includes a new submersible well pump and the necessary piping, valves, accessories, and electrical equipment and controls to integrate the new well with the existing system. The design includes a new variable frequency drive to regulate the discharge flow rate and an enclosure to cover the new well.

Water produced from the new well will be chlorinated and discharged to existing piping downstream of the existing iron and manganese treatment system. These two water streams then blend with a static mixer, resulting in treated water with nitrate concentrations below the MCL. A new propeller flow meter on the well discharge will record the quantity of water produced.

MNS developed the preliminary design and complete PS&E for the project. This project is being funded by a Prop 1 DWR grant.

Washington Union High School Water System Improvements, Washington Union High School

PROJECT	**Washington Union High School Water System Improvements**
OWNER	**Washington Union High School**

Washington Union High School (School or WUHS) is located in the community of Easton in Fresno County, California—approximately 4.0 miles south of the City of Fresno. The School District was served with a Compliance Order dated April 10, 2009 for violation of a primary drinking water standard related to the synthetic organic compound (SOC) 1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP or dibromochloropropane) at Well No. 3. In order to develop a solution to the issues outlined in the Compliance Order, the School applied for and received a Feasibility Study Grant under the California Public Resources Code, Section 75022 of the Safe Drinking Water, Water Quality and Supply, Flood Control, River and Coastal Protection Bond Act of 2006 (Proposition 84, or Prop 84).

With a previous firm, Tyler Hunt, PE, QSD, served as Project Manager for a feasibility study and developed construction documents to improve the water system and provide clean, potable water to the high school. The feasibility study looked at alternatives for treatment, consolidation, and construction of a new water source. The selected project was to construct a new well and consolidate with the nearby Washington Colony school creating a redundant water system meeting the needs of both schools. Tyler provided design services as well as grant funding management services. Construction was completed in 2019.

Compton Well No. 16 Rehabilitation, Water Replenishment District of Southern California

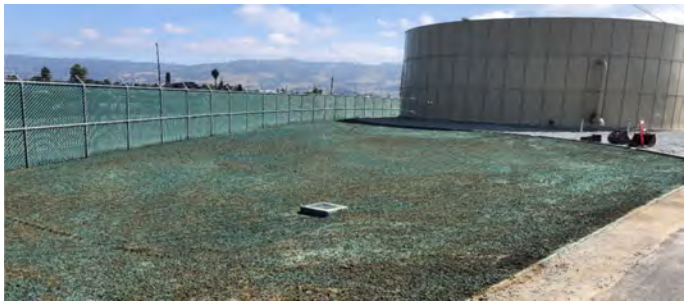
PROJECT	**Compton Well No. 16 Rehabilitation**
OWNER	**Water Replenishment District of Southern California**

Compton Well No. 16 Rehabilitation. The City of Compton, a disadvantaged community (DAC), has two water wells containing volatile organic compounds (VOCs) above the maximum contaminant level (MCL), including

perchloroethene (PCE) and tetrachloroethylene (TCE). Previously, a design for wellhead treatment was completed but not implemented. Wells 16 and 20 have a capacity of 1,000 gallons per minute (GPM).

To increase groundwater production, this project evaluated alternative treatment strategies and technologies to provide a reliable high-quality potable water source from existing out-of-service groundwater wells. Treatment technologies assessed included an advanced oxidation process, granular activated carbon adsorption, and biological biomass treatment.

Springfield Water System Improvements and Consolidation Project, Pajaro/Sunny Mesa Community Services District



PROJECT	**Springfield Water System Improvements and Consolidation Project**
OWNER	**Pajaro/Sunny Mesa Community Services District**

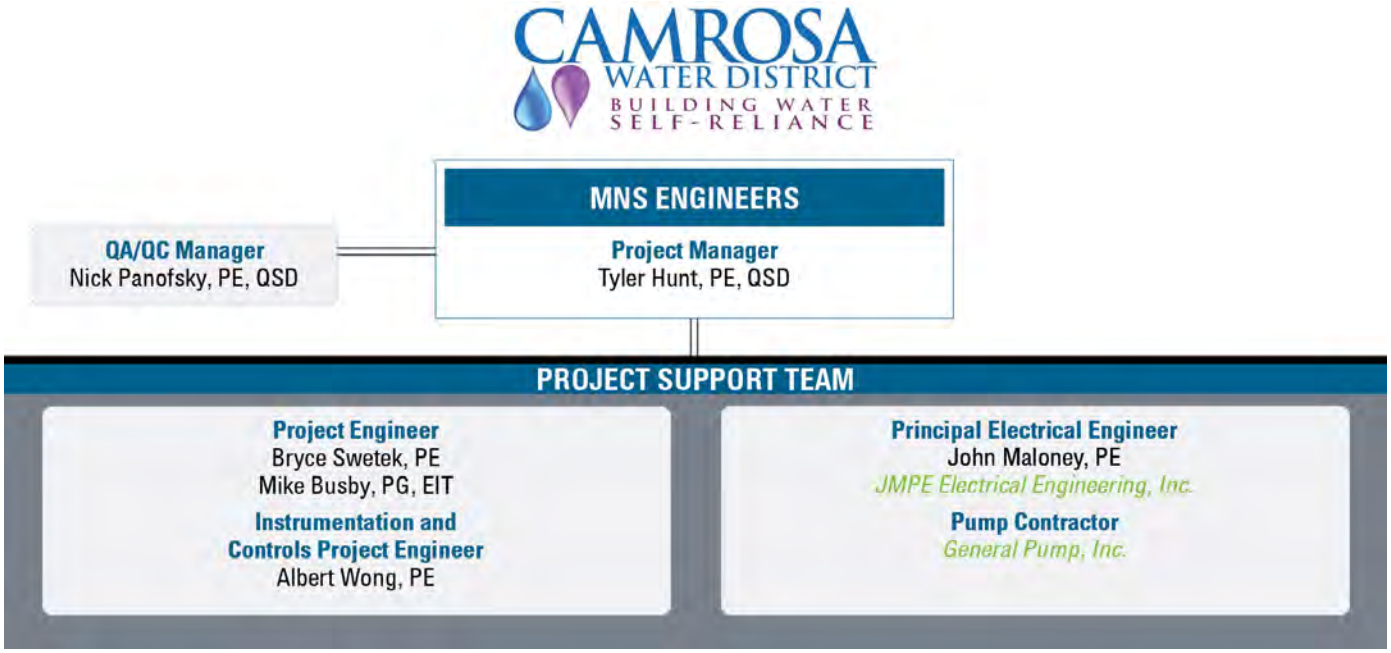
Springfield Water System Improvements and Consolidation Project. The District acquired the Springfield Mutual Water Company (SMWC) in 2005. Since the acquisition, the District has been working with the residents of the Springfield/Struve Roads area to improve the potable water system. The Springfield Water System Improvements and Consolidation project will join multiple water systems to serve approximately 66 parcels in the existing Springfield Water System, the Moss Landing Mobile Home Park, which includes 105 mobile home sites, and additional rural residents in the area.

The existing Springfield Water System is fed by a single shallow well with documented water quality problems for several contaminants including nitrates, salinity, and sulfate. The new Springfield Water System will provide a high-quality water source and long-term water supply reliability for the community.

The new system includes a new water supply from a well completed as part of this project, water treatment, two water storage tanks, booster pump station, back-up generator, and water transmission mains. In addition, this project replaces water service laterals from the existing distribution mains to each residence currently receiving water from the system and installs individual water meters for each service connection. MNS is providing land surveying and civil engineering, including an engineering planning study and development of complete engineered construction plans. This project is being funded by a grant through the State of California Department of Public Health.

Project Team

Our highly qualified project team is available to provide the District with a preliminary design and complete contract documents including plans, specifications and cost opinion that meets their needs and are delivered on schedule. Team resumes are provided as Attachment A to this proposal.



Project Manager - Tyler Hunt, PE

Tyler will serve as the Project Manager and lead the team to ensure work is progressing, resources are allocated, communication with the District is maintained, the review of alternatives is comprehensive, and the project completed on schedule and budget. He has over 22 years of experience in the water resources industry. Tyler's expertise includes project management, water/wastewater conveyance, site improvements, wastewater treatment, wastewater reclamation, irrigation and water delivery, stormwater pollution prevention, low-impact development (LID), water system consolidation, and municipal infrastructure projects.

QA/QC Manager - Nick Panofsky, PE

Nick will provide QA/QC of each deliverable prior to submittal to the District. He has over 15 years of professional consulting experience in the water resources industry. Nick has advanced his expertise through a variety of municipal infrastructure design projects including potable water, recycled water, wastewater, and stormwater. He has been involved in every stage of the design process, including planning, analysis, design, construction management, and operational assistance.

