Gates Canyon Park Regional Stormwater Project

ADDENDUM

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Acronyms

§	Section
AB 52	Assembly Bill 52
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
AQMP	Air Quality Management Plan
BMP	Best Management Practices
CAAQS	California Ambient Air Quality Standards
Cal-EPA	California Environmental Protection Agency
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CBC	California Building Code
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CGS	California Geological Survey
CNDDB	California Natural Diversity Database
CNEL	Community Noise Equivalent Level
CNPS	California Native Plant Society
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
CWA	Clean Water Act
cy	cubic yard(s)
dB	decibel
dBA	A-weighted decibel
DOC	Department of Conservation
DPR	Department of Parks and Recreation (County of Los Angeles)
DPW	Department of Public Works (County of Los Angeles)
EDR	Environmental Data Resources
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
FMMP	Farmland Monitoring and Mapping Program
GHG	Greenhouse Gases
HCP/NCCP	Habitat Conservation Plan/Natural Community Conservation Plan
LASD	Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department
LARWQCB	Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board

Ldn	Day/Night Average Noise Level
Leq	equivalent continuous noise level
LOS	level of service
LST	localized significance threshold
MND	Mitigated Negative Declaration
MRZ	Mineral Resource Zone
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
ND	Negative Declaration
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
PM10	particulate matter (less than 10 microns in diameter)
PM2.5	particulate matter (less than 2.5 microns in diameter)
PPV	peak particle velocity
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SCAB	South Coast Air Basin
SCAQMD	South Coast Air Quality Management District
SMARA	California Surface Mining and Reclamation Act
SVP	Society of Vertebrate Paleontology
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
TCR	Tribal Cultural Resource
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	United States Geological Survey
VdB	vibration decibels with reference velocity of $1x10^{-6}$ inches per second
VOC	volatile organic compound

1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose of this Addendum

On May 26, 2015, Los Angeles County (County) certified the Los Angeles County Flood Control District Enhanced Watershed Management Programs Final Environmental Impact Report (PEIR) (DPW, 2015). The PEIR analyzed the general effects due to the structural and non-structural best management practices (BMPs) identified in the 12 Enhanced Watershed Management Programs (EWMPs) submitted to the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (LARWQCB). As a component of the PEIR, potential BMPs were identified for the Malibu Creek Watershed (MCW) – Gates Canyon Park was one of the potential BMP locations identified (PEIR Appendix G, Figure D). The PEIR analyzed the general effects of the BMPs and identified program mitigation measures (PMMs) to reduce potential impacts; however, site-specific environmental analysis was not completed.

On April 27, 2016, the MCW EWMP was approved by the LARWQCB (MCW Group, 2017). The MCW EWMP identified a suite of institutional and structural control measures, including multi-benefit regional projects to demonstrate Permittees' ultimate compliance with Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) limits. As part of the MCW EWMP development process, various parcels were evaluated and ranked based on their technical feasibility and site ownership. Through this screening process, Gates Canyon Park was determined to be a priority multi-benefit regional project for the MCW EWMP.

The purpose of this Addendum to the PEIR is to evaluate the site-specific environmental effects associated with the proposed Gates Canyon Park Regional Stormwater Project (proposed Project) and determine whether these impacts are consistent with the evaluation presented in the PEIR in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Public Resources Code Sections 21000 et seq.) and the State CEQA Guidelines (California Code of Regulations Sections 15000 et seq.).

1.2 CEQA Requirements

An Addendum to an Environmental Impact Report is the appropriate tool to evaluate the environmental effects associated with minor modifications to previously approved projects. In the case of a PEIR, if the agency finds that pursuant to State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 (see below), no new effects could occur or new mitigation measures would be required, the agency (County) can approve the site-specific activity as being within the scope of the program covered by the PEIR, and no new environmental document would be required.

According to State CEQA Guidelines Section 15164(a), "the lead agency or a responsible agency shall prepare an addendum to a previously certified EIR if some changes or additions are necessary but none of the conditions described in Section 15162 calling for preparation of a subsequent EIR have occurred." An addendum may be prepared if only minor technical changes or additions are necessary. A brief explanation of the decision not to prepare a subsequent EIR must also be provided in the addendum, findings or the public record.

State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 lists the conditions that would require the preparation of a subsequent EIR or negative declaration rather than an addendum. These include the following:

1. Substantial changes are proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or negative declaration due to the involvement of new significant

environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects;

2. Substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or negative declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects; or

3. New information of substantial importance which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete or the negative declaration was adopted, shows any of the following:

    a. The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR or negative declaration;

    b. Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR;

    c. Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measures or alternative; or

    d. Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative.

The proposed Gates Canyon Park Regional Stormwater Project is described in detail within Section 2 of this Addendum, and the site-specific impacts of this project would be as described and analyzed in the PEIR. The proposed Project has been reviewed by the County of Los Angeles in light of State CEQA Guidelines Sections 15162 and 15163 (see Section 3). As the CEQA Lead Agency, the County of Los Angeles has determined, based on the analysis presented herein, that none of the conditions apply which would require preparation of a subsequent or supplemental EIR and that an Addendum to the certified PEIR is the appropriate environmental documentation under CEQA for the proposed Project.

Section 3 discusses issue-by-issue how the impacts anticipated for the proposed Project would be within those previously identified in the PEIR. The Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) adopted with the PEIR would continue to apply to the proposed Project to ensure all significant impacts remain less than significant.

1.3 Adopted Mitigation Measures

The PEIR (DPW, 2015) identified mitigation measures that reduce the potential significant impacts of the anticipated structural and non-structural BMPs identified in the 12 EWMPs submitted to the LARWQCB. These program mitigation measures (PMMs) were approved as part of the certification of the PEIR. The PMMs that apply to the proposed Project are listed below. The implementing agency for these measures would be the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (DPW).

Aesthetics

AES-1: Aboveground structures shall be designed to be consistent with local zoning codes and applicable design guidelines and to minimize features that contrast with neighboring development.

AES-2: Implementing agencies shall develop BMP maintenance plans that are approved concurrently with each structural BMP approval. The maintenance plans must include measures to ensure functionality of the structural BMPs for the life of the BMP. These plans may include general maintenance guidelines that apply to a number of smaller distributed BMPs.

Air Quality

AIR-1: Implementing agencies shall require for large regional or centralized BMPs the use of low-emission equipment meeting Tier II emissions standards at a minimum and Tier III and IV emissions standards where available as California Air Resources Board (CARB)-required emissions technologies become readily available to contractors in the region.

Biological Resources

BIO-2: Prior to ground disturbing activities in areas that could support sensitive biological resources, a habitat assessment shall be conducted by a qualified biologist to determine the potential for special-status wildlife species to occur within affected areas, including areas directly or indirectly impacted by construction or operation of the BMPs.

BIO-3: If a special-status wildlife species is determined to be present or potentially present within the limits of construction activities, a qualified biologist shall conduct preconstruction surveys of proposed work zones and within an appropriately sized buffer around each area as determined by a qualified biologist within 14 days prior to ground disturbing activities. Any potential habitat capable of supporting a special-status wildlife species shall be flagged for avoidance if feasible.

BIO-4: If avoidance of special-status species or sensitive habitats that could support special-status species (including, but not limited to, critical habitat, riparian habitat, and jurisdictional wetlands/waters) is not feasible, the Permittee shall consult with the appropriate regulating agency (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers [USACE], U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service [USFWS] or California Department of Fish and Wildlife [CDFW]) to determine a strategy for compliance with the Endangered Species Act, California Fish and Game Code, and other regulations protecting special-status species and sensitive habitats. The Permittee shall identify appropriate impact minimization measures and compensation for permanent impacts to sensitive habitats and species in consultation with regulatory agencies. Construction of the project will not begin until the appropriate permits from the regulatory agencies are approved.

BIO-5: If construction and vegetation removal is proposed between February 1 and August 31, a qualified biologist shall conduct a pre-construction survey for breeding and nesting birds and raptors within 500-feet of the construction limits to determine and map the location and extent of breeding birds that could be affected by the project. Active nest sites located during the pre-construction surveys shall be avoided until the adults and young are no longer reliant on the nest site for survival as determined by a qualified biologist.

BIO-6: All construction areas, staging areas, and rights-of-way shall be staked, flagged, fenced, or otherwise clearly delineated to restrict the limits of construction to the minimum necessary near areas that may support special-status wildlife species as determined by a qualified biologist.

BIO-7: Prior to construction in areas that could support special-status plants, a qualified botanist shall conduct a pre-construction floristic inventory and focused rare plant survey of project areas to determine and map the location and extent of special-status plant species populations within disturbance areas. This survey shall occur during the typical blooming periods of special-status plants with the potential to occur. The plant survey shall follow the CDFW Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Natural Communities (November 24, 2009).

BIO-8: If temporary construction-related impacts to special-status plant populations are identified within a disturbance area, the implementing agencies shall prepare and implement a special-status species salvage and replanting plan. The salvage and replanting plan shall include measures to salvage, replant, and monitor the disturbance area until native vegetation is re-established under the direction of CDFW and USFWS.

BIO-9: Prior to construction, a qualified wetland delineator shall be retained to conduct a formal wetland delineation in areas where potential jurisdictional resources (i.e., wetlands or drainages) subject to the jurisdiction of USACE, RWQCB, and CDFW, may be affected by the project. If jurisdictional resources are identified in the EWMP area and would be directly or indirectly impacted by individual projects, the qualified wetland delineator shall prepare a jurisdictional delineation report suitable for submittal to USACE, RWQCB, and CDFW for purposes of obtaining the appropriate permits. Habitat mitigation and compensation requirements shall be implemented prior to construction in accordance with Mitigation Measure BIO-4.

