

**MOORPARK CITY COUNCIL
AGENDA REPORT**

TO: Honorable City Council

FROM: David A. Bobardt, Community Development Director
Prepared by: Joseph Fiss, Principal Planner

DATE: June 12, 2012 (CC Meeting of 6/20/12)

SUBJECT: Consider Draft Program Environmental Impact Report for the Camrosa Water District Integrated Facilities Master Plan Project



SUMMARY/BACKGROUND

On May 4, 2012, the Camrosa Water District (CWD) acting in the capacity of “Lead Agency” under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) circulated a Notice of Availability for the Draft Program Environmental Impact Report (DPEIR) for the Camrosa Water District Integrated Facilities Master Plan Project (CWD-IFMP) (Attachment 1). Comments are due on July 6, 2012.

DISCUSSION

The CWD-IFMP project evaluates CWD’s ability to meet its mission through the year 2035 and to begin planning for the capital requirement to accomplish the task. The DPEIR has been prepared to evaluate specific environmental impacts associated with the proposed CWD-IFMP. CWD is the Lead Agency for the environmental review and, after the comment/response process, is the certifying agency for the Final EIR.

Staff has reviewed the DPEIR and determined that there are no issues associated with the Integrated Facilities Master Plan that would affect Moorpark. It does not appear that any of the areas considered for proposed new facilities could create significant visual impacts on Moorpark residents. In addition, the DPEIR does not indicate any changes to water rights or other direct impacts to the 80-acre parcel owned by the City in the Tierra Rejada Valley, which is within the service area of CWD. The Executive Summary of the DPEIR is attached (Attachment 2). Staff does not find the need to comment on this Draft Program EIR.

FISCAL IMPACT

None.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Receive and file.

Attachments:

1. Notice of Availability
2. Executive Summary of DPEIR

May 4, 2012

Notice of Availability
for the
Draft Program Environmental Impact Report (DPEIR)
Camrosa Water District Integrated Facilities Master Plan Project

The Camrosa Water District (CWD), acting in the capacity of "Lead Agency" under the State California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines Section 15367, has filed a "Notice of Completion" of a Draft Program Environmental Impact Report (DPEIR) for the Camrosa Water District Integrated Facilities Master Plan (CWD-IFMP) project. This document has been prepared in accordance with, and pursuant to, CEQA, as amended; Public Resources Code, Sections 21000-21177; and the "Guidelines for Implementation of the California Environmental Quality Act" (State CEQA Guidelines) as amended, California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Chapter 3, 15000-15387.the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

Project Location and Description: The project is located within the CWD Service Area, situated in the southern portion of Ventura County, surrounded by the Cities of Camarillo, Simi Valley, Moorpark, Thousand Oaks, and unincorporated areas of Ventura County. Geographically, CWD is bounded by Calleguas Creek to the west, the Las Posas Hills to the north, the Simi Hills to the east and the Conejo Hills to the south. These features also help define the Tierra Rejada, Santa Rosa, and Pleasant Valleys.

The CWD-IFMP project evaluates CWD's ability to meet its mission through the year 2035 and to begin planning for the capital requirements to accomplish the task. The evaluation contained in this plan was based on the latest population projections, land development trends, and water and wastewater demand forecasts available to CWD. The resulting recommendations are intended to serve as the roadmap for implementing the major capital improvements needed by CWD to serve both potable and non-potable water and sanitary service demands to the year 2035 and beyond.

The CWD-IFMP accommodates the CWD's potable water, non-potable surface water, recycled water distribution systems and the wastewater collection and treatment facilities within the Service Area. The CWD-IFMP addresses issues that affect the long-term quality, reliability, and affordability of CWD's water and sanitary services. The CWD-IFMP strives to maximize the delivery of non-potable water and promote development of new, local supplies of both potable and non-potable water. It anticipates new water quality standards for both water service and wastewater discharge and recognizes that wastewater recycling must be increased to avoid discharge into the environment. The CWD-IFMP promotes regional cooperation in meeting challenges shared by both CWD and its neighbors, and seeks to optimize the regional benefit from capital construction. Finally, the CWD-IFMP recognizes that CWD must prepare now for future infrastructure replacement to guarantee equity in financing the capital replacement needs of CWD.

The CWD-IFMP recommends several capital improvement projects for the potable system including:

- Construct New Reservoir in Pressure Zone 1
- Construct New Potable Reservoir at Reservoir Site 4C
- Reservoir Seismic Retrofit and Site Rehabilitation
- Construct Round Mountain Water Treatment Plant (RMWTP)
- Rehabilitate or Construct Secondary Well at RMWTP
- Construct Second Tierra Rejada Well and Blending Station
- Expand Santa Rosa Line to 24-inch (Upland Road to San Rafael Way)
- Complete 12-inch Main: Upland to Woodcreek Roads
- New Pipeline east of Conejo Creek: Creek Crossing to Reservoir 1B
- Install Automated Meter Reading System
- New Tierra Rejada Groundwater Management Plan (GWMP); Update Santa Rosa GWMP
- Automated Hydroelectric Generator
- Install Emergency Generator at Woodcreek Well

In addition to the above project, CWD has identified several projects for further investigation that could improve local groundwater supplies and further reduce dependence on imported State Water Project (SWP) water. The feasibility of these projects depends on a number of variables that are in turn dependent on the course of action taken by both CWD and surrounding agencies, and the development of projects subsequent to those decisions. These projects include:

- Regional Desalination Facility
- Denitrification of Conejo Wellfield Groundwater
- Desalinization of Santa Rosa Basin Groundwater
- Dedicate all wells to Potable Distribution System
- Pipeline Analysis and Replacement Program
- Recharge Santa Rosa Basin with Non-Potable Surface Water
- Recharge Perched Aquifer
- Recharge Northeast Pleasant Valley Basin Forebay with Surface Water
- Non-Potable Exchange Programs

The existing non-potable water distribution systems are in the first phases of what will likely be a continual expansion over the planning period of the CWD-IFMP. The components of the non-potable water system included in the CWD-IFMP are:

- Alternate Non-Potable Tank on Presilla Road Ridge
- Upsize Creek Crossing Near Non-Potable 1A Tank
- Tank Repair and Site Rehabilitation
- Water Quality Improvement at Storage Ponds
- Install Automated Meter Reading (AMR) System
- Hydropneumatic Pump System at SR-9 Site

CWD has at its disposal a large volume of non-potable water and several other potential sources of nonpotable water that could increase the total available to CWD. Of this total amount, CWD currently uses only a portion, and is investigating various ways by which to put that non-potable water to its best and most effective beneficial use. Several projects intended to convert non-potable water have been examined and include:

- Convert Potable Reservoir 4C to Non-potable 4C Tank
- Convert Potable Reservoir 3D to Non-potable Tank 3D
- Construction of New Non-potable 3F Tank
- Non-potable Distribution System Expansion in Pressure Zone 1

In addition to the above, several opportunities exist for future investigation of non-potable water including:

- Non-potable Zone 1
- Properties Approaching Moorpark Road
- Service to Lexington Hills and Vicinity
- New Non-potable Tank at Potable Reservoir 4B Site
- Further Improve Water Quality at Storage Ponds

Potential Significant Environmental Effects of the Proposed Project: CEQA requires the Lead Agency to assess any environmental impacts from project implementation. The DPEIR focused on the following issue areas: aesthetics, agriculture, air quality (including climate change), biological resources, cultural resources, geology and soils, hazards and hazardous materials, hydrology and water quality, land use and planning, mineral resources, noise, population and housing, public services, recreation, transportation/circulation, utilities and service systems, cumulative impacts and mandatory findings of significance.

Public Review Period The public review period for the DPEIR will be from **May 7, 2012 to July 6, 2012** at 4:30 p.m. (60 days). Please submit written comments to Camrosa Water District, 7385 Santa Rosa Road, Camarillo, California 93012, Attention: Joe Willingham. Comments may also be sent via E-Mail to: JoeW@camrosa.com. For further information, please call (805) 482-0643. Written comments received on the DPEIR prior to the close of the public review period on the environmental document will be considered in the Final EIR. Written comments received on the DPEIR will be addressed in a Response to Comments document, which together with the DPEIR will constitute the Final Program EIR. The Final Program EIR will be included in the consideration by CWD, as lead agency under CEQA, in deciding whether to approve the project.