Project Engineer - Mike Busby, PG

Mike will be responsible for compiling and analyzing the data and documentation, assisting in the condition assessment, communicating with equipment vendors, document production, and other technical tasks. He has more than 12 years of experience planning and providing on-site management for environmental and water resource projects. Mike's areas of specialization include oversight of borehole drilling, geophysical logging, zonal sampling, well design and construction, aquifer tests, and water quality sampling. He has also overseen well rehabilitation projects, soil and soil vapor sampling, well impact studies, and report and proposal preparation. Mike is also proficient in both ArcGIS and AutoCAD.

Project Engineer – Bryce Swetek, PE

Bryce will be responsible for compiling and analyzing data and documentation, field reviews, document production, and other technical tasks. Bryce specializes in water resources/wastewater engineering design for various projects

such as pipelines, storage tanks, well improvements, and pressure-reducing stations. He is knowledgeable with AutoCAD Civil 3D, InfoWater, GIS and various other software packages.

Instrumentation and Control Engineer – Albert Wong, PE

Albert will be responsible for developing control strategies and design of instrumentation and control components. He has over 20 years of experience specializing in the design of complex electrical, mechanical, and instrumentation systems for both large and small water and wastewater treatment plants. Albert's expertise includes Distributed Control System (DCS) and Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) systems for 24/7 critical mission and real-time operating systems.

Electrical Engineer (JMPE) – John Maloney, PE

John Maloney will provide design services for electrical improvements required. Since 1982, Mr. Maloney has been committed to creating the most cost-effective, energy efficient electrical and lighting design solutions for government, commercial, and residential projects. His areas of expertise include electrical design of power, lighting, and signal systems; distribution system design, short circuit analysis, coordination studies, and Title 24 Lighting Calculations.

Pump Contractor - General Pump

General Pump will be responsible for well pump removal, video inspection of the well, and assisting in the well condition assessment. GPC is a professional water well redevelopment and pump equipment contractor that engages in installing, repairing, and servicing commercial water pump facilities for cities, municipalities, water districts, agricultural, and industrial customers throughout Southern California and the Central Coast.

Schedule

MNS is committed to meeting the District's schedule requirements for this project. We are prepared to begin work on or before October 1, 2021. Based on this start date, we are committed to meeting or exceeding the following schedule.

NTP	October 1, 2021
Well Condition Assessment	October 15, 2021
Draft Preliminary Design TM	November 22, 2021
District Review (2 weeks)	Nov 22 – Dec 6, 2021
Final Preliminary Design TM	January 5, 2022
60% PS&E	February 10, 2022
District Review (3 weeks)	Feb 10 – March 1, 2022
90% PS&E	April 1, 2022
District Review (2 weeks)	Apr 1 – Apr 15, 2022
100% PS&E	May 3, 2022
District Review (1 week)	May 3 – May 10, 2022
Final PS&E	May 24, 2022

Compensation

MNS proposes to perform the services described herein for a not-to-exceed fee estimate of **$155,713**. A breakdown by task is provided in the following table. A detailed fee proposal spreadsheet is provided as an attachment. All fees are in accordance with our current fee schedule, attached.

Task	Fee
Task 1 – Project Management	$14,360
Task 2 – Existing Facilities Documentation	$2,590
Task 3 – Well Condition Assessment	$47,803

Task 4 – Preliminary Design Memorandum		$19,640
Task 5 – Plans, Specifications, and Cost Opinion		$51,145
Task 6 – Pilot Testing		$20,175
	Total	**$155,713**

Closing

Thank you for the opportunity to submit this proposal. We are excited and look forward to working with the District. Please feel free to contact me with any questions you may have about our submittal at 805.788.8013 or thunt@mnsengineers.com. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,
MNS Engineers, Inc.

Tyler Hunt, PE
Lead Engineer

Attachments:
Attachment A: Team Resumes
Attachment B: Subconsultant Proposals
Attachment C: Detailed Fee Proposal and Fee Schedule

ATTACHMENT A

Tyler Hunt, PE, QSD/QSP

Project Manager

Firm
- MNS Engineers, Inc.

Areas of Expertise
- Project management
- Municipal infrastructure
- Wastewater treatment
- Wastewater reclamation
- Site improvements
- Irrigation and water delivery design
- Low-impact development
- Stormwater pollution prevention plans
- Water system consolidation

Years of Experience
- 22 Total
- 3 With MNS
- 19 Prior to MNS

Licensing
- Professional Civil Engineer, CA No. 74580 (Issue date: 07/23/2009; Expiration date: 12/31/2021)

Certification
- Qualified SWPPP Developer, CA No. 00822

Education
- BS, Agricultural Systems Management, California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo, CA, 1999

Professional Development
- --------

Affiliations
- American Public Works Association, Executive Committee
- American Society of Civil Engineers

Award(s)
- --------

Speaking Engagement(s)
- --------

Mr. Hunt has over 22 years of experience in the water resources/wastewater industry. Tyler's expertise includes project management, water/wastewater conveyance, site improvements, wastewater treatment, wastewater reclamation, irrigation and water delivery, stormwater pollution prevention, low-impact development (LID), water system consolidation, and municipal infrastructure projects. In addition to engineering design, he is experienced with providing construction management and inspection services such as public utility coordination, inspection, estimating, and client support. His experience includes:

Wells 37 and 39 Wellhead Treatment System, City of Ontario, CA. *Civil Design Lead*. As a subconsultant, MNS performed site civil surveying and design for the construction of a wellhead treatment system to meet Division of Drinking Water (DDW) requirements for two existing wells. Responsibilities included topographic survey, site grading and paving, water and wastewater utilities, stormwater treatment, and water quality management plan.

Solids Dewatering Facility Upgrades and Site Improvements, Camrosa Water District, CA. *Design Lead*. MNS performed design services for a new fan press biosolid dewatering facility to transition the plant's drying process from drying beds to an enclosed controlled process. Additional improvements included a new steel building, site improvements, site piping, building mechanical, site lighting, electrical, instrumentation, and controls.

Title 22 Filter Booster Pump Station, West Basin Municipal Water District, CA. *Project Manager*. Planning and design for the construction of a new 10-million-gallons-per-day (MGD) booster pump station at the Edward C. Little Water Recycling Facility. The original design for Title 22 Filter Train No. 2 was to receive effluent from the plants high rate clarifiers; however, the high rate clarifiers have not been able to deliver the design flows to Title 22 Filter Train No. 2 due to hydraulic deficiencies. Project elements include evaluation of the hydraulic deficiencies and improvement alternatives to correct the deficiency. The selected alternative is a 10 MGD pump station currently in the design phase. (10/2018-Current)

Blending Station No. 4 Rehabilitation, City of Oxnard, CA. *Project Manager.* The existing blending station included three above ground sections of piping, two of which were equipped with booster pumps. Due to improvements upstream, the booster pumps were rendered obsolete. MNS provided plans and specifications to remove two of the three inlet lines can convert the third to a metering line with an electronically actuated valve.

Water Tank Replacement and Chloramine Modifications, Villa Del Monte Mutual Water Company, CA. *Project Manager*. This project replaces the existing bolted steel reservoir and converts disinfection to chloramines. The scope of work includes preliminary and detailed design phases. A technical memorandum was prepared to evaluate tank replacement and disinfection system alternatives, which included four tank construction materials, three chemicals for ammonia addition, chemical delivery and storage requirements, control system modifications, and preliminary site layout. In accordance with the recommendations of the technical memorandum, MNS prepared detailed design plans, specifications, and engineer's estimate of probable cost of construction (PS&E) suitable for public bid. MNS also applied for and obtained necessary permits with local and State jurisdictions. (2017-Ongoing)

Water System Improvements, El Adobe Property Owners Association, Lamont, CA. *Project Engineer.* This project involved the design of water system improvements to supply a rural housing development with safe drinking water. The project consisted of a new well, storage tank, booster station, distribution system, and transmission main. Responsibilities included preparing the plans, specifications, cost estimate.

Joshua Road Pump Station Reservoir, Nipomo Community Services District, CA. *Project Manager.* This project provided design and construction document preparation and construction phase services of a partially buried 0.5-million-gallon (MG) pre-stressed concrete water storage tank. This tank was part of the Supplemental Water Project which provided a connection between the City of Santa Maria water system and the Nipomo Community Services District water system.

Washington Union High School Water Improvements, Washington Unified School District, Easton, CA. *Project Manager.* This project entailed the planning and design of water system improvements to supply a rural school with safe drinking water utilizing Proposition 84 grant funds. The project consisted of a new well, upgrading the school's facilities, a pipeline to convey the water to the school, and site improvements to store and distribute the water at the school. Responsibilities included preparing plans, specifications, and cost estimate and providing grant management services.

Fairmont School Safe Drinking Water Improvements, Sanger Unified School District, Sanger, CA. *Project Manager.* This project involved the planning and design of water system improvements to supply a rural school with safe drinking water utilizing Proposition 84 grant funds. The project consists of connection to an existing Community Services District (CSD), upgrading the CSD's facilities, a pipeline to convey the water to the school, and site improvements to store and distribute the water at the school. Responsibilities included preparing plans, specifications, and cost estimate and providing grant management services.