Cultural Resources

CUL-2: Implementing agencies shall ensure that individual EWMP projects that require ground disturbance shall be subject to a Phase I cultural resources inventory on a project-specific basis prior to the implementing agency's approval of project plans. The study shall be conducted or supervised by a qualified archaeologist, defined as an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for Archaeology, and shall be conducted in consultation with the local Native American representatives expressing interest. The cultural resources inventory shall include a cultural resources records search to be conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center; scoping with the NAHC and with interested Native Americans identified by the NAHC; a pedestrian archaeological survey where deemed appropriate by the qualified archaeologist; and formal recordation of all identified archaeological resources on California Department of Parks and Recreation 523 forms and significance evaluation of such resources presented in a technical report following the guidelines in *Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR): Recommended Contents and Format*, Department of Parks and Recreation, Office of Historic Preservation, State of California, 1990.

If potentially significant archaeological resources are encountered during the survey, the implementing agency shall require that the resources are evaluated by the qualified archaeologist for their eligibility for listing in the CRHR and for significance as a historical resource or unique archaeological resource per CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5. Recommendations shall be made for treatment of these resources if found to be significant, in consultation with the implementing agency and the appropriate Native American groups for prehistoric resources. Per CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4(b)(3), preservation in place shall be the preferred manner of mitigation to avoid impacts to archaeological resources qualifying as historical resources. Methods of avoidance may include, but shall not be limited to, project reroute or redesign, project cancellation, or identification of protection measures such as capping or fencing. Consistent with CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4(b)(3)(C), if it is demonstrated that resources cannot be avoided, the qualified archaeologist shall develop additional treatment measures, which may include data recovery or other appropriate measures, in consultation with the implementing agency, and any local Native American representatives expressing interest in prehistoric or tribal resources. If an archaeological site does not qualify as an historical resource but meets the criteria for a unique archaeological resource as defined in Section 21083.2, then the site shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of Section 21083.2.

CUL-3: The implementing agency shall retain archaeological monitors during ground-disturbing activities that have the potential to impact archaeological resources qualifying as historical resources or unique archaeological resources, as determined by a qualified archaeologist in

consultation with the implementing agency, and any local Native American representatives expressing interest in the project. Native American monitors shall be retained for projects that have a high potential to impact sensitive Native American resources, as determined by the implementing agency in coordination with the qualified archaeologist.

CUL-4: During project-level construction, should subsurface archaeological resources be discovered, all activity in the vicinity of the find shall stop and a qualified archaeologist shall be contacted to assess the significance of the find according to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5. If any find is determined to be significant, the archaeologist shall determine, in consultation with the implementing agency and any local Native American groups expressing interest, appropriate avoidance measures or other appropriate mitigation. Per CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4(b)(3), preservation in place shall be the preferred means to avoid impacts to archaeological resources qualifying as historical resources. Methods of avoidance may include, but shall not be limited to, project reroute or redesign, project cancellation, or identification of protection measures such as capping or fencing. Consistent with CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4(b)(3)(C), if it is demonstrated that resources cannot be avoided, the qualified archaeologist shall develop additional treatment measures, such as data recovery or other appropriate measures, in consultation with the implementing agency and any local Native American representatives expressing interest in prehistoric or tribal resources. If an archaeological site does not qualify as an historical resource but meets the criteria for a unique archaeological resource as defined in Section 21083.2, then the site shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of Section 21083.2.

CUL-5: For individual structural BMP projects that require ground disturbance, the implementing agency shall evaluate the sensitivity of the project site for paleontological resources. If deemed necessary, the implementing agency shall retain a qualified paleontologist to evaluate the project and provide recommendations regarding additional work, potentially including testing or construction monitoring.

CUL-6: In the event that paleontological resources are discovered during construction, the implementing agency shall notify a qualified paleontologist. The paleontologist will evaluate the potential resource, assess the significance of the find, and recommend further actions to protect the resource.

CUL-7: The implementing agency shall require that, if human remains are uncovered during project construction, work in the vicinity of the find shall cease and the County Coroner shall be contacted to evaluate the remains, following the procedures and protocols set forth in Section 15064.5 (e)(1) of the CEQA Guidelines. If the County Coroner determines that the remains are Native American, the Coroner will contact the Native American Heritage Commission, in accordance with Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, subdivision (c), and Public Resources Code 5097.98 (as amended by AB 2641). The NAHC will then designate a Most Likely Descendant of the deceased Native American, who will engage in consultation to determine the disposition of the remains.

Geologic and Mineral Resources

GEO-1: Prior to approval of infiltration BMPs, implementing agencies shall conduct a geotechnical investigation of each infiltration BMP site to evaluate infiltration suitability. If infiltration rates are sufficient to accommodate an infiltration BMP, the geotechnical investigation shall recommend design measures necessary to prevent excessive lateral spreading that could destabilize neighboring structures. Implementing agencies shall implement these measures in project designs.

Hazards and Hazardous Materials

HAZ-1: Implementing agencies shall prepare and implement maintenance practices that include periodic removal and replacement of surface soils and media that may accumulate constituents that could result in further migration of constituents to sub-soils and groundwater. A BMP Maintenance Plan shall be prepared by Implementing Agencies upon approval of the BMP projects, that identifies the frequency and procedures for removal and/or replacement of accumulated debris, surface soils and/or media (to depth where constituent concentrations do not represent a hazardous condition and/or have the potential to migrate further and impact groundwater) to avoid accumulation of hazardous concentrations and the potential to migrate further to sub-soils and groundwater. The BMP Maintenance Plan may consist of a general maintenance guideline that applies to several types of smaller distributed BMPs. For smaller distributed BMPs on private property, these plans may consist of a maintenance covenant that includes requirements to avoid the accumulation of hazardous concentrations in these BMPs that may impact underlying subsoils and groundwater. Structural BMPs shall be designed to prevent migration of constituents that may impact groundwater.

Hydrology and Water Quality

HYDRO-1: Prior to approving an infiltration BMP, the Permittee shall conduct an evaluation of the suitability of the BMP location. Appropriate infiltration BMP sites should avoid areas with low permeability where recharge could adversely affect neighboring subsurface infrastructure.

HYDRO-2: Prior to approving an infiltration BMP, the Permittee shall identify pretreatment technologies, type, and depth of filtration media; depth to groundwater; and other design considerations necessary to prevent contaminants from impacting groundwater quality. The design shall consider stormwater quality data within the BMP's collection area to assess the need and type of treatment and filtration controls. Local design manuals and ordinances requiring minimum separation distance to groundwater shall also be met as part of the design.

HYDRO-3: Prior to the installation of an infiltration BMP, the Permittee shall conduct a regulatory database review for contaminated groundwater sites within a quarter mile of the proposed infiltration facility. The review shall include locations of on-site wastewater treatment systems that could be affected by the BMP. The Permittee shall identify whether any contaminated groundwater plumes or leach fields are present within close proximity to the BMP location that could be affected by infiltrated water and whether coordination with the local and state environmental protection overseeing agency and responsible party is warranted prior to final design of infiltration facility.

Noise

NOISE-1: The implementing agencies shall implement the following measures during construction as needed:

- Include design measures necessary to reduce the construction noise levels to where feasible. These measures may include noise barriers, curtains, or shields.
- Place noise-generating construction activities (e.g., operation of compressors and generators, cement mixing, general truck idling) as far as possible from the nearest noise-sensitive land uses.
- Locate stationary construction noise sources as far from adjacent noise-sensitive receptors as possible.

- If construction is to occur near a school, the construction contractor shall coordinate the with school administration in order to limit disturbance to the campus. Efforts to limit construction activities to non-school days shall be encouraged.
- For the centralized and regional BMP projects located adjacent to noise-sensitive land uses, identify a liaison for these off-site sensitive receptors, such as residents and property owners, to contact with concerns regarding construction noise and vibration. The liaison's telephone number(s) shall be prominently displayed at construction locations.
- For the centralized and regional BMP projects located adjacent to noise-sensitive land uses, notify in writing all landowners and occupants of properties adjacent to the construction area of the anticipated construction schedule at least 2 weeks prior to groundbreaking.

NOISE-2: All structural BMPs that employ mechanized stationary equipment that generate noise levels shall comply with the applicable noise standards established by the implementing agency with jurisdiction over the structural BMP site. The equipment shall be designed with noise-attenuating features (e.g., enclosures) and/or located at areas (e.g., belowground) where nearby noise-sensitive land uses would not be exposed to a perceptible noise increase in their noise environment.

Public Services and Recreation

PS-1: The Permittee implementing the EWMP project shall provide reasonable advance notification to service providers such as fire, police, and emergency medical services as well as to local businesses, homeowners, and other residents adjacent to and within areas potentially affected by the proposed EWMP project about the nature, extent, and duration of construction activities. Interim updates should be provided to inform them of the status of the construction activities.

Transportation and Circulation

TRAF-1: For projects that may affect traffic, implementing agencies shall require that contractors prepare a construction traffic control plan. Elements of the plan should include, but are not necessarily limited to, the following:

- Develop circulation and detour plans to minimize impacts to local street circulation. Use haul routes minimizing truck traffic on local roadways to the extent possible.
- To the extent feasible, and as needed to avoid adverse impacts on traffic flow, schedule truck trips outside of peak morning and evening commute hours.
- Install traffic control devices as specified in Caltrans' Manual of Traffic Controls for Construction and Maintenance Work Zones where needed to maintain safe driving conditions. Use flaggers and/or signage to safely direct traffic through construction work zones.
- Coordinate with facility owners or administrators of sensitive land uses such as police and fire stations, hospitals, and schools. Provide advance notification to the facility owner or operator of the timing, location, and duration of construction activities.

Utilities and Service Systems

UTIL-1: Prior to implementation of BMPs, the implementing agency shall conduct a search for local utilities above and below ground that could be affected by the project. The implementing agencies shall contact each utility potentially affected to address relocation of the utility if necessary to ensure access and services are maintained.

UTIL-3: Implementing agencies shall encourage construction contractors to recycle construction materials and divert inert solids (asphalt, brick, concrete, dirt, fines, rock, sand, soil, and stone)

from disposal in a landfill where feasible. Implementing agencies shall incentivize construction contractors with waste minimization goals in bid specifications where feasible.