To ensure public access to the DPEIR, copies of the document will be available for review at the City library listed below:

City of Camarillo Public Library
4101 Las Posas Road
Camarillo, CA 93010

Additionally, copies of the DPEIR are available for review at http://www.camrosa.com/public_info_pub.html and the Camrosa District office.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

The purpose of the Executive Summary is to provide a clear and simple description of the proposed project and its potential environmental impacts. Section 15123 of the *California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines*¹ requires the executive summary to identify each significant effect with proposed mitigation measures and alternatives that would minimize or avoid that effect. The summary is also required to identify areas of controversy known to the Lead Agency, including issues raised by agencies and the public, and issues to be resolved including the choice among alternatives and whether or how to mitigate the significant effects.

This Draft Program Environmental Impact Report (PEIR) has been prepared to evaluate specific environmental impacts associated with the proposed Camrosa Water District (CWD) Integrated Facilities Master Plan (IFMP), also referred to herein as the proposed project. CWD is the Lead Agency for the environmental review and, after the comment/response process, is the certifying agency for the Final EIR.

On October 12, 2011, CWD circulated a Notice of Preparation (NOP) (State Clearinghouse Number [SCH] 2011101027) of an EIR for review and comment by the public and responsible and reviewing agencies. The NOP review period extended for 30 days and ended on November 10, 2011.

The NOP, prepared by CWD, indicated that the proposed project may have significant effects on hydrology, water supply and water quality, geology and soils, mineral resources, agricultural resources, biological resources, cultural resources, traffic and circulation, air quality, noise, hazards and hazardous materials, aesthetics, and utilities/service systems. Due to these potential effects, an EIR is required to more fully evaluate potential adverse environmental impacts that may result from development of the proposed project.

This Draft PEIR has been prepared in accordance with CEQA,² as amended, and the *State CEQA Guidelines for Implementation of CEQA*.³ This Draft EIR also complies with the CWD's procedures for implementation of CEQA.

The purpose of this Draft PEIR is to inform decision makers and the general public of any significant adverse environmental impacts that may be associated with the planning, construction, and operation of

¹ California Environmental Quality Act, *State CEQA Guidelines*, Section 15123.

² Public Resources Code Section 21000 et seq.

³ California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Section 15000 et seq.

the proposed project, and to identify appropriate feasible mitigation measures and alternatives that may be adopted to reduce or eliminate these impacts.

PROJECT LOCATION AND SETTING

CWD is located in the southern portion of Ventura County, encompassing parts of the Cities of Camarillo, Simi Valley, Moorpark, Thousand Oaks, and unincorporated areas of Ventura County. Geographically, CWD is bounded by Calleguas Creek to the west, the Las Posas Hills to the north, the Simi Hills to the east and the Conejo Hills to the south. These features also help define the Tierra Rejada, Santa Rosa, and Pleasant Valleys.

The smaller area southwest of the larger CWD footprint (the Campus Area) is comprised of several parcels, including California State University at Channel Islands campus (CSUCI), a number of social service agencies owned by the County of Ventura, agricultural acreage, and CWD's Water Reclamation Facility (WRF). CWD serves three classes of water (potable, non-potable recycled, and non-potable surface water) and provides wastewater services to various portions of its service area.

The purpose of the proposed IFMP is to evaluate CWD's ability to meet its mission through the year 2035 and to plan for the capital requirements to accomplish that task. The evaluation contained in this plan was based on the latest population projections, land development trends, and water and wastewater demand forecasts available to CWD. The resulting recommendations are intended to serve as the roadmap for implementing the major capital improvements needed by CWD to serve both potable and non-potable water and sanitary service demands to the year 2035 and beyond.

PROJECT CHARACTERISTICS

The proposed IFMP addresses CWD's potable water, non-potable surface water, recycled water distribution systems, and the wastewater collection and treatment facilities needs for the next 20 years. The purpose of the proposed IFMP is to evaluate CWD's ability to meet its mission through the year 2035 and to plan now for the facilities to accomplish that task.

The proposed IFMP addresses issues that affect the long-term quality, reliability, and affordability of CWD's potable and non-potable water, and wastewater services. The following is a list of some of the challenges addressed by the IFMP.

- Growth in demand will require identification of new sources of water supply and require re-rating of CWD's water reclamation facility to deal with higher flows.
- Decreasing reliability of imported water supplies will require new alternatives to meet existing and new demands.

- New local sources of water must be developed to insulate CWD's customers from future drought.
- Increasing cost of imported water will affect the affordability of potable water supplies.
- Increasing regulatory requirements relating to water quality will increase costs of both potable and non-potable water operations.
- Local water supplies must be managed and protected to serve the long-term needs of competing interests.
- Increasing levels of environmental regulation will increase the costs of providing wastewater service.
- Aging water and sanitary service infrastructures will eventually require rehabilitation or replacement.
- Economies in operations must be realized to keep rates affordable.

The proposed IFMP meets the challenges posed by these issues and formulates a comprehensive plan that minimizes the impact of these issues on CWD. The recommendations contained in the proposed IFMP reduce the dependency upon State Water Project water imported through Calleguas. In the process, the proposed IFMP strives to maximize the delivery of non-potable water and promote development of new, local supplies of both potable and non-potable water. It anticipates new water quality standards for both water service and wastewater discharge and recognizes that wastewater recycling must be increased to avoid discharge into the environment. The proposed IFMP promotes regional cooperation in meeting challenges shared by both CWD and its neighbors, and seeks to optimize the regional benefit from capital construction. Finally, the proposed IFMP recognizes that CWD must prepare for future infrastructure replacement to guarantee equity in financing capital replacement needs.

CWD's boundaries overlap with portions of four jurisdictions including the cities of Camarillo and Thousand Oaks, unincorporated areas of Ventura County, and CSUCI. Of the approximately 31 square miles encompassed by CWD's boundaries, about 7 square miles are within the City of Camarillo, 1.5 square miles are attached to the City of Thousand Oaks, and 22 square miles lie in unincorporated Ventura County. Each of these areas has a general plan with land use and zoning classifications. In addition, CSUCI has full land-use authority over its 750-acre campus at CWD's southwestern boundary. Parcels in CWD's service area comprise a broad mix of agricultural and urban uses, which complicates current water use pattern analysis and future demand projections. To facilitate demand analysis, parcels are grouped into planning divisions that are generally aligned with the land use and zoning classifications contained in the respective general plans that govern the areas.

Each of CWD's six planning divisions (Mission Oaks, Camarillo Springs, Santa Rosa Valley, Tierra Rejada Valley, Campus, and Santa Rosa Greenbelt areas) have distinct land use patterns and unique water use

characteristics, making generalizations about each division's water consumption possible. Despite the fact that water consumption patterns are similar across parcels within each division, usage patterns are strikingly different when divisions are compared with one another.

Future demands in the CWD service area for the planning period 2010 through 2035 were projected in CWD's *2010 Urban Water Management Plan*, which provided the basis for calculating ultimate water demands to be supplied by CWD. Anticipated land use changes from current zoning were incorporated into the analysis. It must be noted that the demand projections depend on the long-term accuracy of the available planning documents. If the cities, County, or special districts significantly revise their land use maps or general plans, the population projections, and corresponding demands may also change significantly. It is expected that land designated on current land-use maps for commercial or residential use will be built out over the next 20 years. Parcels currently in agricultural production but zoned for municipal and industrial (M&I) use will likely be developed over the next 20 years, and the analysis contained in this section reflects that significant change in demand pattern. The proposed IFMP assumes that existing zoning designations and land uses will continue. Most of the new demand in CWD will occur south of Santa Rosa Road in Santa Rosa Valley, north of Upland Road in the Mission Oaks planning area, and South of Highway 101 near the existing industrial park in the Camarillo Springs planning area.

Overall, CWD's potable water distribution is in good operating condition. In most areas, the system is able to meet the customer demands at the minimum criteria. The system has adequate imported water supply to meet existing demands, but could benefit from improvements to the local groundwater production infrastructure. With the various opportunities for system improvements in mind, a number of projects have been identified to improve the existing potable water facility infrastructure. Improving reliability and water quality are two guiding principles used to identify future projects.