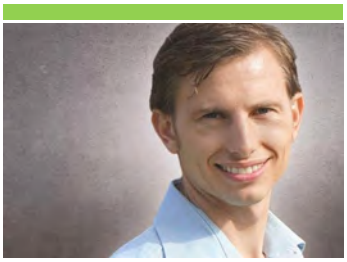
Grizzly Mountain Booster Pump Station, South Tahoe Public Utilities District, CA. *Project Manager.* This project entailed the design and construction management of a water booster pump station. Additional tasks included providing the electrical, instrumentation, and construction support services in support of the client's pump station design.

Fruitridge Road Intertie and Booster Station, Fruitridge Vista Water Company, CA. *Project Engineer.* This project entailed the design and construction document preparation of intertie and booster station to allow Fruitridge Vista Water Company to purchase water from the City of Sacramento. Responsibilities included site layout and design, grading, landscaping, and agency coordination.

T-3 Storage Tank and Treatment Facility, City of Fresno, CA. *Project Engineer.* This project consisted of the design and construction document preparation of a 3-million-gallon (MG) pre-stressed concrete storage tank and water treatment plant. Responsibilities included site grading, access road design, stormwater system, raw water conveyance, process piping, and storage tank.

Nick Panofsky, PE, QSD

QA/QC Manager



Firm
- MNS Engineers, Inc.

Areas of Expertise
- Water resources planning
- Water/wastewater infrastructure rehabilitation and improvements
- Stormwater management plans
- Project management

Years of Experience
- 14

Licensing
- Professional Civil Engineer, CA No. 75006

Certification
- Qualified SWPPP Developer, CA No. 75006

Education
- MBA, Shidler College of Business, University of Hawaii, HI
- BS, Environmental Engineering, California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo, CA

Affiliations
- American Public Works Association
- American Society of Civil Engineers
- American Water Works Association
- Water Environment Federation

Award
- 2018 APWA Young Professional of the Year Award

Mr. Panofsky has over 14 years of professional consulting experience in the water resources industry. Nick has advanced his expertise through a variety of municipal infrastructure design projects including potable water, recycled water, wastewater, and stormwater. He has been involved in every stage of the design process, including planning, analysis, design, construction management, and operational assistance. He actively manages projects to meet both technical and financial goals. His experience includes:

Storage Tank Replacement and Capital Improvements Plan, Summit West Mutual Water Company, CA. *Project Manager.* This project involves the replacement of the existing 15,000-gallons Mountain Charlie storage tank, generator to provide power reliability for new treatment and existing pumping facilities, and the addition of a new chloramination treatment and generator facilities. The existing storage tank is below required capacity and has exceeded its life expectancy. The project also involved the development of a CIP to address and evaluate the various other improvement needs throughout SWMWC's water distribution system to provide long term reliability.

Skyview Terrace Water Treatment Plant Water Tank Replacement and Chloramine Modifications, Villa Del Monte Mutual Water Company (VDMMWC), CA. *QA/QC Manager*. VDMMWC owns and operates the Skyview Terrace Water Treatment Plant (Plant) to provide potable water for residents of the Villa del Monte neighborhood in the Santa Cruz Mountains. The bolted steel water storage tank at the Plant is oversized for the application and has failed. The tank will be replaced, and a new chloramine disinfection system will be installed to match the water chemistry of water imported to VDMMWC from the San Jose Water Company (SJWC). The chloramine disinfection system will provide a slower deterioration rate and reduced disinfection byproduct formation than the existing disinfection system. The scope of work for this project includes preliminary and detailed design phases. A technical memorandum was prepared to evaluate tank replacement and disinfection system alternatives, which included four tank construction materials, three chemicals for ammonia addition, chemical delivery and storage requirements, control system modifications, and preliminary site layout. In accordance with the recommendations of the technical memorandum, detailed PS&Es suitable for public bid was prepared. The PS&E package includes site civil improvements; design of a new water storage tank,

foundation, and appurtenances; electrical improvements; and control system integration.

Critical Water Supply Improvements for Pajaro, Pajaro/Sunny Mesa Community Services District, CA. *Lead Engineer*. This $1.2M project involved planning, design, and construction management services for the construction of water storage improvements for a disadvantaged community in northern Monterey County. The project included a new 600,000-gallon bolted steel potable water storage tank, system integration, controls, and a variety of site improvements to transform a greenfield site to a municipal facility. Responsibilities included leading the planning and design effort.

Springfield Water System Improvements, Pajaro/Sunny Mesa Community Services District, CA. *Lead Engineer*. This $1M project involves planning and designing upgrades to the Springfield Water System to deliver a high-quality water source and long-term water supply reliability for the community. The existing Springfield Water System, fed by a single shallow well, has documented water quality problems for a number of contaminants such as nitrates, salinity, and sulfate. The proposed system includes a new water supply from a well or adjacent system, water treatment, water storage tank, booster pump station, back-up generator, and water transmission mains.

Harvard Boulevard Water and Wastewater Improvements, City of Santa Paula, CA. *Senior Project Engineer.* This $2.5M project installs over 10,000 linear feet of potable water and gravity wastewater pipeline. Improvements include abandonment of the existing 24-inch vitrified clay pipe (VCP) sewer main and manholes, installation of 46 of 36-inch polyvinyl chloride polystyrene (PVC PS) sewer main approximately 2,840 feet in length, installation of 13 pre-cast polymer manholes, replacement of sewer service laterals, and connections to existing sewer mains. MNS is coordinating with the City to complete potholing of critical utility crossings and with multiple utility owners to identify and locate existing utilities and potential project conflicts.

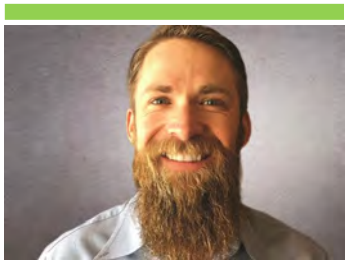
16-Inch Water Line Replacement, Phases 1 and 2, City of San Luis Obispo, CA. *Project Manager*. This $2.5M multiphased design project replaced aging water transmission mains within a water distribution system delivering potable water to approximately 14,700 metered customers. Ductile iron pipelines replaced the original cast iron pipelines; phases one and two replaced over 7,000 feet of 12-inch and 16-inch pipelines. The project also included multiple system connections, a creek crossing in an environmentally sensitive habitat, and coordination with multiple utility agencies. Project challenges involved many existing, conflicting utilities in the area such as sewers and soil and gas (high and low pressure) lines; potential for soil and groundwater contamination areas; a bridge crossing over a creek with unique environmental requirements; and staging construction to prevent major traffic disruptions. MNS provided civil engineering (preliminary, final design, and construction support) and design surveying (topographic base map and 3D surface map) services. Prior to submitting the final design, MNS completed a constructability review. Responsibilities included managing the entire project delivery (planning and design) for both phases, managing a team of engineers, drafters, and other staff, and ensuring the project was completed on schedule and within budget.

Vista del Mar Drive Water Main Replacement, City of Santa Barbara, CA. *Project Manager.* This $1M high priority project was created to replace approximately 1,800 linear feet of existing 6- and 8-inch asbestos concrete (AC) water main in Vista Del Mar Drive and Alan Road. A recent failure of the water main in this area resulted in damage to the road surface. The roadway repair is on hold until the water main is replaced. The existing AC pipeline, constructed in the 1950s, may be located in private property outside of the public right-of-way. The existing pipeline will be abandoned in place and new 8-inch PVC C900 DR14 pipe will be installed within the public R/W.

Torrance Lateral Feasibility Study, West Basin Municipal Water District, CA. *Lead Engineer*. Nick was the lead engineer on this $1.3M project to develop a comprehensive feasibility study for the Torrance Recycled Water System Expansion. The project included development of customer demands, approximately 100,000 linear feet of pipeline alignments to convey recycled water to customers, and a financial analysis to demine total project costs as well as delivered water unit costs. Nick was responsible for coordination of the internal team to develop the feasibility study and overall coordination of project deliverables.

Mike Busby, PG

Project Engineer



Firm
- MNS Engineers, Inc.

Areas of Expertise
- Water resources
- ArcGIS
- Well design and construction
- Borehole drilling
- Soil and soil vapor sampling
- Aquifer testing
- Water quality testing
- Report preparation

Years of Experience
- 12

Licensing
- Professional Geologist, CA No. 9180; AZ No. 58864

Education
- MS, Science Engineering, Specialization in Water Engineering, California Polytechnical State University, San Luis Obispo, CA
- BS, Geological Sciences, University of California, Santa Barbara, CA

Mr. Busby has more than 12 years of experience planning and providing on-site management for environmental and water resource projects. Mike's areas of specialization include oversight of borehole drilling, geophysical logging, zonal sampling, well design and construction, aquifer tests, and water quality sampling. He has also overseen well rehabilitation projects, soil and soil vapor sampling, well impact studies, and report and proposal preparation Mike is also proficient in both ArcGIS and AutoCAD. His experience includes:

8th and El Moro Well Equipping, Los Osos Community Services District, CA. *Project Engineer.* This project develops the design criteria to equip an upper aquifer well with a new submersible well pump and the necessary piping, valves, accessories, and electrical equipment and controls to integrate the new well with the existing system. A new variable frequency drive will regulate the discharge flow rate, and a simple enclosure will cover the new well. Water produced from the new well will be chlorinated and discharged to piping downstream of the existing iron and manganese treatment system. These two water streams will be blended with a static mixer. A new propeller flow meter on the well discharge will record the quantity of water produced. MNS completed the preliminary design and is preparing detailed design. Responsibilities include designing well caps for newly installed well and conducting quality assurance assessment for 90 percent design of new wellhead details.