As part of the design process and to support preparation of this Addendum, several of the PEIR mitigation measures have already been complied with, as shown in Table 1-1, and described in Section 3 of this Addendum.

Table 1-1. Mitigation Measure Status

Mitigation Measure	Status
AES-1	Complete – See Section 3, Part I.
AES-2	To be implemented prior to construction and during operations.
AIR-1	To be implemented prior to and during construction.
BIO-2	Complete – See Section 3, Part IV.
BIO-3	To be implemented prior to and during construction.
BIO-4	To be implemented prior to and during construction.
BIO-5	To be implemented prior to construction.
BIO-6	To be implemented prior to and during construction.
BIO-7	To be implemented prior to construction.
BIO-8	To be implemented prior to and during construction.
BIO-9	To be implemented prior to construction.
CUL-2	Complete – See Section 3, Part V.
CUL-3	To be implemented during construction.
CUL-4	To be implemented during construction.
CUL-5	Complete – See Section 3, Part V.
CUL-6	To be implemented during construction.
CUL-7	To be implemented during construction.
GEO-1	Complete – See Section 3, Part VI.
GEO-2	To be implemented prior to and during construction.
HAZ-1	To be implemented during operations.
HYDRO-1	Completed – See Section 3, Part VI.
HYDRO-2	Completed – See Section 3, Part IX.
HYDRO-3	Completed – See Section 3, Part IXI.
NOISE-1	To be implemented during construction.
NOISE-2	To be implemented during construction.
PS-1	To be implemented during construction.
TRAF-1	To be implemented prior to and during construction.
UTIL-1	To be implemented as part of final design.
UTIL-3	To be implemented prior to and during construction.

2. Project Description

2.1 Project Location and Setting

The proposed Project would generally be constructed within the 8.2-acre Gates Canyon Park (Park), which is located in the unincorporated County area of Calabasas (not within the city limits of the City of Calabasas) adjacent to the intersection of Thousand Oaks Boulevard and Mountain View Drive (25801 Thousand Oaks Boulevard, Calabasas, CA 91302), as shown in Figure 2-1. The Park is owned and operated by the City of Calabasas, and provides recreational benefits to the surrounding community and includes amenities such as a parking lot, an open field, picnic tables, exercise equipment, tennis courts, basketball courts, and children's playground equipment. Some elements of the proposed Project would also be constructed within (underground) Thousand Oaks Boulevard and Mountain View Drive (see Figure 2-1). Adjacent land uses include open space to the north and south, with residential uses to the west and east.

The Park is located within the low density residential portion of the upper Malibu Creek Watershed (MCW) (within the Las Virgenes Creek Watershed). The Park lies adjacent to the Thousand Oaks Boulevard drainage system (PD 1726). Dry and wet weather flows from the Thousand Oaks Boulevard drainage system discharge into Las Virgenes Creek, which is tributary to Malibu Creek and North Santa Monica Bay. In total, approximately 105 acres of single-family residential property drain to the proposed Project (i.e., stormwater flows drain towards the proposed Project area), as shown in Figure 2-2.

2.2 Background

Many of the waterbodies in the County of Los Angeles (County) have been identified as impaired for not meeting water quality standards and were listed in Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act. As a result, the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (LARWQCB) developed Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) limits for a number of pollutants transported by urban and stormwater runoff in the watersheds throughout the County. Malibu Creek and Lagoon, Malibu Creek Watershed, Santa Monica Bay Beaches, and Santa Monica Bay are among those impaired waterbodies having TMDLs, which will benefit from the proposed Project.

In December 2012, the LARWQCB adopted the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Permit to regulate stormwater discharges and achieve water quality objectives. The 2012 MS4 Permit provides permittees an innovative approach to TMDL compliance through development and implementation of Enhanced Watershed Management Programs (EWMPs). The County and the Los Angeles County Flood Control District (LACFCD) joined the Cities of Calabasas, Agoura Hills, Hidden Hills, and Westlake Village to form the MCW Group for the development of an EWMP. The draft MCW EWMP was submitted to the Regional Board in June 2015 and received final approval on April 27, 2016 (MCW Group, 2017). The MCW EWMP identified a suite of institutional and structural control measures, including multi-benefit regional projects to demonstrate Permittees' ultimate compliance with TMDLs. As part of the MCW EWMP development process, various parcels were evaluated and ranked based on their technical feasibility and site ownership. Through this screening process, the proposed Project was determined to be a priority multi-benefit regional project (i.e. BMP) for the MCW EWMP. By diverting flows from existing storm drains in this neighborhood, urban runoff that would otherwise discharge to Malibu Creek by way of Las Virgenes Creek would instead be captured, treated, and used for irrigation, or infiltrated under the proposed Project. By diverting and treating urban runoff, TMDLs would be reduced, thereby improving water quality.