The proposed IFMP recommends several capital improvement projects for the potable system including:

- Construct New Reservoir in Pressure Zone 1,
- Construct New Potable Reservoir at reservoir Site 4C,
- Reservoir Seismic Retrofit and Site Rehabilitation,
- Construct Round Mountain Water Treatment Plant (RMWTP),
- Rehabilitate or Construct Secondary Well at RMWTP,
- Construct Second Tierra Rejada Well and Blending Station,
- Expand Santa Rosa Line to 24-inch (Upland Road to San Rafael Way),

- Complete 12-inch Main: Upland to Woodcreek Roads,
- New Pipeline east of Conejo Creek: Creek Crossing to Reservoir 1B,
- Install Automated Meter Reading System,
- New Tierra Rejada Groundwater Management Plan (GWMP); Update Santa Rosa GWMP,
- Automated Hydroelectric Generator, and
- Install Emergency Generator at Woodcreek Well.

In addition to the above projects, CWD has identified several projects for further investigation that could improve local groundwater supplies and further reduce dependence on imported SWP water. The feasibility of these projects depends on a number of variables that are in turn dependent on the course of action taken by both CWD and surrounding agencies, and the development of projects subsequent to those decisions. These projects include:

- Regional Desalination Facility
- Denitrification of Conejo Wellfield Groundwater
- Desalinization of Santa Rosa Basin Groundwater
- Dedicate all non-potable wells to Potable Distribution System
- Pipeline Analysis and Replacement Program
- Recharge Santa Rosa Basin with Non-Potable Surface Water
- Recharge Perched Aquifer
- Recharge Northeast Pleasant Valley Basin Forebay with Surface Water
- Non-Potable Exchange Programs

The existing non-potable water distribution systems are in the first phases of what will likely be a continual expansion over the planning period of the proposed IFMP. The components of the non-potable water system included in the proposed IFMP are:

- Alternate Non-Potable Tank on Presilla Road Ridge
- Upsize Creek Crossing Near Non-Potable 1A Tank
- Tank Repair and Site Rehabilitation
- Water Quality Improvement at Storage Ponds

- Install Automated Meter Reading (AMR) System
- Hydropneumatic Pump System at SR-9 Site

CWD has at its disposal a large volume of non-potable water and several other potential sources of non-potable water that could increase the total available to CWD. Of this total amount, CWD currently uses only a portion, and is investigating various ways by which to put that non-potable water to its best and most effective beneficial use. Several projects intended to convert non-potable water have been examined and include, but shall not be limited to:

- Convert Potable Reservoir 4C to Non-potable 4C Tank
- Convert Potable Reservoir 3D to Non-potable Tank 3D
- Construction of New Non-potable 3F Tank
- Non-potable Distribution System Expansion in Pressure Zone 1

In addition to the above, there are several opportunities for future investigation of non-potable water including:

- Non-potable Zone 1
- Properties Approaching Moorpark Road
- Service to Lexington Hills and Vicinity
- New Non-potable Tank at Potable Reservoir 4B Site
- Further Improve Water Quality at Storage Ponds

Demand by irrigators within CWD and demand for surplus non-potable water by irrigators outside CWD's boundaries will be driven by the increasing cost of potable water and will require that the CWD plan for augmentation of its existing non-potable supplies. Since every acre-foot of potable water displaced by non-potable use saves CWD and the customer a considerable sum, it is in the best interest of both to improve the quality of the non-potable supply and increase the acceptability of using non-potable water to meet irrigation needs.

The CWD's Renewable Water Resource Management Program is an ambitious interagency project to reduce reliance on imported water supplies while improving water quality. The project will be implemented over the planning horizon for this plan. Certain elements of that broader plan are integrated into the proposed IFMP in all three service areas (potable water, non-potable water, and wastewater service). Some of the key elements of the broader plan related to non-potable water include:

- Interconnection of Hill Canyon Wastewater Treatment Plant to Non-potable Distribution System, and
- Introduction of Camarillo Sanitation (CamSan) Recycled Water.

The existing treatment process at the Camrosa WRF is a proven process, and has operated well since construction in 1997. However, a number of projects are recommended to improve the existing process or replace existing facilities. The following projects, as discussed in the proposed IFMP, would relocate the existing effluent discharge point contained in CWD's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit, correct known collection system problems, and improve biosolids handling at the plant:

- New Discharge Point below Potrero Road
- Sewer Collection Line Repair at Three Locations (6200 block of Calle Bodega, northwest corner of the intersection of Mission Oaks Boulevard, and Adolfo Road and Oaks Canyon Road)
- Sewer Pipeline Replacement along Calleguas Creek
- Mechanical Bar Screen Replacement at WRF
- Biosolids Handling Capability Improvements
- Grit Handling
- Camrosa WRF Effluent Line Replacement

A capacity analysis completed by CWD indicates that the plant can be re-rated from 1.5 million gallons per day (MGD) to 2.25 MGD with the re-introduction of filter equalization and activation of polymer injection to meet peak flow periods and the expansion of the chlorination facility. Both reactivation of the filter equalization process and polymer injection process can be accomplished at minimal cost, but expansion of the chlorination facility is more costly and will require significant capital investment.

The analysis also confirms that the plant could be further expanded to 2.8 MGD with the addition of a third clarifier for redundancy during peak flows and expanded reliance upon the filter equalization process and polymer injection process. Since the expansion of the chlorination facility will be sized to accommodate the peak allowable flow through the filters, no additional chlorination capacity would be required.

A separate analysis indicates that within the current sewer service area, there will be little additional growth in sewer flows other than those generated as a result of the expansion of CSUCI to full buildout. Flows are expected to reach a maximum of 2.05 MGD into the year 2030. With that in mind, the only capacity expansion project proposed for the near future is the expansion of the chlorination facility to allow re-rating of the plant to 2.25 MGD.

If the sewer service area were to be expanded further, for example into the greenbelt to accommodate development of the Hartman Ranch area, additional aeration and clarification capacity may be needed.

Future capacity expansion projects include:

- Expand Chlorination Facility,
- Additional Clarifier Capacity,
- Expand Oxidation Capacity of Oxidation Ditches, and
- Pipeline and Lift Station at Future Adolfo Road Bridge.

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED PROJECT IMPACTS

This PEIR is focused on the environmental impact categories identified by the CWD as having potentially significant impacts during the notice of preparation and public review period for the initial study. Environmental factors are listed by the level of significance of their impacts, both project-specific and cumulative in **Table ES-1, Significance of Environmental Issues for the Proposed IFMP**, as analyzed in the PEIR.

**Table ES-1
Significance of Environmental Issues for the Proposed IFMP**

Significant and Unavoidable Impacts	Less than Significant Impacts With Mitigation	Less than Significant Impacts
None	Aesthetics	Agricultural Resources
	Air Quality	Greenhouse Gases
	Biological Resources	Land Use
	Cultural Resources	Mineral Resources
	Geology and Soils	Park and Recreation
	Hazards and Hazardous Materials	Population and Housing
	Hydrology and Water Quality	Public Services
	Noise	Traffic and Transportation
	Utilities and Service Systems	Energy

MITIGATION MEASURES

A summary of the impacts, mitigation measures, and residual impacts for the proposed IFMP and alternatives is provided in **Table ES-2, Summary of Project Impacts, Mitigation Measures, and Residual Impacts**.

ALTERNATIVES TO THE PROJECT

An EIR must briefly describe the rationale for selection and rejection of alternatives. The lead agency may make an initial determination as to which alternatives are feasible, and therefore merit in-depth consideration, and which are infeasible.

Alternatives considered include a range of potential projects to meet CWD's objectives while eliminating or reducing significant environmental impacts identified.

The following alternatives to the proposed project are considered:

Alternative 1: No Project Alternative – no adoption of a master plan

The *State CEQA Guidelines* require the analysis of a No Project Alternative.⁴ This analysis must discuss existing conditions, as well as what would be reasonably expected to occur in the foreseeable future if the project were not to be approved based on current plans, site zoning, and consistency with available infrastructure and community services.

Under the No Project Alternative, the proposed IFMP would not be adopted and the various projects listed therein would not be constructed.

Alternative 2: Reduced Scope Master Plan – Existing Facility and Infrastructure Replacement and Upgrades Only

Under this alternative, no new facilities or expansions would be completed. The Reduced Scope Master Plan would be limited to the replacement and upgrades of existing facilities and equipment. Components of the Reduced Scope Master Plan would include:

Potable system:

- Reservoir Seismic Retrofit and Site Rehabilitation
- Install Automated Meter Reading System
- Automated Hydroelectric Generator
- Install Emergency Generator at Woodcreek Well
- Pipeline Analysis and Replacement Program

⁴ California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Division 6, Chapter 3, *California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines*, Section 15126.6(e).