Springfield Water System Improvements Phase 1, Pajaro/Sunny Mesa Community Services District, CA. *Project Engineer.* This project involves planning and designing upgrades to the Springfield Water System to deliver a high-quality water source and long-term water supply reliability for the community. The existing Springfield Water System, fed by a single shallow well, has documented water quality problems for a number of contaminants such as nitrates, salinity, and sulfate. The proposed system includes a new water supply from a well or adjacent system, water treatment, water storage tank, booster pump station, back-up generator, and water transmission mains. In addition, this project replaces water service laterals from the existing distribution mains to each residence currently receiving water from the system. Individual water meters will be installed for each service connection as individual service connections are currently unmetered. Responsibilities include conducting fire line headloss calculations and recommended pumps

to be used in new water system for a rural community; and conducting quality assurance assessment of Preliminary Engineering Report of the new water system.

Installation of Four New Groundwater Wells, Freeport McMoRan, Sierrita, AZ. *Project Engineer.* This project involved drilling, construction, and development of three 16-inch diameter wells and one 14-inch diameter groundwater well completed to depths of 700-800 feet using the reverse circulation rotary drilling technique. After well installation, Mike assisted with the aquifer tests, water quality sampling, and writing of the well completion reports.

Water Supply Well Installation, City of Buckeye, AZ. *Geologist.* This project involved drilling of a 1,500-foot pilot borehole using reverse circulation rotary drilling method. While providing oversight, responsibilities also included supervising geophysical logging; zonal sampling; installing the 18-inch-diameter well casing to 1,080 feet; well development; aquifer testing; and water quality sampling.

Engineering Services for GIS Data Management, Goleta West Sanitary District, CA. *Project Engineer.* Responsibilities include updating and maintaining the City's Sanitary District Geographic Information Systems (GIS) database, correcting known inaccuracies and adding new developments based on CAD files. The project included the creation of an atlas map book and wall map for the District.

Stormwater Management at Yvonne Burke Sports Complex, Los Angeles County, CA. *Project Engineer.* Responsibilities included reviewing the proposed stormwater management design, and conducting review of site geologic conditions and hazards and advanced modifications to stormwater management design.

State Route 1 Climbing Lane, County of Monterey, CA. *Project Engineer.* This Caltrans oversight project widened the existing State Route 1 on the incline between Rio Road and Carmel Valley Road, reconstructed a bike path, and added an auxiliary northbound lane for the purpose of relieving the frequent congestion caused by larger commercial and recreational vehicles that require a longer distance to achieve highway speed. This project was located in a very high-profile and heavily travelled area that required close coordination with the local businesses, the County, and Caltrans. The project included earthwork; hot mix asphalt (HMA) paving; curb, gutter, and sidewalk; Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) ramps; guard rail system; drainage improvements; traffic signals; staging and traffic control. Responsibilities included providing engineering support to determine grades of new roadway intersection by extrapolating surveyed elevations long the roadway; and conducting quality assurance assessment for planned intersection transitions.

Aquifer Storage and Recovery Well Installation, City of Phoenix, AZ. *Project Geologist.* This project involved the drilling and installation of a 1,300-foot Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR) Well. Responsibilities included onsite management and supervision of the precise installation of manufactured glass bead filter pack material.

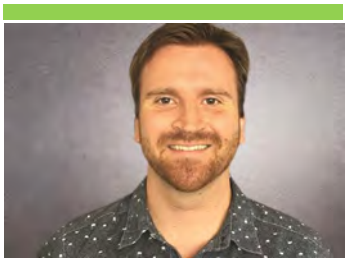
Installation of Six New Monitoring Wells, Tohono Oodham Nation, AZ. *Project Geologist.* This project involved the installation, development, and testing of six 5-inch-diameter monitoring wells completed to depths of 250-600 feet using the air hammer and conventional mud rotary drilling techniques. In addition to providing field oversight, responsibilities included assisting in the preparation of the well completion reports.

Installation and Sampling of Soil Vapor Wells, Motorola Superfund Site, Phoenix, AZ. *Project Engineer.* After providing field oversight for the installation and sampling of soil vapor wells, Mike assisted in data analysis and report preparation.

Collection of Groundwater, Surface Water, and Soil Samples, Multiple Projects Sites, AZ and CA. *Field Manager.* This project involved collecting groundwater samples from monitoring wells and production wells on numerous projects. He has also collected surface water samples from lakes, streams, and stormwater runoff. For several soil remediation projects, Mike's responsibilities included the collection, documentation, and analytical lab data management of soil and water samples. He has extensive experience serving as the onsite supervision for the excavation of contaminated soil and the backfilling with clean material. He has also been the onsite health and safety officer on many projects.

Bryce Swetek, PE

Project Engineer



Firm
- MNS Engineers, Inc.

Areas of Expertise
- Pipelines
- Storage tanks
- Well improvements
- Pressure-reducing stations
- Hydraulic Modeling

Years of Experience
- 6

Licensing
- Professional Civil Engineer, CA No. 90565

Education
- BS, Environmental Engineering, California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo, CA

Mr. Swetek is a Project Engineer with the Civil Engineering, Water Resources Division. Bryce specializes in water resources/wastewater engineering design for various projects such as pipelines, storage tanks, well improvements, and pressure-reducing stations. Prior to MNS, he worked for a civil engineering firm where he developed a foundation in engineering design; and worked with the agencies, contractors, subconsultants, and project stakeholders to design various projects for municipalities. He is knowledgeable with AutoCAD Civil 3D, InfoWater, GIS and various other software packages. His experience includes:

Mesa Tanks Replacement, City of Santa Paula, CA. *Project Engineer.* Due to the current state of the tanks and the critical timetable to comply with the 2014 Sanitary Survey, the City hired MNS Engineers to provide contract documents for the replacement of the Mesa Tanks with two, new 0.6 MG welded steel tanks. Critical design factors include site access, service continuity during construction, difficult geotechnical conditions, and construction sequencing.

Pressure Zone No.1 Hydraulic and New Reservoir Tank Evaluation, Camrosa Water District, CA. *Project Engineer.* This project entails proposing a new 3MG reservoir tank and tank site. This includes the utilization of the District's hydraulic model to provide the optimal tank location and to ensure the tank is sufficient to address new and future demands. The goal of the project is to help eliminate the storage deficiency, enhance fire flows, and provide redundancy within Pressure Zone No. 1. MNS is providing engineering design services.

Emily Street and Cañada Street Pipeline Replacement, Casitas Municipal Water District, CA. *Project Engineer.* Existing 2-inch and 4-inch cast iron mains along Emily St and Cañada St are undersized and approaching the end of their useful service life. This project will replace these existing lines with approximately 2,060 linear feet of 8-inch polyvinyl chloride (PVC) in accordance with Casitas standards. The pipeline extends from the intersection of Cañada Street and Summer Street to the intersection of Cañada Street and Matilija Street, along with the entirety of Emily Street. The goal of the project is to improve fire flow and replace aging water mains. The existing water main will be abandoned in place. Project includes navigating through congested utility areas, including a 10-foot by 10-foot culvert which runs the entirety of Cañada St.

Alignment and Project Scoping Study for 12-Inch Cast Iron Transmission Main, Casitas Municipal Water District, CA. *Project Engineer.* An existing 12-inch cast iron transmission main spans approximately 14,400 linear feet from the San Antonio Plant to the Fairview Tank. The existing main has passed its useful service life and has experienced multiple leaks and a recent blowout. This study will define and analyze various alternative projects to best replace the existing main. Alternative projects include new pipeline construction, lining of the existing main, and the utilization of existing parallel piping systems. Each alternative project will be evaluated in a decision matrix based on critical criteria, including: construction cost, conveyance capacity, ability to transfer services, hydraulics, water quality, and environmental concerns. The goal of the study is to recommend a project to replace the existing main based on thorough investigations and various client, city, environmental, and engineering considerations.