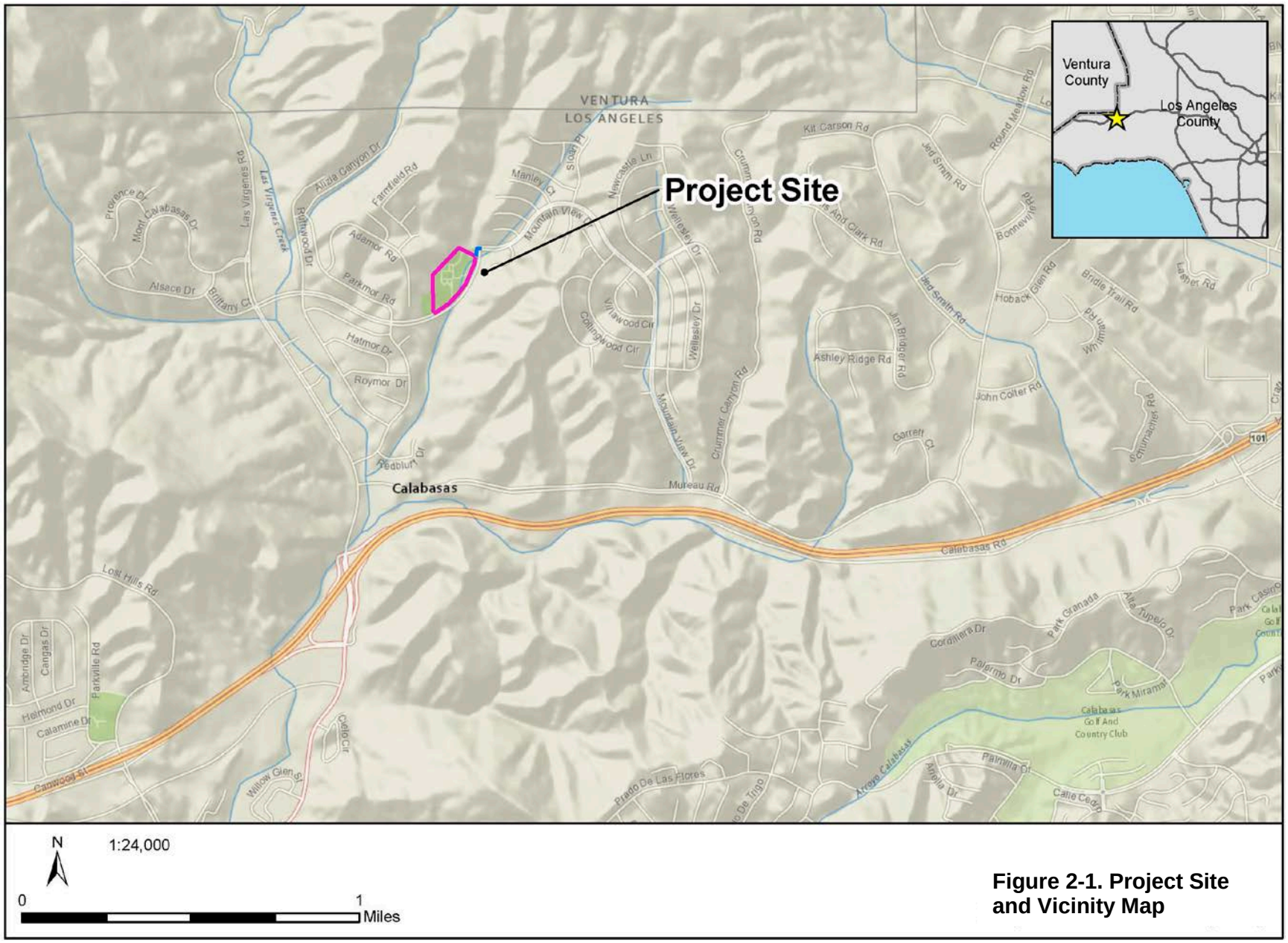

Figure 2-1. Project Site and Vicinity Map

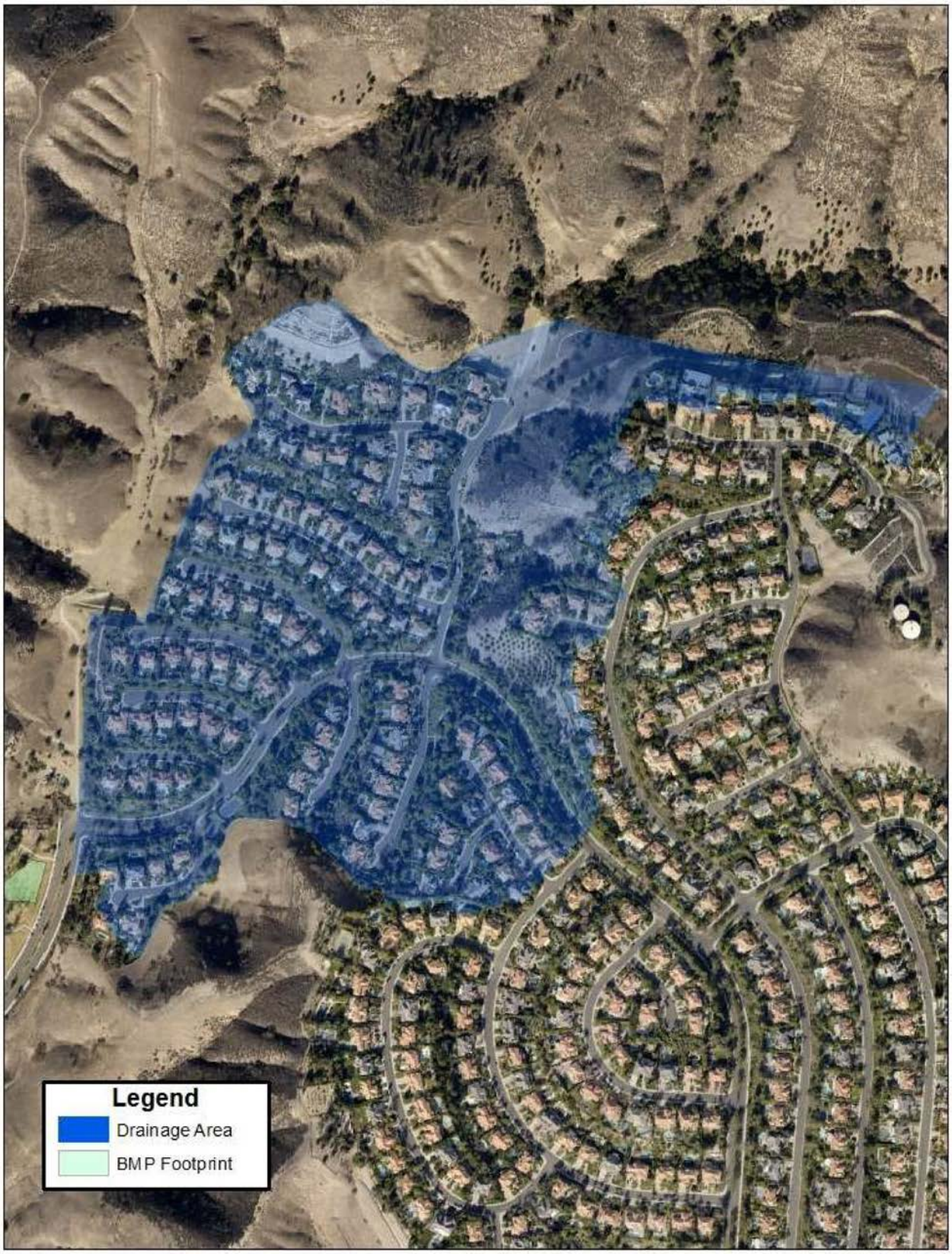

Figure 2-2. Proposed Project Drainage Area

2.3 Project Objectives

The primary goals and objectives identified in the 2015 PEIR include:

- To collaborate among agencies (Permittee jurisdictions) across the watershed to promote more cost-effective and multi-beneficial water quality improvement projects to comply with the MS4 (Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System) Permit.
- To develop watershed-wide EWMPs that will, once implemented, remove or reduce pollutants from dry- and wet-weather urban runoff in a cost-effective manner.
- To reduce the impact of stormwater and non-stormwater on receiving water quality.

In accordance with these goals and objectives, the proposed Project, which would construct a centralized underground infiltration system, would accomplish the following objectives:

- Improve water quality in Las Virgenes Creek, Malibu Creek, and North Santa Monica Bay.
- Assist Los Angeles County in addressing its stormwater permit requirements.
- Achieve water quality objectives for the project drainage area.
- Provide a water supply benefit by reducing the use of recycled water for park irrigation.
- Provide recreational and aesthetic enhancements that would increase public awareness of water quality and water conservation issues.

The primary benefit of the proposed Project is improved water quality. The centralized underground infiltration system BMP would reduce the amount of bacteria, nutrients, trash, toxics, and metal pollutants being discharged into Las Virgenes Creek, Malibu Creek and Lagoon, and North Santa Monica Bay, by intercepting and infiltrating the 85th percentile 24-hour stormwater runoff volume of 2.75 acre-feet (designing cistern for 3.5 acre-feet) from the approximately 105-acre tributary watershed at Gates Canyon Park (see Figure 2-2) (DPW-WRD, 2017). Preliminary stormwater routing indicates that the proposed Project would be capable of processing up to 38.1 acre-feet of stormwater per year based on the average annual rainfall from the nearest rain gauge, the amount of water the proposed cistern can capture, infiltration rates, and average frequency of storm events. Of that amount, 13.7 acre-feet would be used for irrigation and 24.4 acre-feet would be infiltrated.

The proposed Project would assist in addressing the County's TMDL compliance efforts to meet stormwater permit requirements, including the Malibu Creek and Lagoon Bacteria TMDL, the Malibu Creek Watershed Trash TMDL, the Malibu Creek Watershed Nutrients TMDL, the Malibu Creek & Lagoon TMDL for Sedimentation and Nutrients to Address Benthic Community Impairments, the Santa Monica Bay Beaches Bacteria Dry and Wet Weather TMDL, the Santa Monica Bay Nearshore and Offshore Debris TMDL, and the Santa Monica Bay TMDL for DDTs (pesticides) and PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyl used in electrical equipment). The proposed Project would remove nitrogen, phosphorous, copper, lead, zinc, and sediment.

The proposed Project would provide a water supply benefit by reducing the use of recycled water supply as a result of retaining runoff from both storm and non-stormwater sources and using it to irrigate the landscaping at Gates Canyon Park. The proposed Project would store and treat up to 38.1 acre-feet of stormwater and dry weather runoff annually. Of that amount, 24.4-acre-feet of water is expected to be infiltrated and 13.7 acre-feet is expected to be used for park irrigation,

which would reduce the demand on recycled water. A reduction in recycled water demand would increase reliability and resiliency of local water supplies.

The proposed Project would also provide recreational and aesthetic enhancements. Interpretive signage in the Project area would be provided to educate the public on sustainable development and increase public awareness of water quality and conservation efforts. The proposed Project would improve downstream habitat by reducing the amount of bacteria and other pollutants of concern, which could otherwise harm aquatic life within Las Virgenes Creek, Malibu Creek, and the North Santa Monica Bay Watersheds. Riparian habitat may also be improved by attenuating the volume, peak, and frequency of urban stormwater flows which can lead to hydromodification (e.g., channel modification or changes in land use or cover). Additionally, the proposed Project would help to maintain summer stream flows and more closely simulate natural interflow, which would provide ecological benefits.

2.4 Project Details

As discussed in Section 1.1 (Purpose of this Addendum), the 2015 PEIR identified potential BMPs for the MCW, which included Gates Canyon Park (PEIR Appendix G, Figure D). The proposed Project was identified as a priority multi-benefit regional project for the MCW EWMP. The preliminary design of the proposed Project includes construction of a centralized underground infiltration system, including a diversion structure and pipes to divert flows from the Thousand Oaks Boulevard drainage system (PD 1726) to a stormwater pretreatment system, a cistern, disinfection system, infiltration wells, stormwater treatment system, integration of treated stormwater for irrigation, and a real-time controller. Figure 2-3 provides a schematic of the system and Figure 2-4 shows the proposed layout of the proposed Project components. Each of these components is discussed further below.

Based on a preliminary investigation, no major utility relocations are anticipated. The initial utility notification will be conducted during the 60 percent design phase, and the final utility notification will be conducted during the 100 percent design phase to identify utilities that may be impacted by the proposed Project (per PMM UTIL-1). If utility relocations are required, the design would be modified accordingly.