Non-potable water system:

- Tank Repair and Site Rehabilitation
- Water Quality Improvement at Storage Ponds
- Install Automated Meter Reading (AMR) System
- Hydropneumatic Pump System at SR-9 Site
- Introduction of Camarillo Sanitation (CamSan) Recycled Water

Wastewater system:

- Sewer Collection Line Repair at Three Locations (6200 block of Calle Bodega, northwest corner of the intersection of Mission Oaks Blvd., and Adolfo Road and Oaks Canyon Road)
- Sewer Pipeline Replacement along Calleguas Creek
- Mechanical Bar Screen Replacement at WRF
- Biosolids Handling Capability Improvements
- Grit Handling
- CWRf Effluent Line Replacement

The descriptions and components of these projects are the same as for the proposed project and described in **Section 2.4.2, Summary of Proposed Integrated Facilities Master Plan**, of the Project Description.

These alternatives were identified to avoid or minimize the significant impacts identified for the proposed project.

Table ES-3, Comparison of Alternatives to the Proposed IFMP, provides a comparative analysis of the environmental impacts of the proposed IFMP and the alternatives identified listed above. No alternatives were identified that meet most of the project objectives and avoid or substantially minimize the significant impacts identified for the proposed project.

The *State CEQA Guidelines* require that an environmentally superior alternative be identified among the selected alternatives (excluding the No Project alternative).⁵ If the No Project Alternative is determined to

⁵ California Public Resources Code, Title 14, Division 6, Chapter 3, *California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines*, Section 15126.6(e)(2).

be the environmentally superior alternative, an environmentally superior alternative must also be identified among the remaining alternatives.

The No Project Alternative (Alternative) would have the fewest impacts and would not result in any new significant impacts. Additionally, the No Project Alternative would result in greater impacts to surface hydrology and water quality, groundwater quality, and utility and service systems. Impacts related to land use and planning would be similar to those of the proposed project.

However, the No Project Alternative would not meet the objectives of the proposed project.

The Reduced Scope Master Plan Alternative also would result in less or similar impacts for most issues as the proposed project within the CWD service area. However, as with the No Project Alternative, impacts to groundwater and water quality would most likely be greater than the proposed project as there would be no expansion of existing facilities or new potable water and non-potable water facilities or plans to minimize potential groundwater impacts. Impacts to the groundwater levels and groundwater quality within the Santa Rosa and Pleasant Valley Groundwater Basins would be greater than the proposed project.

By developing the Reduced Scope Master Plan as opposed to the proposed project, CWD would not achieve the following objectives to the same extent as the proposed project:

- Ensure future reliable potable and non-potable water supplies to meet the future projected water demand within the District.
- Reduce the dependency upon State Water Project water imported through Calleguas Municipal Water District.
- Optimize the regional benefit from capital construction.
- Prepare for future infrastructure replacement to improve reliability and guarantee equity in financing the capital replacement needs of the CWD.
- Reduce salt loading on the watershed.

Therefore, neither the No Project nor the Reduced Scope Master Plan are fully environmentally superior to the proposed project in that they do not provide for the CWD to reduce impacts that could occur to local groundwater resources. However, the Reduced Scope Master Plan provides for basic ongoing maintenance and replacement of aging infrastructure and would avoid potential impacts associated with potential failure of existing CWD potable, non-potable, and wastewater system components. Therefore, of the two alternatives analyzed, it would be environmentally superior. However, the Reduced Scope

Master Plan would not allow the CWD to address the need to provide more reliable system options or decrease the use of imported water. Therefore, it does not allow the CWD to meet its objectives.

AREAS OF KNOWN CONTROVERSY

The *State CEQA Guidelines* require a Draft EIR to identify areas of controversy known to the Lead Agency, including issues raised by other agencies and the public. Comments were received from public agencies and interested parties in response to the circulated NOP and at the public scoping meeting.

The following issues of concern were expressed.

- Provide a recent assessment of flora and fauna within and adjacent to the project area.
- Provide a discussion of direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts expected to adversely affect biological resources.
- Avoid emanation of watercourses and/or their channelization or conversion to subsurface drains.
- Address the visual treatment of proposed facilities including proposed lighting.
- Address potential impacts to air quality including reactive organic compounds and nitrogen oxides from project related motor vehicles and construction equipment, and odors that could be generated from wastewater treatment plants.
- Address potential cultural resources, including the Round Mountain area.
- Address potential impacts associated with water quality.
- Provide an analysis of land use compatibility with nearby uses.
- Address potential impacts to potential Native American resources.
- Provide an assessment of potential air quality impacts.
- Assess compliance with various state and federal legislation including:
 - Coastal Zone Management Act
 - Coastal Barriers Resources Act
 - Endangered Species Act
 - Farmland Protection Policy Act
 - Migratory Bird Act
 - Flood Plain Management Act

- Wild and Scenic Rivers Act
- Safe Drinking Water Act
- Protection of jurisdictional wetlands.
- Assess the effects on water resources including groundwater extractions, groundwater elevations and surface water volumes, groundwater storage, water quality, groundwater recharge, and salinity management.
- Comply with local requirements related to solid waste handling, disposal, waste reduction, and waste diversion during both construction and operation.
- Assess potential conflicts with existing Land Conservation Act (LCA) (Williamson Act) lands that may be subject to LCA contracts or agricultural preserves.
- Assess potential impacts of construction and operational traffic on the regional road network.
- Provide an evaluation of potential construction related impacts including the need for encroachment permits, oversize vehicle permits, traffic control plans, and plans for any capital improvements that show proximity to existing right-of-ways and/or road edge of any trenching, construction equipment or materials storage.
- Assess impacts of replacing local groundwater and imported water with reclaimed non-potable water.

ISSUES TO BE RESOLVED

The *State CEQA Guidelines* require an EIR to present issues to be resolved by the Lead Agency. These issues include the choice between alternatives and whether or how to mitigate potentially significant impacts. The major issues to be resolved by the Camrosa Water District as the Lead Agency for the project include the following:

- whether the recommended mitigation measures should be adopted or modified,
- whether additional mitigation measures need to be applied to the project, and
- whether the proposed project or an alternative should be approved.

**Table ES-2
Summary of Project Impacts, Mitigation Measures, and Residual Impacts**

Significance Threshold	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
Aesthetics		
Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	<p>5.1-1 Prior to ground disturbing activities for the implementation of each individual component of the IFMP involving aboveground facilities, CWD shall prepare a landscaping plan that identifies specific measures to reduce visual impacts. The landscaping plan shall indicate the type and location of native trees, shrubs, and other plants to screen views of aboveground infrastructure.</p> <p>5.1-2 Aboveground infrastructure shall be painted with low-reflective paint in a camouflaging color that blends with the surrounding environment.</p> <p>5.1-3 CWD shall prepare a grading plan that incorporates landform grading techniques and minimizes changes to topography. The grading plan shall preserve as much of the natural topography as possible and, where cuts are required, shall blend into the surrounding topography to the extent technically feasible, such as the use of berms and landscape as necessary.</p>	Less Than Significant
Would the project substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	<p>Mitigation Measure 5.1-3 shall be implemented. Additionally, the following mitigation measure shall be implemented:</p> <p>5.1-4 Prior to the commencement of grading activities for any component of the IFMP, a qualified Biologist/Arborist shall be consulted to determine the biological/aesthetic value of potentially impacted trees. If the Biologist/Arborist determines that a potentially impacted tree is protected under the Ventura County Non-Coastal Zoning Ordinance or the respective municipal codes of the Cities of Camarillo or Thousand Oaks, as appropriate, the regulations of the applicable jurisdiction regarding protected trees, including permit requirements, replacement ratios, and other standards, shall be implemented.</p>	Less Than Significant
Would the project substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?	Mitigation Measures 5.1-1 through 5.1-3 shall be implemented.	Less Than Significant