Vista del Mar Drive Water Main Replacement, City of Santa Barbara, CA. *Project Engineer.* This project was created to replace approximately 1,800 linear feet of existing 6- and 8-inch asbestos concrete (AC) water main in Vista Del Mar Drive and Alan Road. A recent failure of the water main in this area resulted in damage to the road surface. The roadway repair is on hold until the water main is replaced. This is a high priority project and the City desires to have the water line replaced by fall of 2019. The existing AC pipeline, constructed in the 1950s, may be located in private property outside of the public right-of-way. The existing pipeline will be abandoned in place and new 8-inch polyvinyl chloride (PVC) C900 DR14 pipe will be installed within the public right-of-way. The project includes preparation of complete design documents suitable for soliciting public bids for construction. The design documents will include 60%, 90%, and final design plans, specifications, and cost opinions. Plans will be prepared in AutoCAD utilizing a horizontal scale of 1 inch = 20 feet and an exaggerated vertical scale on pipeline profiles. The plans and specifications will be prepared using the City's standard templates and front-end contract documents. MNS will perform the topographic field surveying, preparation of the base map, and the complete design documents, including 60%, 90%, and final plans, specifications, and cost opinions.

Wellfield Pipeline Replacement, Casitas Municipal Water District, CA. *Project Engineer.* This project will replace approximately 620 linear feet of an existing main and install pump-to-waste connections for five of the six on-site wells for a total of 1,220 linear feet.

Thousand Oaks Boulevard Waterline Improvements, City of Thousand Oaks, CA. *Project Engineer.* As part of the Thousand Oaks Boulevard Streetscape Improvement project, this project will replace the aging water infrastructure along Thousand Oaks Boulevard and Los Feliz Drive. This project will remove and replace 160 linear feet of an existing 4-inch water main with a new 10-inch pipe; abandon and replace 240 linear feet of existing 6-inch water main with a new 10-inch pipe; remove and replace 60 linear feet of existing 10-inch water main with a new 10-inch pipe; and remove and replace 10 service laterals and corresponding water meters, 11 main valves, and three fire hydrants. MNS is providing engineering design and support services.

Sunset Place Pipeline Replacement, Casitas Municipal Water District, CA. *Project Engineer.* The existing 4-inch cast iron pipe along Sunset Place is undersized and approaching the end of its service life. This project will replace approximately 1,850 linear feet of existing 4-inch cast iron pipe with 8-inch polyvinyl chloride (PVC) in accordance with Casitas standards. The pipeline extends from the intersection of Sunset Place and Mountain View Avenue to the northern intersection of Sunset Place and Grandview Avenue. The goal of the project is to improve fire flow and replace aging water mains. The existing water main will be abandoned in place.

Upper Rincon Main Replacement, Casitas Municipal Water District, CA. *Project Engineer.* This project, currently in the planning phase, will replace of approximately 2,400 linear feet of existing 8-inch high pressure welded steel water main with 8-inch ductile iron or HDPE. The existing pipeline is installed on a graded path between a drainage channel/Creek and Caltrans Right-of-way (State Route 150). The project includes evaluation of a variety of alignments and installation methods to develop the best value project for the District.

Old Creek Road Pipeline Relocation, Casitas Municipal Water District, CA *Project Engineer.* This project will move Casitas Municipal Water District's existing facilities from the environmentally sensitive area of San Antonio Creek to a location across Old Creek Road. In addition, approximately 80 feet of 6-inch polyvinyl chloride (PVC) water main will be installed.

Albert Wong, PE

Instrumentation and Controls Project Engineer

Firm
- MNS Engineers, Inc.

Areas of Expertise
- Water/wastewater infrastructure
- Mechanical engineering
- Operation and Maintenance manuals
- SCADA and instrumentation
- Mechanical equipment
- Electrical controls equipment

Years of Experience
- Total: 209
- With MNS: 20 (since 2018)
- Prior to MNS: 18

Licensing
- Professional Mechanical Engineer, CA No. 35798
- Professional Control System Engineering, CA No. 7368

Education
- MS, Mechanical Engineering, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, IL
- BS, Mechanical Engineering, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, CA

Mr. Wong has over 20 years of experience specializing in the design of complex electrical, mechanical, and instrumentation systems for both large and small water and wastewater treatment plants. Albert's expertise includes Distributed Control System (DCS) and Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) systems for 24/7 critical mission and real-time operating systems. His expertise also encompasses the following:

- Operation and Maintenance (O&M) manuals and as-built documentation for all control system related equipment, including SCADA documentation and instrumentation.
- Control system, low-voltage electrical, and mechanical design for water/wastewater treatment.
- Site assessment and survey of existing facilities to determine current condition and recommended improvements.
- SCADA and DCS programming for various treatment plant and electrified fence projects.
- Low voltage electrical, control system, and mechanical equipment selection, evaluation, testing, and condition monitoring.
- Field startup and documentation for instrumentation and electrical control panel testing, including loop drawings and point-to-point electrical connection diagram.
- In-house training seminars to help new and experienced engineers stay abreast of current control system engineering.
- Detailed design of DCS/SCADA architecture layout, piping and instrumentation diagram (P&ID), process mechanical drawings, electrical control panels, Master Control Center (MCC), and Remote Terminal Units (RTU).
- Programmable Logic Controller (PLC) and Human Machine Interface (HMI) languages, including ladder logic programming and function block programming.
- Project Delivery Model for systematic project delivery methods with decision logs and stage gates.
- Equipment specifications, calibration, startup, and testing methods of electrical, mechanical, and instrumentation equipment.
- Instrumentation Symbols and Identification (ISA), National Electrical Code (NEC), California Department of Occupational Safety and Health Administration (Cal/OSHA), and National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) code compliance; hardware and software interlocks for machines; and industrial networks and high-speed communications

including Ethernet, Modbus, Profibus, and HART protocol.

His experience includes:

Digester Rehabilitation and Thickening Facilities Upgrade, San José-Santa Clara Regional Wastewater Facility, San Jose, CA. *Lead Instrumentation and Controls Engineer.* This $60M upgrade project developed and reviewed control system standards and piping and instrumentation diagram (P&ID) design review developed by the consultant.

Advanced Control and Meter Replacement, San José-Santa Clara Regional Wastewater Facility, San Jose, CA. *Project Manager/Project Engineer.* This project replaced outdated equipment and was not covered by future capital improvement program projects.

Automation Master Plan, San José-Santa Clara Regional Wastewater Facility, San Jose, CA. *Project Manager/Lead Reviewer.* This project drafted an initial table of contents before the consultant's development. This project provided control-system related guidelines.

Distributed Control System (DCS) Fiber Optics Expansion, San José -Santa Clara Regional Wastewater Facility, San Jose, CA. *Project Manager/Project Engineer.* This project expanded fiber optics cables network and associated equipment for future new DCS equipment. Responsibilities included preparing specifications and drawings for fiber optic equipment, location, and panel modification.

Electrical Motor Control Center/Switchgear (MCC/SW) and P&ID As-Built, San José-Santa Clara Regional Wastewater Facility, San Jose, CA. *Project Manager.* This $2M project documented missing information for MCC and SW, process flow diagrams, and piping and instrumentation diagram (P&ID). Responsibilities included managing up to five engineers/technicians to develop as-built MCC, SW, P&ID, and process flow diagrams.

Digester Gas Compressor Upgrade Design-Build, San José-Santa Clara Regional Wastewater Facility, San Jose, CA. *Project Instrumentation and Control Engineer.* Responsibilities included reviewing control system standards, mechanical process flow diagram, and piping and instrumentation diagram (P&ID) developed by the contractor and consultant.

Alternative Disinfection Project, San José-Santa Clara Regional Wastewater Facility, San Jose, CA. *Project Instrumentation and Controls Engineer.* Responsibilities included designing preliminary electrical control panel and reviewing the final design. Albert reviewed distributed control system (DCS) logics developed by in-house process system specialist. He also provided field inspection and instrumentation and control review for all control system related components including startup procedures.

Dissolved Air Flotation (DAF) Pressure Retention Tank Replacement, San José-Santa Clara Regional Wastewater Facility, San Jose, CA. *Mechanical/Instrumentation and Controls Project Engineer.* This project replaced the DAF pressure retention tanks and associated instrumentation including flowmeters, pressure transmitters, stainless steel tanks, and level measurement instruments.

Water Pumping Plant and Water Imports Installation, City of Garden Grove, CA. *Project Engineer.* This project designed water pumping plants and water imports with associated instrumentation including flowmeters, pressure transmitters, and level measurement instruments. Responsibilities included Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) programming.

Wastewater Treatment Plant Installation, City of Tulare, CA. *Project Engineer.* This project designed a wastewater treatment plant with associated instrumentation including aeration blowers, flowmeters, pressure transmitters, and level measurement instruments. Responsibilities included PLC programming, electrical control panel design, and instruments start-up.

California State Prisons Electrified Fence, CA. *Project Engineer.* This project installed and maintained electrified fences and associated electrical components, including control panels and instruments for the State of California Prisons. Responsibilities included electrical control panel design and Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) programming.