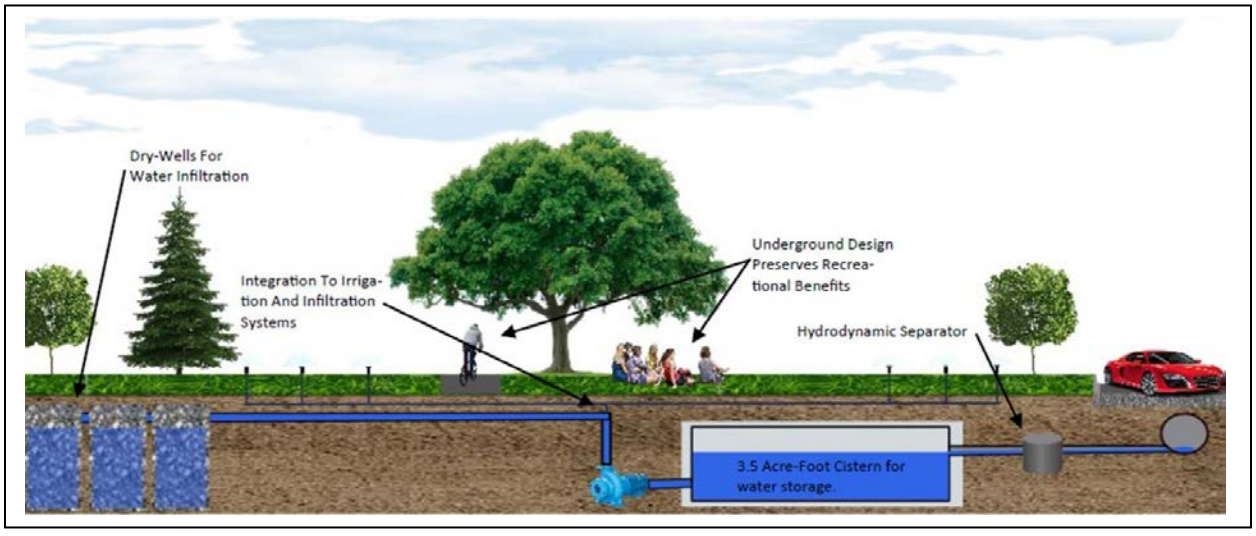

Figure 2-3. Proposed Project Schematic

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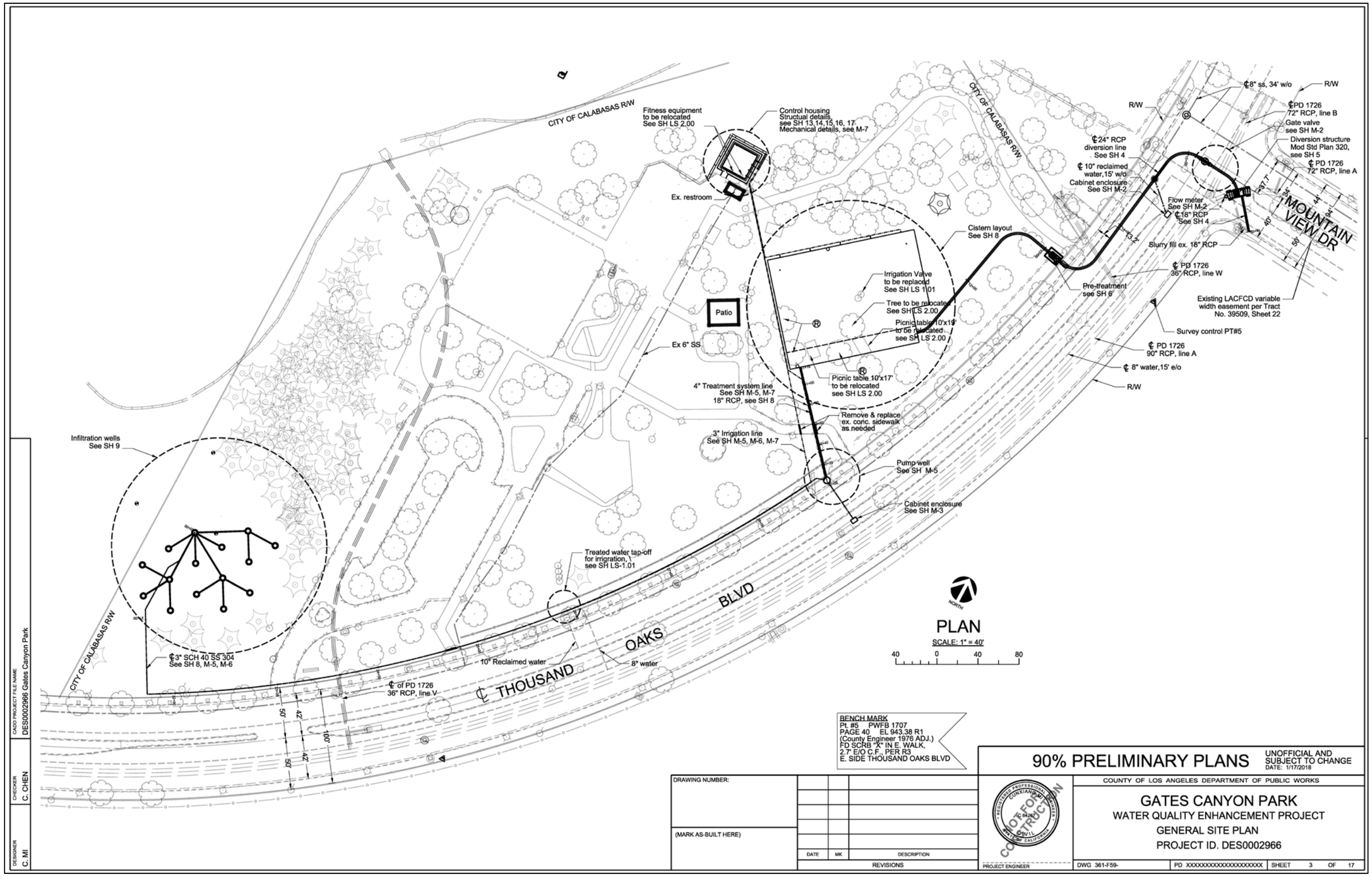

Figure 2-4. Proposed Project Site Layout

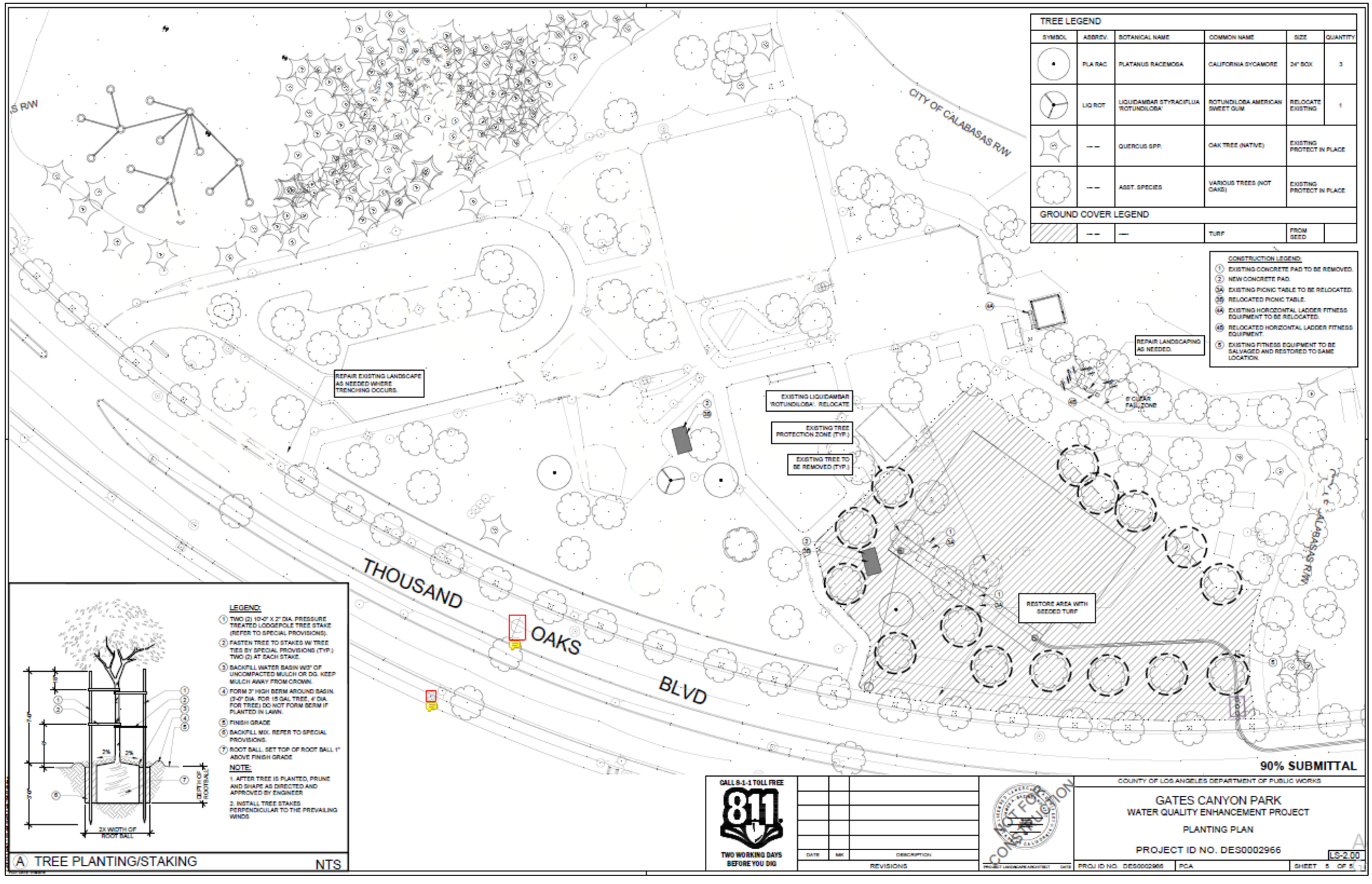

Figure 2-5: Proposed Landscape Improvements

2.4.1 Diversion Structure and Pipe

Based on the Gates Canyon Park Regional Enhanced Watershed Management Program Project Hydrology Study completed by the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, Water Resources Division (April 19, 2017), the proposed Project would be capable of treating the 85th percentile, 24-hour storm event runoff from the approximately105-acre tributary area (see Figure 2-2). Hydrologic modeling for the drainage area determined that the peak flow from the 85th percentile, 24-hour storm event would be 11.65 cubic feet per second (cfs), with a volume of 2.75 acre-feet. This flow would be diverted from the Thousand Oaks Boulevard (PD 1726) drain located near the intersection of Thousand Oaks Boulevard and Mountain View Drive. The preliminary design includes a concrete diversion structure (berm or other design feature) located approximately 26 feet below grade in Mountain View Drive, which would redirect stormwater and other runoff from the PD 1726 drain toward the proposed pretreatment system. The diversion structure would be accessible via manhole.

The diversion pipe would be 24-inch diameter (minimum) reinforced concrete pipe (RCP) to accommodate the 85th percentile storm flow rate (trench 4-feet wide, 25-feet deep to install). The diversion pipe would extend from the diversion structure northwest approximately 70 feet through the Thousand Oaks Boulevard/Mountain View Drive intersection, then proceed southwest approximately 170 feet along the north side of Thousand Oaks Boulevard before turning into Gates Canyon Park and proceeding for approximately 15 feet to the stormwater pretreatment unit (located in the southeast corner of the Park just west of the City of Calabasas city limits). From the stormwater pretreatment unit (described below), the pipeline would proceed west approximately 80 to 220 feet (depending on the final design of the cistern) to the underground concrete cistern (described below).

2.4.2 Stormwater Pretreatment System

The diverted stormwater flows would be sent to a pretreatment unit, composed of a hydrodynamic separator, which would remove trash, sediment, and other pollutants (e.g., oil, grease, metals, TSS [total suspended solid] 125 micron or greater). The hydrodynamic separator would be located approximately 25 feet underground within the northeast corner of the park (requires approximately 155 cubic yards [CY] of excavation). Three manhole covers would be required to provide access, located at ground-level (visible) within the Park.