Significance Threshold	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
Aesthetics (continue)		
<p>Would the project create a source of substantial light or glare, which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?</p>	<p>5.1-5 In order to mitigate for potential impacts due to nighttime lighting for construction activities near sensitive receptors, construction activities shall be limited to daytime hours on residential streets. For nighttime construction in commercial areas, temporary lighting shall be directed toward the worksite and shall avoid spillover or glare onto adjacent properties. Construction activities shall comply with encroachment permit and approved traffic control plan requirements.</p> <p>5.1-5 Prior to issuance of grading permits for aboveground facilities that require nighttime lighting, CWD shall prepare a lighting plan for each facility requiring lighting. The lighting plan shall require that all lighting fixtures be shielded to cast light only upon the area that requires lighting, and shall require that the lowest intensity light that meets the safety requirements of the specific facility be used.</p>	<p>Less Than Significant</p>
Agricultural Resources		
<p>Would the project conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?</p>	<p>5.1-1 At such time as CWD identifies sites identified in for facilities in the IFMP that involve public acquisition (including easements and rights-of-way) for the expansion or encroachment into land designated "Agricultural" by the Ventura County General Plan and zoned "AE," or designated "Agricultural" by the City of Camarillo General Plan, the CWD shall contact the Ventura County Planning Division Land Conservation Act (LCA) Program to determine if the desired property is subject to an LCA contract or Agricultural Preserve. If the land is within a LCA contract or Agricultural Preserve, CWD shall communicate its intent to acquire the land to the Department of Conservation (DOC) and follow the noticing requirements discussed in California Government Code, beginning with Sections 51291.</p>	<p>Less Than Significant</p>

Significance Threshold	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
<p>Air Quality</p> <p>Would the project violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?</p>	<p>5.3-1 The following control measures provided in the VCAPCD <i>Air Quality Assessment Guidelines</i> to minimize the generation of fugitive dust (PM10 and PM2.5), ROC, and NO_x during construction activities shall be implemented during construction of the proposed project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The area disturbed by clearing, grading, earth moving, or excavation operations shall be minimized to prevent excessive amounts of dust. • Pre-grading/excavation activities shall include watering the areas to be graded or excavated before grading or excavation operations commences. Application of water (preferably recycled, if available) should penetrate sufficiently to minimize fugitive dust during grading activities. • Fugitive dust produced during grading excavation and construction activities shall be controlled by the following activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) All trucks shall be required to cover their loads as required by California Vehicles Code Section 23114. (b) All graded and excavated material, exposed soil areas, and active portions of the construction site, including unpaved on-site roadways, shall be treated to prevent fugitive dust. Treatment shall include, but not necessarily be limited to, periodic watering, application of environmentally safe soil stabilization material, and/or roll-compaction as appropriate. Watering shall be done as often as necessary and recycled water shall be used whenever possible. • Graded and/or excavated inactive areas of the construction site shall be monitored at least weekly for dust stabilization. Soil stabilization methods, such as water and roll-compaction, and environmentally safe dust control materials, shall be periodically applied to portions of the construction site that are inactive for over four days. If no further grading or excavation operations are planned for the area, the area should be seeded and watered until grass growth is evident, or periodically treated with environmentally safe dust suppressants to prevent excessive fugitive dust. 	<p>Less Than Significant</p>

Significance Threshold	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
<p>Air Quality (continued)</p>	<p>Mitigation Measure 5.3-1 (continued)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Signs limiting traffic to 15 miles per hour or less shall be posted on site. • During periods of winds 25 miles per hour or greater (i.e., wind speed sufficient to cause fugitive dust to impact adjacent properties) or at the direction of the District, all clearing, grading, earth moving, and excavation operations shall be curtailed to the degree necessary to prevent fugitive dust created by on-site activities and operations from being a nuisance or hazard, either off site or on site. The site superintendent/supervisor shall use discretion in conjunction with the VCAPCD in determining when winds are excessive. • Adjacent streets and roads shall be swept at least once per day, preferably at the end of the day if visible soil material is carried over to adjacent streets and roads. • Personnel involved in grading operations, including contractors and subcontractors, should be advised to wear respiratory protection in accordance with California Division of Occupational Safety and Health regulations. <p>5.3-2 During construction, contractors shall comply with the following measures, as feasible, to reduce NO_x and ROC from heavy equipment as recommended by the VCAPCD in its <i>Air Quality Assessment Guidelines</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimize equipment idling time. • Maintain equipment engines in good condition and in proper tune as per manufacturer's specifications. • Lengthen the construction period during smog season (May through October) to minimize the number of vehicles and equipment operating at the same time. • Use alternatively fueled construction equipment, such as compressed natural gas (CNG), liquefied natural gas (LNG), or electric, if feasible. 	
<p>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 (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?</p>	<p>The project would be required to implement Mitigation Measures 5.3-1 and 5.3-2 to reduce construction-related impacts.</p>	<p>Less Than Significant</p>

Significance Threshold	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
Air Quality (continued)		
Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	<p>5.3-3 During heavy grading, construction contractors shall comply with the following measures, as feasible to reduce potential Valley Fever impacts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restrict employment for grading activities to persons with positive coccidioidin skin tests (since those with positive tests can be considered immune to reinfection). • Hire crews from local populations where possible, since it is more likely that they have been previously exposed to the fungus and are therefore immune. • Require crews to use respirators during project clearing, grading, and excavation operations in accordance with California Division of Occupational Safety and Health regulations. • Require that the cabs of grading and construction equipment be air-conditioned or enclosed with sufficient ventilation and particulate matter filtration systems. • Require crews to work upwind from excavation sites where possible. • Where acceptable to the fire department, control weed growth by mowing instead of discing, thereby leaving the ground undisturbed and with a mulch covering. • During rough grading and construction, the access way into the project site from adjoining paved roadways should be paved or treated with environmentally safe dust control agents. 	Less Than Significant

Significance Threshold	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
Biological Resources		
<p>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?</p>	<p>5.4-1 Prior to final IFMP project design, a qualified biologist currently holding an MOU with Ventura County, or otherwise acceptable to the Camrosa Water District, shall conduct a focused survey for the special-status plant and animal species with the potential to occur within the undeveloped areas in order to determine the potential for special-status species to be impacted by implementing the project design. Those components of the IFMP with the highest potential to impact special-status species are identified above. Impacts resulting from project construction to any special-status plant species observed or with the potential to occur shall be mitigated in accordance with the applicable regulations at the time of the environmental impact assessment. For impacts to special-status plants, a seed collection and planting program, to be reviewed and approved by CDFG, will be designed and implemented, which will include provisions for monitoring success criteria and performance standards.</p> <p>For special-status animal species, the primary mitigation for potential impacts will be avoidance of impacts. When avoidance is not feasible, mitigation for project impacts will require focused pre-construction surveys for individuals of the sensitive animal species within suitable habitat for the species. Surveys shall be conducted within suitable habitat located within 300 feet of the grading limits. A trapping and relocation program will be designed in coordination with the CDFG and will be conducted by a qualified biologist currently holding an MOU with Ventura County, will be implemented within suitable conserved wildlife habitat is available in proximity to the project area.</p>	<p>Less Than Significant</p>

Significance Threshold	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
Biological Resources (continued)		
<p>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 Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?</p>	<p>5.4-2 Prior to each final IFMP project design, a qualified biologist currently holding an MOU with Ventura County, or otherwise acceptable to the Camrosa Water District, shall conduct a vegetation community mapping inventory within the undeveloped areas in order to determine the potential for riparian habitat and sensitive plant communities to be impacted by the implementing project design. Those components of the IFMP with the highest potential to impact special-status species are identified above. Impacts resulting from project construction to any riparian habitat or sensitive community shall be mitigated in accordance the applicable regulations at the time of the environmental impact assessment. For impacts to non-riparian sensitive plant communities, a revegetation and enhancement program, to be reviewed and approved by CDFG, will be designed and implemented, which will include provisions for monitoring success criteria and performance standards.</p> <p>If riparian habitat would be impacted by the project design, habitat restoration or enhancement at a minimum ratio of 1:1 shall be required. This mitigation may be implemented in conjunction with CDFG or USACE regulatory permit requirements.</p>	<p>Less Than Significant</p>