John Maloney, PE

Electrical Engineer

Firm
- JMPE Electrical Engineering and Lighting Design

Areas of Expertise
- Interior and exterior lighting design for retail stores, offices and residences
- Electrical design of power, lighting, and communication systems for schools, hospitals, commercial and government entities
- Distribution system design
- Fire alarm system design
- Short circuit analyses
- Arc Flash Analyses
- Coordination studies
- Title 24 lighting calculations
- Detailed electrical cost estimating
- Industrial power and control systems, commercial and institutional power, lighting, and communication systems
- Data network cabling designs

Years of Experience
- 38

Licensing
- Professional Electrical Engineer, CA No. 13083

Education
- MS, Science Systems Management, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA
- BS, Electrical Engineering, Lehigh University, PA

Affiliations
- American Council of Engineering Companies (ACEC), Kern County Chapter, Member and Past Secretary
- California Society of Professional Engineers, Member and former Chapter President)
- IESNA (Illuminating Engineering Society of North America) former Section Chairman
- Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers (IEEE), Member and former Section Chair
- MathCounts Chairperson
- US Green Building Council, Member

Since 1982, Mr. Maloney has been committed to creating the most cost-effective, energy efficient electrical and lighting design solutions for government, commercial, and residential projects. In 1994, John formed JMPE, with headquarters in Santa Barbara, which were followed by offices in Bakersfield and Orcutt. His areas of expertise include electrical design of power, lighting, and signal systems; distribution system design, short circuit analysis, coordination studies, and Title 24 Lighting Calculations; and interior and exterior lighting design for retail stores, offices, and residences. His experience includes:

City of Camarillo, CA. Water System Pump Station Generators, City of Camarillo, CA. *Electrical Engineer.* This project involved a generator connection and design for water system pump stations.

Wastewater Pump Station Generators, City of Camarillo, CA. *Electrical Engineer.* This project involved a generator connection and design for water system pump stations.

Station 37, Cal Water, CA. *Electrical Engineer.* Responsibilities involved an electrical evaluation of Station 37.

City Water Pump Generator, City of Santa Paula, CA. *Electrical Engineer.* This project involved evaluation the electrical load and the addition of a new generator.

New District Building, Casitas Municipal Water District, CA. *Electrical Engineer.* This project developed a new district building.

Buellton Water Well Generators, City of Buellton, CA. *Electrical Engineer.* This project added new generators to two sites.

TCP Mitigation, City of Bakersfield, CA. *Electrical Engineer.* This project involved electrical renovations to 17 well sites and new generators at 4 sites.

JMPE
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING
LIGHTING DESIGN
CA REGISTRATION NO E13083

July 13, 2021

MNS Engineers
811 El Capitan Way
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401

Attn: Tyler Hunt

Re: Camrosa Water District
Penny Well Air Entrainment
Electrical Engineering Fee Proposal

I. Scope of Work:
- A. New booster station.
- B. New controls.
- C. New pumps.
- D. New water treatment equipment.

II. Scope of Design:
- A. Coordination with MNS.
- B. Site review of existing conditions.
  1. SCE service.
  2. Meter/main.
  3. 125HP well pump.
- C. Electrical site plan.
- D. Booster plant electrical plan.
- E. Single line diagram.
- F. Electrical notes and details.
- G. Bonding and grounding details.
- H. Electrical load calculations.
- I. Electrical specifications.
- J. Electrical construction cost estimate.

III. Items Excluded:
- A. Electrical service upgrade.
- B. Standby power.
- C. SCADA system design.
- D. Security system design.

IV. Fees for Services:
- A. A flat fee of $2,800.00 shall be invoiced upon completion of design.
- B. Additional services shall be invoiced on an hourly basis only after prior authorization.
- C. Hourly rates are: $150 for engineering and $100 for drafting.

V. Liability Limitations:
- A. JMPE has no control over, nor is it responsible for, any acts, errors, omissions, equipment failures or delays caused by the Client, Owner, other consultants, contractors, subcontractors or any of

156 W. ALAMAR AVENUE · SUITE B
SANTA BARBARA CA 93105
(805) 569.9216
FAX: (805) 569.2405
maloney@jmpe.net
www.jmpe.net

their agents or employees, manufacturers, shippers, installers, any other persons performing any work on the project, or users of the work. JMPE is not responsible for a contractor's failure to carry out the construction in a responsible manner and in accordance with applicable codes, contract documents and recommendations.

B. JMPE is not responsible for any unapproved changes to its final drawings and specifications, including but not limited to, substitutions of or by manufacturers, substitutions by contractors, variation in layouts, quality and quantity of fixtures.

VI. Termination of Agreement:

A. This Agreement is terminable by either party at any time upon ten (10) days' written notice. In the event this Agreement is terminated for any reason, the Client is obligated for JMPE's services and charges incurred before the termination date.

B. The provisions of this Agreement are valid for 30 days. If this Agreement is not signed by Client and received by JMPE by this date, the Agreement's terms and conditions will be open for further negotiation.

VII. INVOICE SUBMITTAL

Please indicate to whom all invoices are to be submitted.

Name:_____

Attn:_____

Address:_____

_____

Phone:_____

E-Mail:_____

Preferred method of billing: ☐ USPS mail OR ☐ Email OR ☐ Both
Select one.

Sincerely,

John Maloney, PE

Approved by:_____ Date:_____

GENERAL PUMP COMPANY

159 N. ACACIA STREET * SAN DIMAS, CA 91773
PHONE: (909) 599-9606 * FAX: (909) 599-6238

CAMARILLO, CA 93010 * PHONE: (805) 482-1215
www.genpump.com

WELL & PUMP SERVICE SINCE 1952 Lic. #496765

Serving Southern California and Central Coast

MNS Engineering July 22, 2021
Attn: Mr. Tyler Hunt

Subject: Camrosa Water District Penny Well

General Pump Company (GPC) is pleased to provide this estimate to remove the pump, motor, cable from the well, load and transport the equipment to our yard and store it until needed. Furnish and Install a test pump to allow access for a Dynamic Video and run the Dynamic Video and remove the test pump.

Our estimate for the removal of the existing equipment as described is as follows:

Shop Time:

• Load-Unload materials and equipment as needed.		10 Hours
• Engineering support	10 Hours	Included
10 Hours Total Estimated Shop Labor @ $112.00/Hour		***$1,120.00***

Field Labor:

- Mobilize crew and equipment to site, set up rig, remove existing pump equipment, load pump and transport to shop for storage until needed. (12 Hours @ $624.00)
- Furnish and install and remove a test pump with minimal diameter to allow for video log of well to be conducted during pumping and provide operator to run pump during Dynamic Video. (36 Hours @ $624.00)
- Overtime/man hour >8 weekdays and Saturdays up to 8 hours (48 Hours @ $69.00)

48 Hours 3 Man Crew and equipment @ $624.00/Hour	$29,942.00
48 Hours Overtime at $69.00 per man Hour	$3,312.00
Total Field Labor	***$33,264.00***

Materials/Rentals (Non-Taxable):

• Test Pump, riser, cable and head Rental	$5,182.00
Total Materials/Rentals (Non-Taxable)	***$5,182.00***

Outside Services:

• Video Log Well (Lump Sum)	$1,250.00
• Dynamic Video During Pump Operation	$3,038.00
Total Outside Services	***$4,288.00***

Total Estimated Project cost ~~***$43,854.00***~~ $39,420.00

GPC**'s** Standard Terms and Conditions apply and all invoices. At the discretion of accounting, a 20-day preliminary notice *may* be filed. This is not a lien nor a reflection on the integrity of any person or business, but simply a notice as prescribed in California Civil Code sections 3097 and 3098. Warranty for work and materials are restricted to parts and materials replaced as part of this project.

Should you have any questions or need additional information regarding the above summary and associated costs, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,