2.4.3 Underground Concrete Cistern

Following pretreatment, water would flow to a 3.5-acre-foot concrete cistern, which provides for a larger capacity than the 85th percentile storm event runoff volume of 2.75 acre-feet. The cistern would be composed of precast concrete, transported as unit cells, and assembled on site. These would be placed approximately 23 feet below grade (based on local topography to maintain gravity flow) utilizing vertical shoring, requiring approximately 9,400 CY of excavation, and would occupy a footprint of approximately 15,000 square feet (146 feet x 106 feet x 12 feet high) within an open, grassy area in the northeast portion of Gates Canyon Park (see Figure 2-4). Excavated material would be reused onsite to cover the cistern; however, the majority would be hauled offsite for disposal (approximately 6,500 CY). Turf would be restored to the current elevations.

Approximately five trees, which are located adjacent to (east of) the cistern footprint would be protected in place or temporarily boxed and replanted in their same location following construction. Additionally, it is anticipated that three mature trees and one juvenile tree within the cistern footprint would need to be removed, requiring approximately 10 CY of excavation at depths of approximately 2 feet based on the tree type (sycamore). These trees would be evaluated for potential relocation or replaced (1:1) within Gates Canyon Park. There are also two concrete picnic benches located within the proposed cistern footprint that would need to be removed during

construction and relocated to a preferred location designated by the City of Calabasas. The proposed landscape improvements following Project construction are shown in Figure 2-5.

Stormwater captured in the cistern would primarily be used for park irrigation. Prior to forecasted storm events, water remaining in the cistern would be pumped to the proposed infiltration wells (see Section 2.4.5).

2.4.4 Stormwater Treatment/Disinfection System

The stormwater and dry-weather runoff would be treated (with a combination of ultraviolet [UV] light and ozone) to reduce bacteria levels, break down pesticides, and prevent stored water from becoming septic (i.e., infected with bacteria). The County is currently coordinating with the City of Calabasas to confirm the location of the aboveground building (25 feet x 25 feet x 7 feet high) that would house the disinfection system. As shown on the site plan (see Figure 2-4), water would be pumped (electric pump [150 GPM]) to the disinfection system building, proposed to be located behind the existing Park restroom building. The existing restroom building would be replaced with a new Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)-compliant restroom that is integrated with the disinfection system building. An existing “monkey bar” workout setup located in this area may need to be removed and replaced elsewhere in the Park.

Stormwater captured in the underground concrete cistern would primarily be used for Park irrigation, which would assist in reducing the Park's recycled water usage. As noted above, of the 38.1 acre-feet of stormwater and dry weather runoff collected annually, 13.7 acre-feet is expected to be used for park irrigation. The stormwater would be treated in accordance with the Los Angeles County's Department of Public Health (DPH) *Guidelines for Alternate Water Sources: Indoor and Outdoor Non-Potable Use* (Guidelines). As per the DPH Guidelines, the stormwater would meet the National Science Foundation (NSF) 350 (Onsite Water Reuse) water quality standards.

2.4.5 Infiltration Wells and Pump Well

To empty the cistern storage in anticipation of forecasted storms, captured stormwater would be pumped (electric pump [270 GPM]) through an underground 4-inch stainless steel pipe (trench width will vary; minimum depth of 2 feet) to approximately 15 infiltration wells to be located on the hillside in the undeveloped, southwest corner of the Park. The wells have been located to avoid the existing oak tree saplings located on this hillside. The pipeline route would proceed approximately 950 feet along the southern edge of the Park to the infiltration wells (see Figure 2-4). The main entrance driveway may be closed for a few days (or less) to accommodate installation of this pipeline route. Impacts to the oak tree saplings located on the hillside would be avoided.

Each infiltration well would require an approximately 6-foot diameter hole to accommodate a 4-foot diameter perforated pipe with coarse gravel filling the space between the pipe and hole, and would extend to depths of approximately 40 feet. The water would be infiltrated into the subsurface via the infiltration wells. These wells would be connected by 3-inch stainless steel pipes, requiring trenches 3-feet wide by 3-feet to 11-feet deep to install.

The wells and pump well (270 GPM infiltration pump) are intended to allow for draining of the 85th percentile 24 hours storm volume (2.75 AF) in 52 hours in preparation for forecasted storms. The infiltration wells would be fitted with maintenance hatches located below grade. At the completion of construction, the locations of the infiltration wells would be marked and buried to preserve the aesthetics of Gates Canyon Park and to allow for future maintenance. Similarly, the pump wells would be located in a below-grade structure with pressurized manhole lids for maintenance.

A geotechnical investigation completed by County's Geotechnical and Materials Engineering Division (GMED) per PMM GEO-1, determined that most soils underneath the Project site consist of compacted fill and have poor infiltration rates (DPW-GMED, 2017). Percolation tests reveal favorable conditions for infiltration in the area of the propose infiltration wells, and unfavorable conditions for infiltration in the area of the proposed cistern. Per the recommendations of the geotechnical investigation, the infiltration wells would be designed with a maximum depth of 40 feet, a 25-foot infiltration zone (i.e., spaced 25 feet apart or 5 times the diameter of each well from center to center), and an infiltration rate of 55.7 gallons per square foot per day (3.73 inches/hour).

The proposed design would allow for cleanout of the infiltration wells via pumping, which will prevent clogging and extend the useful life of the Project.

2.4.6 Integration for Irrigation

The Park's existing irrigation system would be utilized to irrigate using stormwater captured and treated by the Project's treatment system, resulting in reduced need to use recycled water. A 150 GPM pump would facilitate distribution of water for irrigation purposes.

2.4.7 Real-Time Control System

A real-time control system (e.g., OptiRTC or equivalent) would be incorporated to control the diversion, treatment, and infiltration operations in real time. Such a control system would provide for:

- Remote monitoring of available cistern storage volume,
- Automatic routing of stored stormwater to infiltration wells to free cistern capacity in anticipation of an upcoming storm event,
- Automatic switching from treated stormwater to recycled water for irrigation based on cistern storage volume, and
- Determination of infiltration well maintenance needs based on performance trends.

The system would optimize performance, which would reduce risk by providing certainty of performance and quantify stormwater treated. For example, the control system would stop pumps from running while the cistern is empty or stop diversion of water when the cistern and infiltration wells have already reached capacity.

2.4.8 Construction

Schedule

If approved, the proposed Project is anticipated to be constructed during a 6-month period, beginning in Winter 2019 (tentatively January 2019). Construction would occur Monday through Friday from 7:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. (one shift per day). No construction is expected on weekends or holidays. No daytime lighting would be required during construction, including at the staging area. This construction schedule may differ from the selected contractor's schedule depending on the contractor's equipment and personnel resources. A preliminary schedule is provided in Appendix B, Table B-1.

Access, Parking, and Staging Areas

Access to the Project site and staging areas would occur off Thousand Oaks Boulevard, as well via the main entrance driveway of Gates Canyon Park (to access the infiltration well area). Parking for construction personnel would occur along Thousand Oaks Boulevard. No parking within the

Park's parking lot would occur. To maintain access when trenching within streets or at the park driveway, traffic cones, and steel plates would be utilized.

Construction staging would likely occur within the southeast area of the park in the vicinity of the proposed cistern (see Figure 2-4). Construction equipment and materials would be staged in these areas as well as within the Project work areas; final staging areas would be determined by the construction contractor. The construction areas, specifically the cistern mobilization area and infiltration well area, would be fenced off during construction. The majority of the Park and amenities would remain open to the public. The main entrance driveway would be closed for a few days or less during installation of the infiltration well pipeline (see Figure 2-4).

Traffic control plans will be prepared during the final design phase. The County plans to hold community meetings to discuss the impacts of lane closures and potential traffic detours with the nearby residents and businesses. The County will also coordinate with the City of Calabasas and Traffic and Lighting Division (T&L) to minimize traffic impacts on park operations. Traffic cones and steel plates would be utilized for safety and to maintain access, where possible.

Workforce, Equipment, and Materials

Anticipated construction equipment required to build the proposed Project include the following:

- Well Installation: drill rig and crane (truck mounted), backhoe, excavator, dump trucks (super-10s or end dumps);
- General Excavation: pickup trucks, street sweeper, asphalt roller, and paver for restoring the street trench after installing pipes/wells; and
- Cistern Installation: excavator, small dozer and/or grader, compactor, and crane.

A detailed list of equipment and personnel required to construct the proposed Project, as well as the materials that would be imported and exported from the site, are provided in Appendix B. The anticipated *peak* workforce would be approximately 16 to 20 personnel, including construction workers, management, and monitoring staff.

Standard erosion control BMPs (e.g., silt fence, straw waddles) would be applied during construction as required by the existing (2012) MS4 Permit. Additionally, a Spill Prevention Countermeasure and Control Plan, which is a standard BMP, would be included in the construction contract as a special provision.

2.4.9 Operations and Maintenance

The Los Angeles County Watershed Management Division, in consultation with County Counsel, would arrange with the City of Calabasas, Flood Maintenance Division, Road Maintenance Division, and the Chief Executive Office for the operation and maintenance of the proposed Project. Maintenance activities for each component of the proposed Project are as follows:

- Pre-treatment system – Maintenance may include replacement of the filter systems (periodically, not regularly) and utilizing a vacuum truck to remove large debris from the separation devices. These activities are expected to occur after every major storm event; regular inspections would also be schedule (at least annually).
- Cistern – If the pre-treatment facilities are operating properly, the maintenance of the cistern is expected to be minimal. Visual observations would be performed annually, but the cistern would not need any maintenance for the life of the Project, which is approximately 30 years.

- Pump – Annual check prior to the storm season would include checking the impeller, valve, and bearings for wear, cavitation, or clogging. The pump would be cleaned, repaired, or replaced as necessary. A 1,500-pound electronic hoist mounted on a pick-up truck would be utilized to lift the pumps up for routine maintenance and inspection. Basic hand tools, such as wrenches, volt meters, and amp meters would be used to maintain the pumps. Any major repairs would be done through a pump pulling contractor at a machine shop.
- Infiltration Wells – With proper maintenance and operation of the pre-treatment facilities, maintenance of the infiltration wells is expected to be minimal. Visual observations for blockages or collapse of the well walls would be performed annually, but it is expected that the infiltration wells would not need any maintenance for the life of the Project (30 years). Should the infiltration wells need maintenance; a water jet can dislodge the clogged perforations and the residue pumped out and disposed of in the sanitary sewer.
- Stormwater Treatment/Disinfection System – The stormwater treatment/disinfection system would be inspected at least yearly and maintained per the manufacturers recommendations. The disinfection unit (a combination of UV and ozone) would be cleaned, repaired, or replaced as necessary. Electrical or mechanical parts may need to be periodically replaced due to wear and tear. Proper maintenance will minimize cost of operation and will extend the useful life and efficiency of the system.