Significance Threshold	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
Biological Resources (continued)		
<p>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?</p>	<p>5.4-3 Thirty days prior to initiation of ground disturbing activities, pre-construction surveys for nesting individuals of bird species shall be conducted by a qualified biologist. If construction activities on the site are proposed during the nesting/breeding season (February 1 through August 31), a pre-construction activity survey shall be conducted by a qualified biologist to determine if active nests of species protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) or the California Fish and Game Code are present in the construction zone. Once the survey is complete, a report shall be prepared and sent to the CDFG and Camrosa Water District for review and concurrence. If active nests are observed and located, consultation with the CDFG to establish appropriate buffers will be required and the results of the report shall be submitted to CDFG for review and approval. CWD shall ensure that proper CDFG approved buffers are in place prior to grading initiation. No grading shall occur before the appropriate buffers have been marked within the construction area. In addition, a biological monitor will also be required to be on site during all grading activities to ensure that the buffers are not compromised. At the conclusion of all grading activity, the biological monitor will submit a letter report to the CWD and CDFG summarizing the result of the grading activity. Where nesting birds are found, protection of nests shall include postponing or halting clearing and construction activities within 500 feet of the nest until the nest is vacated and juveniles have fledged and there is no evidence of a second attempt at nesting, as determined by the biologist. Construction personnel shall be instructed on the sensitivity of nest areas and shall be instructed to avoid entering the approved buffers around the nest. The biologist shall serve as a construction monitor during those periods when construction activities will occur near active nest areas (within 500 feet) to ensure that no inadvertent impacts on these nests will occur. The results of the survey, as well as any avoidance measures taken and the success of those measures, shall be submitted to the CWD and CDFG within 30 days of completion of the pre-construction surveys and/or construction nest monitoring to document compliance with applicable state and federal laws pertaining to the protection of native birds.</p>	<p>Less Than Significant</p>

Significance Threshold	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
<p>Biological Resources (continued)</p>	<p>5.4-4 No earlier than 30 days prior to the commencement of construction activities, a pre-construction survey should be conducted by a qualified biologist to determine if active roosts of special-status bats are present on or within 300 feet of the project disturbance boundaries. Should an active maternity roost be identified (in California, the breeding season of native bat species is generally from April 1 through August 31), the roost should not be disturbed and construction within 300 feet should be postponed or halted, until the roost is vacated and juveniles have fledged. Surveys should include rocky outcrops, caves, structures, and large trees (particularly trees 12 inches in diameter or greater at 4.5 feet above grade with loose bark or other cavities). Trees and rocky outcrops should be surveyed by a qualified bat biologist (i.e., a biologist holding a CDFG collection permit and a Memorandum of Understanding with CDFG allowing the biologist to handle bats). If active maternity roosts or overwintering sites are found, the rock outcrop or tree occupied by the roost should be avoided (i.e., not removed) by the project. If avoidance of the maternity roost must occur, the bat biologist should survey (through the use of radio telemetry or other CDFG approved methods) for nearby alternative maternity colony sites. If the bat biologist determines in consultation with and with the approval of CDFG that there are alternative roost sites used by the maternity colony and young are not present then no further action is required.</p> <p>If a maternity roost will be impacted by the project, and no alternative maternity roosts are in use near the site, substitute roosting habitat for the maternity colony should be provided on, or in close proximity to, the project site no less than three months prior to the eviction of the colony. Large concrete walls (e.g., on bridges) on south or southwestern slopes that are retrofitted with slots and cavities are an example of structures that may provide alternative potential roosting habitat appropriate for maternity colonies. Alternative roost sites must be of comparable size and proximal in location to the impacted colony. CDFG should also be notified of any overwintering sites or active nurseries within the construction zone.</p>	

Significance Threshold	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
Biological Resources (continued)		
	<p>Mitigation Measure 5.4-4 (continued)</p> <p>If non-breeding bat overwintering sites are found in trees scheduled to be removed or in crevices in rock outcrops within the grading footprint, the individuals should be safely evicted, under the direction of a qualified bat biologist, by opening the roosting area to allow airflow through the cavity or other means determined appropriate by the bat biologist (e.g., installation of one-way doors). In situations requiring one-way doors, a minimum of one week should pass after doors are installed and temperatures should be sufficiently warm for bats to exit the roost because bats do not typically leave their roost daily during winter months in southern coastal California. This action should allow all bats to leave during the course of one week. Roosts that need to be removed in situations where the use of one-way doors is not necessary in the judgment of the qualified bat biologist in consultation with CDFG should first be disturbed by various means at the direction of the bat biologist at dusk to allow bats to escape during the darker hours, and the roost tree should be removed or the grading should occur the next day (i.e., there should be no less or more than one night between initial disturbance and the grading or tree removal). These actions should allow bats to leave during nighttime hours, thus increasing their chance of finding new roosts with a minimum of potential predation during daylight.</p> <p>If an active maternity roost is located on the project site, and alternative roosting habitat is available, the demolition of the roost site must commence before maternity colonies form (i.e., prior to March 1) or after young are flying (i.e., after July 31) using the exclusion techniques described above.</p>	
<p>Would the project 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?</p>	<p>5.4-5 Prior to any fill or disturbance to federally protected wetlands or drainages under the jurisdiction of the CDFG, the project proponent shall process a regulatory permit application with both the USACE and the CDFG for compliance with the Clean Water Act and the California Fish and Game code. Mitigation for loss of riparian resources will include restoration or enhancement at the ratio of no less than 1:1.</p>	<p>Less Than Significant</p>
<p>Would the project conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?</p>	<p>Implementation of Mitigation Measure 5.4-5 shall be required.</p>	<p>Less Than Significant</p>

Significance Threshold	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
Cultural Resources		
<p>Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource, as defined in Section 15064.5 of the <i>State CEQA Guidelines</i>?</p>	<p>5.5-1 The alignment of the underground pipeline connecting the Hill Canyon Wastewater Treatment Plant to non-potable water distribution systems shall be aligned to avoid the historic site designated P-56-001566. If such an alignment is not feasible, a formal significance evaluation of each historic resource by an architectural historian meeting the Secretary of the Interior's (SOI) professional qualification standards (36 Code of Federal Regulations) will be required.</p>	<p>Less Than Significant</p>
<p>Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5 of the <i>State CEQA Guidelines</i>?</p>	<p>5.5-2 Prior to implementation of any IFMP component that involves ground disturbance in native soils, the Camrosa Water District will arrange for the completion of a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment by a qualified Cultural Resources Professional meeting SOI standards. The Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment will include, but not be limited to, the following tasks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An archaeological/historical/cultural resources records search shall be conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), located at the California State University, Fullerton to identify known resources that may be impacted by the project. • A sacred lands search will be requested from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) in Sacramento regarding the possibility of special Native American sites that may be located in the vicinity of any project components. Follow up consultation with all Native American tribes and individuals recommended by the NAHC will be conducted. • Field survey will be conducted by qualified archaeologists and will include intensive pedestrian inspection of the ground surface for evidence of prehistoric (Native American) or historic archaeological materials, and historic resources (e.g., structures, bridges, mines, or wells), in areas where ground disturbance is proposed in native soils. 	<p>Less Than Significant</p>

Significance Threshold	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
<p>Cultural Resources (continued)</p>	<p>Mitigation Measure 5.5-2 (continued)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any identified buildings or structures that may be over 45 years of age that may be impacted by the project shall be examined by qualified Architectural Historian meeting SOI standards. The Historian's recommendations shall be implemented prior to construction. • Previously recorded resources of all types with or adjacent to proposed project boundaries will be re-located and the site records will be updated on State of California Department of Parks and Recreation 523 Forms and filed with the South Central Coastal Information Center within 30 days. • Any previously unknown resources that are identified during the surveys shall be recorded on State of California Department of Parks and Recreation 523 Forms and filed with the South Central Coastal Information Center within 30 days. • Every cultural study will be documented in a technical report prepared according to Archaeological Resource Management Report (ARMR) guidelines and OHP standards. Reports will be filed with the South Central Coastal Information Center within 30 days of District acceptance. <p>5.5.3 Prior to initiation of construction activities in the vicinity of California Historical Landmarks or other designated cultural resource sites, temporary fencing shall be installed around the marker at a radius of no less than 20 feet in order to protect the marker from adverse effects of construction of the pipeline beneath the nearby roadway. No construction activities or storage areas shall occur within the fenced area. The fencing shall not be removed until construction activities in the vicinity of the marker Landmarks or other designated cultural resource are complete.</p>	
<p>Would the project disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?</p>	<p>5.5-4 If unanticipated cultural or paleontological resources are inadvertently discovered during ground-disturbing activities, work in that location shall be temporarily diverted a minimum of 25 feet and a qualified specialist (Archaeologist or Paleontologist) shall be contacted immediately to evaluate the find.</p>	<p>Less Than Significant</p>