Ray Reece
General Manager

MNS ENGINEERS INC

		PM	ENGINEERING			ADMIN SUPPORT			SUBCONSULTANTS											
		Lead Engineer (Hunt)	Lead Engineer (Panofsky)	Instrumentation and Controls Engineer (Wong)	Project Engineer (Busby and Swetek)	Administrative Analyst	**Total Resource Hours**	**Total Hours*Rates**	**Subconsultant Participation**	JMPE (Electrical Engineering)	General Pump	SSG (Structural Engineering)	**Total Subconsultant Costs**	**Reimbursable Expenses**	MNS Engineers	**Reimbursable Expense Costs**	**Summary**	**Total MNS Resource Costs**	**Total Subconsultant Costs & All Reimbursable Expenses With 15% Markup**	**Total**
	2019 Rate	$215	$215	$200	$170	$110														
Phase I. Preliminary Design **1 – Project Management**	**Task 1**								**Task 1**					**Task 1**			**Task 1**			
1.1 Project Administration	**Task 1.1**	34				2	36	$7,530	**Task 1.1**				$0	**Task 1.1**		$0	**Task 1.1**	$7,530	$0	$7,530
1.2 Coordination Meetings	**Task 1.2**	10		2	10		22	$4,250	**Task 1.2**			$0	$0	**Task 0**		$0	**Task 1.2**	$4,250	$0	$4,250
1.3 QA/QC	**Task 1.3**		12				12	$2,580	**Task 1.3**				$0	**Task 0**		$0	**Task 1.3**	$2,580	$0	$2,580
Task 1 Subtotal		**44**	**12**	**2**	**10**	**2**	**70**	**$14,360**		**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**		**$0**	**$0**			**Task 1 Subtotal**	**$14,360**
2 – Existing Facilities Documentation	**Task 2**								**Task 2**					**Task 2**			**Task 2**			
2.1 Existing Facilities Documentation	**Task 2.1**	2		4	8		14	$2,590	**Task 2.1**	$0		$0	$0	**Task 2.1**		$0	**Task 2.1**	$2,590	$0	$2,590
Task 2 Subtotal		**2**	**0**	**4**	**8**	**0**	**14**	**2,590**		**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**		**$0**	**$0**			**Task 2 Subtotal**	**$2,590**
3 – Well Condition Assessment	**Task 3**								**Task 3**					**Task 3**			**Task 3**			
3.1 Well Condition Assessment	**Task 3.1**	2			12		14	$2,470	**Task 3.1**		$39,420		$39,420	**Task 3.1**		$0	**Task 3.1**	$2,470	$45,333	$47,803
Task 3 Subtotal		**2**	**0**	**0**	**12**	**0**	**14**	**$2,470**		**$0**	**$39,420**	**$0**	**$39,420**		**$0**	**$0**			**Task 3 Subtotal**	**$47,803**
4 – Preliminary Design Memorandum	**Task 4**								**Task 4**					**Task 4**			**Task 4**			
4.1 Draft Technical Memo	**Task 4.1**	20		4	44		68	$12,580	**Task 4.1**			$0	$0	**Task 4.1**		$0	**Task 4.1**	$12,580	$0	$12,580
4.2 Final Technichal Memo	**Task 4.2**	12		2	24		38	$7,060	**Task 4.2**				$0	**Task 4.2**		$0	**Task 4.2**	$7,060	$0	$7,060
Task 4 Subtotal		**32**	**0**	**6**	**68**	**0**	**106**	**$19,640**		**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**		**$0**	**$0**			**Task 4 Subtotal**	**$19,640**
5 – Plans, Specifications, and Cost Opinion	**Task 5**								**Task 5**					**Task 5**			**Task 5**			
5.1 60% PS&E	**Task 5.1**	20		12	36		68	$12,820	**Task 5.1**	$1,000	$0	$750	$1,750	**Task 5.1**		$0	**Task 5.1**	$12,820	$2,013	$14,833
5.2 90% PS&E	**Task 5.2**	24		10	72		106	$19,400	**Task 5.2**	$1,200	$0	$1,250	$2,450	**Task 5.2**		$0	**Task 5.2**	$19,400	$2,818	$22,218
5.3 100% PS&E	**Task 5.3**	16		4	24		44	$8,320	**Task 5.3**	$400	$0	$1,000	$1,400	**Task 5.3**		$0	**Task 5.3**	$8,320	$1,610	$9,930
5.4 Final PS&E	**Task 5.4**	4		4	10		18	$3,360	**Task 5.4**	$200	$0	$500	$700	**Task 5.4**		$0	**Task 5.4**	$3,360	$805	$4,165
Task 5 Subtotal		**64**	**0**	**30**	**142**	**0**	**236**	**43,900**		**$2,800**	**$0**	**$3,500**	**$6,300**		**$0**	**$0**			**Task 5 Subtotal**	**$51,145**
6 – Pilot Testing	**Task 6**								**Task 6**					**Task 6**			**Task 6**			
6.1 Pilot Testing	**Task 5.1**	8			24		32	$5,800	**Task 5.1**		$8,000		$8,000	**Task 5.1**	$4,500	$4,500	**Task 5.1**	$5,800	$14,375	$20,175
Task 6 Subtotal		**8**	**0**	**0**	**24**	**0**	**32**	**$5,800**		**$0**	**$8,000**	**$0**	**$8,000**		**$4,500**	**$4,500**			**Task 6 Subtotal**	**$20,175**
Sub-Total	**Hours**	152	12	42	264	2	**472**	**88,760**	**Sub-Total**	**2,800**	**47,420**	**3,500**	**53,720**	**Sub-Total**	**4,500**	**4,500**	**Grand Total**	$88,760	$66,953	**155,713**
	Cost	$32,680	$2,580	$8,400	$44,880	$220														

CAMROSA WATER DISTRICT
BUILDING WATER SELF-RELIANCE

Read File

The following material is provided to members of the Board for information only and is not formally a part of the published agenda.

A. Change Order Listing
B. 2021 Board Calendar

CURRENT PROJECT CHANGE ORDERS

Project #	PW/Agreement#	Project	Total Budget	Available Budget	Contractor	Award Date	Brd/Gmgr	Change Order	Original Bid	Negotiated Value	Scope of Services/Change Order Description
900-20-03		**Sewer Line Lynwood Woodcreek**	**$ 258,000.00**	**$ 77,639.70**							
	2020-62				Water Resource Engineering Assoc.	9/12/2019	BD		$ 50,930.00	$ 50,930.00	Anaylze and develop plans and spcs for Lynnwood Dr & Woodcreek Ave
						9/24/2020	BD	CO #1	$ 4,090.00	$ 4,090.00	Construction support services
										$ 55,020.00	
	S 20-01				J. Vega Construction						
						9/24/2020	BD		$ 122,966.00	$ 122,966.00	200-feet of existing 10-inch sewer line
						12/22/2020	GM	CO #1	$ 5,720.00	$ 3,400.00	Slurry Backfill
						5/7/2021	GM	CO#2	$ 6,974.00	$ 6,974.00	Extra cold milling and paving
										$ 133,340.00	
900-18-01		**CWRF Chemical Storage & Feed System**	**$ 1,057,500.00**	**$ 82,334.38**							
	2019-58				Cannon Corporation	12/13/2018	BD		$ 100,705.00	$ 71,765.00	engineering services to rehabilitate the CRWF's chemical storage and feed system- Originally a combined project to include equipment storage shed. The project scope was reduced to eliminate storage shed and price for the Chemical Feed System was negotiated.
						9/19/2019	GM	CO #1	$ 1,700.00	$ 1,700.00	Engineeering for 3 additional pumps
						12/12/2019	BD	CO #2	$ 24,553.00	$ 18,944.00	Construction support services
						6/23/2020	GM	CO #3	$ 4,407.00	$ 4,407.00	Construction support services
										$ 96,816.00	
	S 19-05				Travis Ag	12/12/2019	BD		$ 747,862.00	$ 747,862.00	Construction
						5/26/2020	GM	CO #1	$ 5,520.00	$ 5,520.00	Modify single to dual chemical feed pump
						8/28/2020	GM	CO #2	$ 2,840.00	$ 2,840.00	Provide additional skid mounting supports (total of 16)
						2/16/2021	GM	CO #3	$ 8,335.02	$ 7,324.51	Provide Foundation Soil Stability for Canopy Footing
										$ 763,546.51	
900-18-03		**Effluent Pond Relining**	**$ 1,501,500.00**	**$ 286,509.87**							
	2017-30				MNS Engineeers, Inc	7/27/2017	BD		$ 71,988.00	$ 69,208.00	Award and up to $14,000 out-of-scope
						7/27/2017	GM	CO #1	$ 7,165.00	$ 7,165.00	Geotechnical Investigations (Included in 7/27/20 BM)
						7/27/2017	GM	CO #2	$ 1,380.00	$ 1,380.00	Groundwater management alternatives (Included in 7/27/20 BM)
						2/28/2019	BD	CO #3	$ 19,795.00	$ 19,795.00	Additional project elements, slope stabilization and surface water management
						5/28/2020	BD	CO #4	$ 11,330.00	$ 11,330.00	Services to amend and update plans and specs
						5/13/2021	BD	CO#5	$ 15,355.00	$ 15,355.00	Engineering support services during construction
										$ 124,233.00	
900-18-02		**CWRF Dewatering Press**	**$ 2,158,000.00**	**$ 1,985,646.35**							
	2017-33				MNS Engineers, Inc.	8/31/2017	BD		$ 97,932.00	$ 97,932.00	Award and up to $10,000 contingency
						12/8/2017	GM	CO #1	$ 5,370.00	$ 5,370.00	Surveying services
						5/28/2020	BD	CO #2	$ (44,900.00)	$ (44,900.00)	Credit
						5/28/2020	BD	CO #3	$ 87,911.00	$ 87,911.00	professional engineering services to amend and update existing plans and specifications
						9/24/2020	BD	CO #4	$ 24,670.00	$ 24,670.00	Modify plans to rotate solids handling building 90 degrees
										$ 170,983.00	
600-15-01		**Pressure Zone 2 - 3 Pump Station**	**$ 1,280,000.00**	**$ 69,161.43**							
	2015-55	Engineering Design PZ 2 to 3			Perliter & Ingalsbe	4/23/2015	BD		$ 33,200.00	$ 33,200.00	Award and up to $5,000 out-of scope
						11/19/2015	BD			$ 30,000.00	Additional out-of-scope $30,000 Flo Science
						11/19/2015	BD	CO #1	$ 22,425.00	$ 22,425.00	Surge Analysis
						9/13/2018	BD	CO #2	$ 14,706.00	$ 17,312.00	Additional design and construction services
						3/20/2019	GM	CO #3	$ 2,900.00	$ 2,900.00	Control diagram drawing
						8/8/2019	BD	CO #4	$ 18,526.00	$ 18,526.00	Engineering & construction support
						9/22/2019	GM	CO #5	$ 3,000.00	$ 3,000.00	T&M electrical engineering support & other technical services as needed
						8/23/2021	GM	CO#6	$ 4,200.00	$ 4,200.00	As-Builts
										$ 131,563.00	
	PW19-03				Pacific Hydrotech Corporation	8/8/2019	BD		$ 1,059,401.00	$ 1,059,401.00	Construct pump stations
						5/29/2020	GM	CO #1A	$ 16,953.91	$ 11,953.91	Mismarked waterline rock excavation- Negotiated down from $16,953.91
						5/29/2020	GM	CO #1B	$ 887.95	$ 887.95	Adjustment to Discharge Tie-in Point
						5/11/2021	GM	CO #2	$ 11,500.00	$ 2,415.31	Extra work resulting in replacing of electrical for pump and motor
										$ 1,074,658.17	
650-15-01		**PV Well (Lynwood Well)**	**$ 5,967,000.00**	**$ 210,275.96**							
	2014-56				Perliter & Ingalsbe	10/22/2014	BD		$ 156,600.00	$ 156,600.00	Award and to amend up to $15,000 for out-of-scope
						5/26/2015	GM	CO #1	$ 2,950.00	$ 2,950.00	Additional work field locating
						11/15/2016	GM	CO #2	$ 3,821.00	$ 3,821.00	PV well rendering
						11/7/2017	GM	CO #3	$ 14,922.00	$ 14,922.00	Prepare Pre-bid documents for pump and motor
						7/26/2018	BD	CO #4	$ 8,826.00	$ 8,826.00	Construction services to pump only installation
						12/12/2019	BD	CO #5	$ 34,956.00	$ 34,956.00	Review iron and manganese filter & finalize contract plans & specs
						9/2/2020	GM	CO #6	$ 3,090.00	$ 3,090.00	T&M Future FE/MN revisions
						3/11/2021	BD	CO #7	$ 4,935.00	$ 4,935.00	Finalize plans and specifications
						3/11/2021	BD	CO #8	$ 795.00	$ 795.00	engineering design of the removal of filters and reconfiguration of the diesel generator
						3/11/2021	BD	CO #9	$ 7,182.00	$ 7,182.00	engineering design of the removal of filters and reconfiguration of the diesel generator
						6/24/2021	BD	CO #10	$ 76,062.00	$ 76,062.00	engineering & construction support services
									$ 314,139.00	$ 314,139.00	
600-20-02		**Conejo Wellfield Treatment**	**$ 4,275,000.00**	**$ 1,895,101.11**							
	2020-86				Provost & Pritchard	6/11/2020	BD		$ 437,000.00	$ 375,000.00	GAC Engineering Design
						9/4/2020	GM	CO#1	$ 5,000.00	$ 5,000.00	alternative design evaluation
						9/29/2020	GM	CO#2	$ 7,000.00	$ 7,000.00	second survey for modified footprint and land acquisition
						2/25/2021	BD	CO#3	$ 58,200.00	$ 58,200.00	Environmental compliance
										$ 445,200.00	
400-22-01		**Office Remodel Design**	**$ 300,000.00**	**$ 91,995.00**							
	2020-75				J. E. Armstrong	2/12/2020	GM		$ 18,900.00	$ 18,900.00	Architect interior remodel
						11/5/2020	GM	CO#1	$ 4,977.50	$ 4,977.50	ADA Compliance additional electrical engineering work
										$ 23,877.50	