2.5 Anticipated Permits and Other Approvals

The infiltration wells need to be registered with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). The infiltration wells may also require a permit from the LARWQCB, which can prescribe requirements for discharges into California waters, including groundwater. The infiltration wells would be subject to the LARWQCB's water quality control plans and must take into consideration the beneficial uses of the affected water.

The proposed water supply system is considered an alternate non-potable water supply source. Distribution of rainfall or non-potable runoff needs to be evaluated and approved by the State Department of Public Health and the LARWQCB. Furthermore, the Los Angeles County Department of Public Health would review the 60%, 90%, and 100% design plans for the proposed Project.

The proposed Project's diversion pipe, diversion structure, and hydrodynamic separator would be constructed in the County's public road right-of-way (ROW) and in existing County easements on Mountain View Drive (private road). No ROW permits are required. However, the contractor is responsible for typical construction permits. Improvements, including the underground cistern and infiltration wells, would be constructed within the Gates Canyon Park, which is within the unincorporated County but is owned and operated by the City of Calabasas. As partners in the Malibu Creek Watershed EWMP, both agencies are cooperating in the construction of this BMP. It is anticipated that execution of a memorandum of understanding relating to land use and access with the City of Calabasas will be required to allow for construction, operation, and maintenance of the proposed improvements within the Park.

The Project area is less than one acre; therefore, a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) is not required under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit Project. Additionally, the proposed Project is not expected to require any permits from the Army Corps of Engineers or the California Department of Fish and Wildlife.

3. Evaluation of Environmental Impacts

The following evaluation assesses the project-specific impacts of the proposed Project in light of the analysis completed in the 2015 PEIR. Determinations are made as to whether the proposed Project would result in new significant effects or substantially more severe effects, which would trigger the need for a Subsequent or Supplemental EIR.

I. AESTHETICS			
Would the project:		Subsequent/ Supplemental EIR: New Significant Effects or Substantially More Severe Effects	Addendum: None of the Conditions in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 Would Occur
a.	Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	☐	☒
b.	Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a State scenic highway?	☐	☒
c.	Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?	☐	☒
d.	Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect daytime or nighttime views in the area?	☐	☒

Discussion:

Environmental Setting

The Project site is located in the Malibu Creek Watershed EWMP, which contains mostly undeveloped mountain areas, large-acreage residential properties, and many natural streams (DPW, 2015). The Santa Monica Mountains North Area Plan, which includes the Project site, describes the scenic beauty of the area as one of its primary attractions to residents, visitors, and businesses (DPR, 2000).

The proposed Project would be located within the 8.2-acre Gates Canyon Park. The viewshed to the north of the Project site is fully encompassed by the Upper Las Virgenes Canyon Open Space Preserve (NPS, 2017). Open space is located to the north and south of the Project site, while single-family residences are located to the east and west.

a. The area surrounding the Project is characterized by scenic vistas that include the undeveloped hillsides and ridgelines of the Upper Las Virgenes Canyon Open Space Preserve, as well as the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area extending further west of the Project site. The Project site (i.e., Gates Canyon Park) serves as a community recreational resource that is compatible with the surrounding natural landscape. However, the Project site itself is not within a scenic vista, and no construction activities or equipment would be located in the hillsides and ridgelines of the Preserve or Recreation Area. While construction equipment and materials may be visible from public vantage points within the adjacent Preserve, construction activities are not anticipated to extend beyond 6 months, and the Park's aesthetics and natural setting would be re-established and maintained upon completion of construction. Potential impacts to scenic vistas would be less than significant. Aesthetic impacts would be further reduced through implementation of adopted PMMs AES-1 and AES-2 (see text below), which require the County to design aboveground structures (i.e., disinfection system building, three manhole covers near the pre-treatment unit) to avoid obstructing scenic

vistas or views from public vantage points and implement a maintenance plan to ensure functionality of the project components (DPW, 2015). The disinfection system building would also be located adjacent to the existing restroom, where the existing restroom building would be replaced with a new restroom that is integrated with the disinfection system building. Therefore, a new visual obstruction in the surrounding landscape would not be created.

PMM AES-1: Aboveground structures shall be designed to be consistent with local zoning codes and applicable design guidelines and to minimize features that contrast with neighboring development.

PMM AES-2: Implementing agencies shall develop BMP maintenance plans that are approved concurrently with each structural BMP approval. The maintenance plans must include measures to ensure functionality of the structural BMPs for the life of the BMP. These plans may include general maintenance guidelines that apply to a number of smaller distributed BMPs.

The PEIR concluded that effects on scenic vistas from individual projects could be potentially significant if inappropriately designed or located, but would be reduced to a less-than-significant level with implementation of mitigation. The proposed Project's impacts were determined to be less than significant with mitigation; therefore, the proposed Project would not create a new significant impact not discussed in the PEIR or result in substantially more severe impacts than shown in the PEIR.

b. The Project site is located approximately 0.6 mile north of U.S. Highway 101, which is an Eligible State Scenic Highway (DOT, 2017; DPW, 2015). The Project site is not visible from this highway. Additionally, construction of the proposed Project would not damage or adversely affect rock outcroppings or historic buildings, and any trees that may be removed would either be relocated or replaced. Therefore, potential impacts to scenic resources would be less than significant. As discussed in Section I(a) above, aesthetic impacts would be further reduced through implementation of adopted PMMs AES-1 and AES-2 (see text in Part (a) above), which require the County to design aboveground structures (i.e., disinfection system building, three manhole covers near the pre-treatment unit) to avoid obstructing scenic vistas or views from public vantage points and implement a maintenance plan to ensure functionality of the project components (DPW, 2015). The disinfection system building would also be located adjacent to the existing restroom building at the Park, where the existing restroom building would be replaced with a new restroom that is integrated with the disinfection system building. Therefore, the proposed Project would not create a new visual obstruction in the surrounding landscape.

The PEIR concluded that effects on designated or eligible scenic highways or historic parkways from individual projects could be potentially significant if inappropriately designed or located, but would be reduced to a less-than-significant level with implementation of mitigation. The proposed Project would be less than significant with mitigation; therefore, the proposed Project would not create a new significant impact not discussed in the PEIR or result in substantially more severe impacts than shown in the PEIR.

c. As discussed in Section I(a) above, the proposed Project would be located within a park that serves as a community recreational resource and is compatible with the surrounding natural landscape. Construction activities, such as the drilling of infiltration wells, would temporarily affect the visual character of Gates Canyon Park and the surrounding area. However, upon completion of the underground stormwater capture system, the Park's aesthetics and natural setting would be re-established and maintained. The majority of the proposed Project's components would be placed underground; the disinfection system building would be located adjacent to the existing restroom building at the Park, where the existing restroom building

would be replaced with a new restroom that is integrated with the disinfection system building. As such, the aboveground infrastructure would be in generally the same location as an existing restroom building. Given the temporary nature of construction, and the restoration of the Project site following construction, impacts to the visual quality and character of the Park would be less than significant. Aesthetic impacts would be further reduced through implementation of adopted PMMs AES-1 and AES-2 (see text in Part (a) above), which require the County to design aboveground structures to avoid obstructing scenic vistas or views from public vantage points and implement a maintenance plan to ensure the functionality of Project components (DPW, 2015).

The PEIR concluded that effects on visual character from individual projects could be potentially significant if inappropriately designed, located, or maintained, but would be reduced to a less-than-significant level with implementation of mitigation. The proposed Project's impacts were determined to be less than significant with mitigation; therefore, the proposed Project would not create a new significant impact not discussed in the PEIR or result in substantially more severe impacts than shown in the PEIR.

d. Construction of the proposed Project would occur during the daytime hours between 7:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. No daytime lighting would be required during construction, and the proposed Project would not install temporary or permanent outdoor lighting. As such, the proposed Project would not create a new source of substantial light or glare that could adversely affect residents or other sensitive receptors, and no impact would occur.

The PEIR concluded that light and glare effects from individual projects would be less than significant. The proposed Project would have no impact; therefore, the proposed Project would not create a new significant impact not discussed in the PEIR or result in substantially more severe impacts than shown in the PEIR.

II. AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY RESOURCES In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997) prepared by the California Department of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. In determining whether impacts to forest resources, including timberland, are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to information compiled by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection regarding the State's inventory of forest land, including the Forest and Range Assessment Project and the Forest Legacy Assessment Project; and forest carbon measurement methodology provided in Forest Protocols adopted by the California Air Resources Board. **Would the project:**	Subsequent/ Supplemental EIR: New Significant Effects or Substantially More Severe Effects	Addendum: None of the Conditions in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 Would Occur
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 that, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	☐	☒

Discussion:

Environmental Setting

The California Department of Conservation (DOC) established a soil classification system that combines technical soil ratings and current land use to identify categories of Important Farmland. Currently, 98 percent of the State's private lands have been surveyed by the DOC to determine the status of agricultural resources (DOC, 2017a). The DOC also regulates the Land Conservation Act, which enables local governments (counties and cities) to enter into contracts (e.g. Williamson Act contracts) with private landowners for the purpose of restricting specific parcels of land to agricultural or related open space use. In return, landowners receive property tax assessments that are much lower than normal because they are based upon farming and open space uses as opposed to full market value (DOC, 2017b). As discussed under Part (a) and (b) below, no Important Farmland or Williamson Act contracts are located in the vicinity of the Project site.

a. According to the DOC Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (FMMP), the Project site includes land designated as Urban and Built-Up Land (i.e., occupied by structures with a building density of at least one unit to 1.5 acres, or approximately six structures to a 10-acre parcel) and Other Land (i.e., land not included in any of the Farmland mapping categories) (DOC, 2017c). Designated Grazing Land (i.e., land on which the existing vegetation is suited to the grazing of livestock) is located approximately 0.4 mile north of the Project site (DOC, 2017d). The Project site is not located within the vicinity of Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland,

or Farmland of Statewide Importance. No designated Farmland would be converted by the proposed Project, and no impact would occur.