Significance Threshold	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
Cultural Resources (continued)		
<p>Would the project directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?</p>	<p>5.5-5 Prior to implementation of any component that involves ground disturbance in native soils, the Camrosa Water District will arrange for the completion of a Paleontological Resources Assessment Report by a qualified paleontologist meeting SOI equivalent standards. The report will include, but not be limited, to the following tasks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A paleontological records search and literature review will be conducted to identify known resources. • The project area will be evaluated using the PFYC and both geological and PFYC maps produced. • Significance will be evaluated using the criteria specified in this report. • Geological formations with PFYC rankings of 3a or above require survey by a qualified paleontologist. • Depth of known resources will be specifically stated and taken into consideration when making recommendations. • Project facilities in areas ranked moderate for paleontological sensitivity should be recommended to be spot checked randomly when excavation reaches 5 feet or more below the surface. If spot-checking by a qualified paleontologist (SOI equivalent standard) reveals sediments conducive to fossil preservation, monitoring or sampling will be implemented as appropriate. • Project facilities in areas ranked high to very high for paleontological sensitivity should be recommended to be monitored full-time by a qualified paleontological monitor working under the supervision of a principal paleontologist (SOI equivalent standard). • Every paleontological study will be documented in a technical report prepared according to Archaeological Resource Management Report (ARMR) guidelines with references and taxonomic designations justified to <i>Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology</i> format. 	<p>Less Than Significant</p>

Significance Threshold	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
Cultural Resources (continued)		
	<p>5.5-6 A qualified paleontologist shall be retained during initial ground-disturbing activities for any areas designated as “high” or “very high” for having potential fossil yield classifications to determine if the proposed construction activities will extend into the older, fossil-bearing materials and to develop a monitoring program. The monitoring program shall include recovery, preparation (to a point of identification), and cataloguing of fossil materials. Any fossils that are collected shall be placed in an accredited repository for curation.</p>	
Geology and Soils		
<p>Would the project expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving: Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault (refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42).</p>	<p>5.6-1 For all project sites located in undisturbed areas (not located within an existing paved area), a geotechnical engineer shall be consulted to develop a geological/soils analysis report. Prior to and during construction activities for components of each IFMP facility, the recommendations of the Geotechnical Consultant shall be followed. These recommendations would include component-specific design specifications for minimizing or avoiding impacts associated with strong seismic ground shaking and liquefaction, landslides, expansive soils, and any other soil instabilities.</p> <p>5.6-2 Prior to grading, a report documenting an evaluation of liquefaction zones shall be prepared and contain appropriate liquefaction design recommendations for the proposed project. Identified liquefaction zones of the proposed project shall be evaluated prior to grading operations to determine if groundwater is present and if soil/alluvial conditions are conducive to liquefaction and lateral spreading considering the potential earthquake ground shaking conditions for the site. A report documenting this evaluation shall be prepared and submitted to the CWD Engineer for review and approval. The analysis shall contain appropriate liquefaction design recommendations (if needed) for the proposed project.</p> <p>5.6-3 Prior to grading, areas within the proposed project determined by the state to have liquefaction and/or dynamic settlement potential, shall include the removal and replacement of liquefiable soils with compacted, drained fills, ground modification, and design for potential settlement of liquefiable materials by a licensed civil engineer would be required during the design and construction process to adhere to state policy regarding liquefaction. Proof of review shall be submitted to the CWD Engineer.</p>	<p>Less Than Significant</p>

Significance Threshold	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
Geology and Soils (continued)		
Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil	<p>5.6-4 During construction activities, excavated topsoil shall be salvaged, stockpiled, and subsequently placed over fill areas to assist in revegetation and minimization of erosion and loss of topsoil. The use of any excavated soils must be deemed appropriate by the contracted Geotechnical Consultant for use as backfill material.</p> <p>5.6-5 Prior to grading activities for construction of each project proposed in the IFMP, the CWD shall determine whether or not the construction activities are required to obtain coverage under the NPDES General Storm Water Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction and Land Disturbance Activities (Order No. 2009-0009-DWQ; as amended by Order No. 2010-0014-DWQ; NPDES General Permit No. CAS000002). If the project component meets the criteria for coverage under the NPDES permit, then the CWD will be responsible for filing a Notice of Intent, a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) if applicable, and the appropriate fees to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Water Quality in order to obtain coverage under the applicable NPDES permit. Pursuant to the permit requirements, the CWD shall minimize construction-related pollutants, including erosion-related sediment, in the site runoff through the implementation of Best Management Practices.</p>	Less Than Significant
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 reading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse	Mitigation Measure 5.6-1 shall be implemented to reduce potential impacts to CWD structures from unstable geologic units.	Less Than Significant
Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?	Mitigation measure 5.6-1 shall be implemented to reduce the potential expansive soils impacts to CWD structures.	Less Than Significant

Significance Threshold	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
Hazards and Hazardous Materials		
<p>Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials</p>	<p>5.8-1 All reservoirs to be refurbished or retrofitted for the latest seismic requirements shall be surveyed and sampled for asbestos-containing building materials by a licensed asbestos abatement contractor. If asbestos-containing building materials are determined to be present in the structures to be refurbished or retrofitted, all asbestos-containing materials shall be removed under acceptable engineering methods and work practices by the licensed asbestos abatement contractor prior to demolition. These practices include, but are not limited to, containment of the area by plastic, negative air filtration, wet removal techniques, and personal respiratory protection and decontamination. The process shall be designed and monitored by a California Certified Asbestos Consultant. The abatement and monitoring plan shall be developed and submitted for review and approval by the appropriate regulatory agencies (currently the Ventura County Air Pollution Control District) and shall include all on-site structures with asbestos-containing building materials (ACBMs).</p> <p>5.8-2 Prior to the retrofit of existing reservoir storage facilities, all loose and peeling paint shall be removed and disposed of by a licensed and certified lead paint removal contractor, in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations.</p>	<p>Less Than Significant</p>
<p>Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands</p>	<p>5.8-3 Prior to commencement of construction activities within designated High Fire Hazard Zones, the Ventura County Fire Department shall be contacted to identify whether a Brush Clearance Program shall be required to remove weed/brush in the project vicinity. All flammable weeds/brush within a radius specified by the Ventura County Fire Department shall be removed prior to the start of construction activities. During construction activities, the project site shall be equipped with firefighting equipment, such as portable fire extinguishers or other equipment, to the satisfaction of the Ventura County Fire Department.</p>	<p>Less Than Significant</p>

Significance Threshold	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
Hydrology and Water Quality		
<p>Would the project violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?</p>	<p>5.9-1 Should the Penny Well be placed into service and used for direct potable water, the CWD shall implement a monitoring program to determine that if a rainfall event generate surface water flows within the Arroyo Santa Rosa lasting more than 24 hours in duration, daily measurements of the distance from the Penny wellhead to the Arroyo Santa Rosa shall be required by a Camrosa Water District representative. If the Arroyo Santa Rosa flows within 150 feet of the well, the well shall be shut off or well water shall be filtered and disinfected pursuant to state and federal drinking water requirements.</p>	<p>Less Than Significant</p>
<p>Would the project substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of preexisting nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?</p>	<p>The following mitigation measures shall be implemented:</p> <p>Tierra Rejada Groundwater Basin</p> <p>5.9-2 Prior to the construction of the Second Tierra Rejada Well & Blending Station within the Tierra Rejada Groundwater Basin, the Tierra Rejada Groundwater Management Plan, including a safe yield study, shall be completed by a licensed hydrogeologist. The groundwater management plan shall provide an estimate of the safe yield, including natural recharge, return flow, and inflow and outflow from adjacent basins. The plan shall identify basin management objectives and mitigation measures to maintain a safe yield. Until the groundwater management plan is complete, the Camrosa Water District shall be limited to average historical pumping levels (528 acre-feet per year).</p> <p>Santa Rosa Groundwater Basin</p> <p>5.9-3 Prior to the completion of the Santa Rosa Groundwater Management Plan, the CWD shall maintain basin pumping according to the average historic pumping levels of the Santa Rosa Basin and shall not exceed 3,180 acre-feet in any given year. The Santa Rosa Groundwater Management Plan shall include a safe yield study completed by a licensed hydrogeologist. The groundwater management plan shall provide an estimate of the safe yield, including natural recharge, return flow, and inflow and outflow from adjacent basins. The plan shall identify basin management objectives and mitigation measures to maintain a safe yield. If the groundwater management plan demonstrates that the projected future groundwater extractions by the CWD would result in overdraft of the Santa Rosa Basin, measures shall be developed to maintain the safe yield of the basin.</p>	<p>Less Than Significant</p>