900-20-01		**CWRF Emergency Generator Fuel Tank**	**$ 288,000.00**	**$ 62,798.29**							
800-20-02		**Pump Station #2 Generator Fuel Tank**	**$ 363,000.00**	**$ 56,828.22**							
	2020-80				Cannon	4/9/2020	BD		105,382.00	$ 95,772.00	Engineering design services
						2/11/2021	BD	CO#1	25,072.00	$ 12,734.00	Construction support services
										$ 108,506.00	
					Noho Constructors	2/11/2021	BD		297,701.00	$ 297,701.00	installation emergency standby generator and replacement fuel tank
						5/20/2021	GM	CO#1	2,667.00	$ 2,667.13	undergrounding conduits
						8/30/2021	GM	CO#2	2,360.00	$ 2,360.00	exchange 8 OCAL LB fittings for 8 OCAL explosion fittings
										$ 302,728.13	
650-20-06		**Potable Water Model**	**$ 110,000.00**	**$ 701.48**							
	2020-72				Water Systems Consulting	1/30/2020	BD		69,745.00	$ 69,745.00	Hydraulic Model
						9/14/2020	GM	CO#1	6,260.00	$ 6,260.00	Storage Analysis
						4/15/2021	GM	CO#2	5,780.00	$ 5,780.00	model training
										$ 76,005.00	
400-20-02		**Reservoir 1B Comm Facility**	**$ 670,000.00**	**$ 56,090.04**							
					Cannon	10/24/2019	BD			$ 70,752.00	Design services for various communication improvements at Res1B radio site
						7/22/2021	BD	CO# 1		$ 14,268.00	construction support services
										$ 85,020.00	
800-20-04		**Reservoir 4C Replacement**	**$ 160,000.00**	**$ 110,503.00**							
800-20-03		**Reservoir 4C Hydro-pneumatic Pump Station**	**$ 160,000.00**	**$ 115,958.58**							
					Cannon	1/14/2021	BD		$ 297,855.00	$ 265,881.00	provide professional engineering services for the Reservoir 4C welded steel tank and hydropneumatic pump station replacements
						4/22/2021	BD	CO# 1		$ 35,840.00	provide additional professional engineering analysis for the Reservoir 4C welded steel tank and hydro-pneumatic pump station
						7/12/2021		CO#2	0.00	0.00	slope stability evaluation
						8/30/2021	GM	CO#3	3,347.00	$ 3,347.00	additional analysis eliminating reservoir storage
										$ 305,068.00	
650-22-02		**Tierra Rejada Well**	**$ 295,000.00**	**$ 72,777.00**							
					Hopkins Groundwater Consultants	11/16/2020	GM		3,960.00	$ 3,960.00	Task 1 Well Information Review and Analysis
						2/1/2021	GM	CO#1	12,270.00	$ 12,720.00	Task 2,3,& 4
						6/25/2021	GM	CO#2	3,540.00	$ 3,540.00	Technical Support. Review update specifications Task 5
						7/14/2021	GM	CO#3	3,240.00	$ 3,240.00	Additional technical support Task 2 & Task 3
										$ 23,460.00	

2021 Camrosa Board Calendar

JANUARY						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
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31						

FEBRUARY						
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28						

MARCH						
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APRIL						
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MAY						
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30	31					

JUNE						
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27	28	29	30			

JULY						
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AUGUST						
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29	30	31				

SEPTEMBER						
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OCTOBER						
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31						

NOVEMBER						
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DECEMBER						
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26	27	28	29	30	31	

2021 Observed Holidays

- January 1st - New Year's Day
- February 15th - President's Day
- May 31st - Memorial Day
- July 5th - Independence Day (Observed)
- September 6th - Labor Day
- November 11th - Veteran's Day
- November 25th & 26th - Thanksgiving
- December 23rd & 24th - Christmas
- December 31st - New Year's Eve

2021 Conferences

- CASA Winter Conf. (**Virtual Event**) - Jan. 27th - 28th
- ACWA Spring Conf. (Monterey) - May 4th - 7th
- CASA 66th Annual Conf. (San Diego) - Aug. 11th - 13th
- ACWA Fall Conf. (Pasadena) - Nov. 30th - Dec. 3rd

2021 AWA Meetings

- *"Water Issues" Third Tuesday (except Apr., Aug., Dec.)*
- Waterwise Breakfast (See yellow on calendar)
- AWA Board Meetings (See orange on calendar)
- ***August - DARK (No Meetings or Events)***
- September 30th - Reagan Library Reception
- October 21st - Annual Symposium
- December 9th - Holiday Mixer

2021 VCSDA Meetings

- February 2nd - Annual Dinner
- April 6th
- June 1st
- August 3rd
- October 5th
- December 7th

Camrosa Water District
7385 Santa Rosa Road
Camarillo, CA 93012

Note: Board of Directors meetings are highlighted in RED. Board Meetings are held on the **2nd & 4th Thursday** of each month at 5pm unless indicated.

Calleguas Board Meetings are held 1st & 3rd Wednesday - 5:00 PM