Significance Threshold	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
Hydrology and Water Quality (continued)		
	<p>Perched Aquifer</p> <p>5.9-4 Prior to the construction of any secondary well(s) or rehabilitation of an existing well(s) within the Perched Aquifer to increase existing withdrawal rates, the CWD shall complete an analysis to determine impacts associated with increased withdrawals including but not limited to the extent of the well's cone of depression and the rate of return from the operation of an additional well within the Perched Aquifer on nearby wells. Should the study identify impacts to other nearby wells or that the increased or additional rate of withdrawal from the Perched Aquifer will result in the lowering of the water table, mitigation measures shall be identified and implemented. If such measures cannot reduce impacts to an acceptable level of withdrawal, no additional wells shall be installed and the current historic pumping rate for existing wells shall not be increased. This analysis shall be completed by a licensed hydrogeologist.</p>	
Noise		
<p>Would the project result in the exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?</p>	<p>5.11-1 For all demolition and construction activities on each site, additional noise-attenuation techniques shall be employed as needed to ensure that noise remains as low as possible during construction. The following measures shall be incorporated into contract specifications to reduce the impact of construction noise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that construction equipment is properly muffled according to industry standards and in good working condition. • Place noise-generating construction equipment and locate construction staging areas away from sensitive uses, where feasible. • Schedule high noise-producing activities between the hours of 7:00 AM and 7:00 PM Monday through Saturday and excluding Sunday, state or national holidays as required by the City of Camarillo and City of Thousand Oaks to minimize disruption to sensitive uses. When construction work is conducted within the County of Ventura, construction activities shall be scheduled between 7:00 AM and 9:00 PM Monday through Friday, 9:00 AM to 7:00 PM on Saturday excluding Sunday, state or national holidays. 	<p>Less Than Significant</p>

Significance Threshold	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
<p>Noise (continued)</p>	<p>Mitigation Measure 5.11-1 (continued)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement noise attenuation measures to the extent feasible, which may include, but are not limited to, temporary noise barriers or noise blankets around stationary construction noise sources. • Use electric air compressors and similar power tools rather than diesel equipment, where feasible. • All stationary construction equipment (e.g., air compressor, generators, impact wrenches, etc.) shall be operated as far away from residential uses as possible and shall be shielded with temporary sound barriers, sound aprons, or sound skins. • The contractor shall assure that construction-related equipment, including heavy-duty equipment, motor vehicles, and portable equipment, be turned off when not in use for periods longer than 30 minutes. • Minimize the use of impact devices, such as jackhammers, pavement breakers, and hoe rams and where possible, use concrete crushers or pavement saws rather than hoe rams for tasks such as concrete or asphalt demolition and removal. • Residences within 200 feet of a construction area shall be notified of the construction schedule in writing, at least 48 hours prior to construction. The Camrosa Water District and the contractor shall designate a noise disturbance point of contact that would be responsible for responding to complaints regarding construction noise. The point of contact shall determine the cause of the complaint and ensure that reasonable measures are implemented to correct the problem. A contact number for the noise disturbance shall be conspicuously placed on construction site fences and written into the construction notification schedule sent to nearby residences. <p>5.11-2 Wells, pumps, and booster stations located within 150 feet of sensitive receptors (i.e., residences, schools, or hospitals) shall have a noise study conducted to verify that the design will meet the cities of Camarillo and Thousand Oaks or Ventura County noise standards. Note that these noise limitations are for steady-state, base load operations, and exclude startups, shutdowns, and off-normal or emergency conditions.</p>	
<p>Have a substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project.</p>	<p>Mitigation Measure 5.11-1 shall be implemented during construction for any phase of the proposed project. Mitigation Measure 5.11-2 shall be implemented for pump stations or similar operational facilities.</p>	<p>Less Than Significant</p>

Significance Threshold	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
Noise (continued)		
Have a substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project.	Mitigation Measure 5.11-1 shall be implemented during construction phases of the proposed project. Mitigation Measure 5.11-2 shall be implemented to reduce operational impacts.	Less Than Significant
Traffic and Transportation		
Would the project substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	<p>5.12-1 Prior to commencement of construction activities on any phase of the IFMP that would impact Caltrans right-of-way jurisdiction, a Caltrans Encroachment Permit shall be obtained. A standard Caltrans Encroachment Permit application along with six sets of Engineering Plans will be required for Caltrans review and approval. A Construction Management Plan will be written for any lane closures, detours, or parking restrictions within Caltrans right-of-way and provided to Caltrans for approval.</p> <p>5.12-2 Prior to commencement of construction activities on any phase of the IFMP that would impact right-of-way of any local jurisdiction (County of Ventura, City of Camarillo and/or City of Thousand Oaks) an Encroachment Permit shall be obtained pursuant to the requirements of the applicable jurisdiction(s). A Construction Management Plan will be written for any lane closures, detours, or parking restrictions within local rights-of-way and provided to the applicable local jurisdiction traffic department for approval. The plan shall provide traffic control measures in compliance with the Work Area Traffic Control (WATCH) Manual or the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) standards. If project construction requires measures outside the WATCH or MUTCD standards, the traffic control plan shall be prepared, stamped, and signed by a registered engineer.</p>	Less Than Significant
Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects.	<p>The following mitigation measures shall be implemented to address potential impacts:</p> <p>Aesthetics: Mitigation Measures 5.1-1 through 5.1-5;</p> <p>Agricultural Resources: Mitigation Measure 5.2-1;</p> <p>Air Quality: Mitigation Measures 5.3-1 through 5.3-3;</p> <p>Biological Resources: Mitigation Measures 5.4-1 through 5.4-5;</p> <p>Geology and Soils: Mitigation Measure 5.6-1 through 5.6-5;</p> <p>Hazards and Hazardous Materials: Mitigation Measures 5.8-1 through 5.8-3;</p> <p>Hydrology and Water Quality: Mitigation Measure 5.9-1 through 5.9-4;</p> <p>Noise: Mitigation Measures 5.11-1 and 5.11-2; and</p> <p>Traffic: Mitigation Measures 5.12-1 and 5.12-2.</p>	Less Than Significant

Significance Threshold	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
Traffic and Transportation (continued)		
Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed.	To reduce potentially significant impacts to the Tierra Rejada Groundwater Basin, Mitigation Measure 5.9-2 shall be implemented. Likewise, to address potentially significant impacts to the Santa Rosa Groundwater basin, Mitigation Measure 5.9-3 shall be implemented. Additionally, Mitigation Measure 5.9-4 shall be implemented.	Less Than Significant

**Table ES-3
Comparison of Alternatives to the Proposed IMFP**

Issue	Proposed Project (After Mitigation)	Alternative 1 - No Project	Alternative 2 - Reduced Scope Master Plan
Aesthetic and Visual Resources	Less than Significant	Fewer Impacts	Fewer Impacts
Agricultural Resources	Less than Significant	Fewer Impacts	Fewer Impacts
Air Quality	Less than Significant	Fewer Impacts	Fewer Impacts
Biological Resources	Less than Significant	Fewer Impacts	Fewer Impacts
Cultural Resources	Less than Significant	Fewer Impacts	Fewer Impacts
Geology and Soils	Less than Significant	Fewer Impacts	Similar Impacts
Greenhouse Gas	Less than Significant	Fewer Impacts	Fewer Impacts
Hazards and Hazardous Materials	Less than Significant	Fewer Impacts	Similar Impacts
Hydrology and Water Quality	Less than Significant	Greater Impacts	Greater Impacts
Land Use	Less than Significant	Similar Impacts	Similar Impacts
Noise	Less than Significant	Fewer Impacts	Similar Impacts
Traffic and Transportation	Less than Significant	Fewer Impacts	Fewer Impacts
Utilities and Service Systems	Less than Significant	Greater Impacts	Fewer Impacts
Energy	Less than Significant	Fewer Impacts	Fewer Impacts