The PEIR concluded that the structural BMPs would not convert any Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance to non-agricultural uses because the BMPs would be located primarily in high-density urban, commercial, industrial, and transportation areas. The proposed Project would also have no impact; therefore, the proposed Project would not create a new significant impact not discussed in the PEIR or result in substantially more severe impacts than shown in the PEIR.

b. Per the DOC Williamson Act Program, the Project site would not be located on land enrolled in a Williamson Act contract (DOC, 2015 and 2016). Further, the Project site includes land that is zoned O-S (Open Space); no agricultural zoning would be affected by the proposed Project components (DRP, 2017). Neither proposed Project construction nor operation would conflict with a Williamson Act contract or with zoning for agricultural use, and no impact would occur.

The PEIR concluded that the structural BMPs would not conflict with existing land zoned for agricultural use as the structural BMPs would be constructed on urbanized land, primarily streets, sidewalks, and in parks or other city-owned lands. The proposed Project would also have no impact; therefore, the proposed Project would not create a new significant impact not discussed in the PEIR or result in substantially more severe impacts than shown in the PEIR.

c. The proposed Project involves construction of an underground stormwater capture system within an existing park, with a diversion structure and diversion pipe to be constructed in the adjacent streets (i.e., Mountain View Dr., Thousand Oaks Blvd.). The Project site is not located on land that is zoned for forest land or timberland, and neither construction nor operation of the proposed Project would conflict with existing zoning at the site; no impact would occur.

The PEIR concluded that the structural BMPs would not conflict with existing land zoned for, or cause rezoning of, forest land, timberland, or timberland zoned Timberland Production as there is no land within the EWMP groups zoned as forest land or timberland. The structural BMPs would be constructed on urbanized land, primarily streets, sidewalks, and in parks or other city-owned lands. The proposed Project would also have no impact; therefore, the proposed Project would not create a new significant impact not discussed in the PEIR or result in substantially more severe impacts than shown in the PEIR.

d. As described in Section II(c) above, the Project site is not located on forest land. None of the proposed Project components would contribute to the loss of forest land, nor would proposed Project activities convert forest land to non-forest use; no impact would occur.

The PEIR concluded that the structural BMPs would not result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest land agricultural use as there is no land within the EWMP groups zoned as forest land or timberland. The structural BMPs would be constructed on urbanized land, primarily streets, sidewalks, and in parks or other city-owned lands. The proposed Project would also have no impact; therefore, the proposed Project would not create a new significant impact not discussed in the PEIR or result in substantially more severe impacts than shown in the PEIR.

e. Construction and operation of the proposed Project would be located within Gates Canyon Park as well as within adjacent streets. The proposed Project would not convert any agricultural land to non-agricultural use, nor convert any forest land to non-forest use; no impact would occur.

As noted above, the PEIR concluded that the structural BMPs would not convert any farmland to non-agricultural uses because the BMPs would be located primarily in high-density urban, commercial, industrial, and transportation areas. The proposed Project would also have no impact; therefore, the proposed Project would not create a new significant impact not discussed in the PEIR or result in substantially more severe impacts than shown in the PEIR.

III. AIR QUALITY Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations. **Would the project:**	Subsequent/ Supplemental EIR: New Significant Effects or Substantially More Severe Effects	Addendum: None of the Conditions in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 Would Occur
a. Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	☐	☒
b. Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?	☐	☒
c. Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or State ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?	☐	☒
d. Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	☐	☒
e. Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?	☐	☒

Discussion:

Environmental Setting

The proposed Project site is in an unincorporated County area of Calabasas in Los Angeles County, within the South Coast Air Basin (SCAB) under the jurisdiction of the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD). Emissions from the construction and operation of the proposed Project would affect air quality in the immediate Project area and the surrounding region.

The Project area has a climate that is characterized by warm, dry summers and cool winters with a moderate amount of seasonal precipitation that occurs primarily during the winter months. The average summer (June to September) high and low temperatures in Calabasas range from 97ºF to 53ºF. Average winter (December to March) high and low temperatures range from 73ºF to 38ºF. The average annual precipitation is approximately 18 inches with over 85 percent of the precipitation occurring between November and March (Intellicast, 2017).

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), California Air Resources Board (ARB), and the local air districts classify an area as attainment, unclassified, or nonattainment depending on whether the monitored ambient air quality data shows compliance, insufficient data available, or non-compliance with the National and California Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS and CAAQS). The SCAB is currently designated as nonattainment of the State and federal ozone (O_3) and fine particulate matter (PM2.5) standards, the federal standard for Lead, and the State respirable particulate matter (PM10) standard. The SCAB is designated as attainment or unclassified for all other State and federal standards (USEPA, 2017; CARB, 2017a).

Regulatory Setting

Air quality is regulated through regulations at the federal (USEPA), State (CARB), and local level (SCAQMD). The SCAQMD is primarily responsible for planning, implementing, and enforcing federal and State ambient air quality standards within this portion of the SCAB. As part of its planning responsibilities, SCAQMD prepares Air Quality Management Plans and Attainment Plans as necessary based on the attainment status of the air basins within its jurisdiction. The SCAQMD is also responsible for permitting and controlling stationary source criteria and air toxic pollutants as delegated by the USEPA. The Project, as primarily a construction project with no

regulated stationary emission sources, is not directly subject to many regulations, but the CARB and SCAQMD rules that would apply to the proposed Project are:

CARB Statewide Portable Equipment Registration Program (PERP) Regulation (CARB, 2017b)

- This regulation applies to any portable stationary equipment, such as generators, that may be used during construction. The PERP establishes a uniform program to regulate portable engines and portable engine-driven equipment units. Once registered in the PERP, engines and equipment units may operate throughout California without the need to obtain individual permits from local air districts, as long as the equipment is located at a single location for no more than 12 months.

SCAQMD Rules and Regulations (SCAQMD, 2017a)

- **Regulation 2 – Permits.** This regulation would apply to any portable stationary equipment not permitted under the PERP program and would require obtaining permits to construct and operate.
- **Rule 401 – Visible Emissions.** This rule prohibits discharge of air contaminants or other materials that are as dark or darker in shade as designated No. 1 on the Ringelmann Chart, or at an equivalent opacity, for a period or periods greater than three minutes in one hour.
- **Rule 402 – Nuisance.** This rule prohibits discharge of air contaminants or other material that cause injury, detriment, nuisance, or annoyance to any considerable number of persons or to the public; or that endanger the comfort, repose, health, or safety of any such persons or the public; or that cause, or have a natural tendency to cause, injury or damage to business or property.
- **Rule 403 – Fugitive Dust.** The purpose of this rule is to control the amount of particulate matter entrained in the atmosphere from man-made sources of fugitive dust. The rule prohibits emissions of fugitive dust from any active operation, open storage pile, or disturbed surface area to be visible beyond the emission source's property line. During Project construction, best available control measures identified in the rule (Table 1 of this rule) would be required to minimize fugitive dust emissions from proposed earth moving activities.

a. SCAQMD and Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) have developed air quality management plans (AQMPs) to meet the requirements of the Federal Clean Air Act (SCAQMD, 2017b). The focus of the 2003 AQMP was to demonstrate attainment of the federal particulate matter (PM10) standard by 2006 and the federal 1-hour O_3 standard by 2010, while making expeditious progress toward attainment of State standards. The 2003 AQMP also includes a nitrogen dioxide (NO_2) maintenance plan. The 2007 AQMP was developed for the purposes of demonstrating compliance with the new National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for PM2.5, the NAAQS for PM10, the 8-hour O_3 NAAQS, the 1-hour O_3 NAAQS, and other air quality planning requirements. The 1-hour O_3 standard was revoked by the USEPA, but the SCAQMD is still tracking progress towards attainment of this standard. The SCAQMD Governing Board adopted the Final 2007 AQMP on June 1, 2007 (SCAQMD, 2007). The AQMD Governing Board approved the 2012 AQMP on December 7, 2012 (SCAQMD, 2012). This plan addresses the 1-hour and 8-hour Ozone Plan inadequacies identified by the USEPA and provides a 24-hour PM2.5 plan. SCAQMD has completed and approved the 2016 AQMP (SCAQMD, 2017b), which has also been approved by CARB; however, that plan has not yet been approved by USEPA.

There are no applicable emissions reduction measures in these plans, that are not already part of approved regulations, since the proposed Project includes no major stationary emission sources. The proposed Project would comply with all applicable SCAQMD rules and regulations. Additionally, the proposed Project would not cause new growth; and would normally have very limited ongoing operations and maintenance activities. Therefore, the proposed project would not conflict with or obstruct the applicable air quality plans.

The PEIR concluded that the structural BMPs are not land use projects and their implementation would not induce any additional growth within the EWMP areas in the County. As such, the proposed program would not conflict with, or obstruct, implementation of the AQMP and impacts would be less than significant. The proposed Project's impacts have been determined to be less than significant; therefore, the proposed Project would not create a new significant impact not discussed in the PEIR or result in substantially more severe impacts than shown in the PEIR.

b. The proposed Project's construction and operation air pollutant emissions are well below the magnitude needed to cause an air quality standard violation or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality standard violation. Therefore, the proposed Project would not significantly impact ambient air quality. Also, please see the regional and localized criteria pollutant emissions analyses provided below under Section III (c) and (d).

The PEIR concluded that the structural BMPs would need to be reviewed on a case-by-case basis, and where necessary the recommended mitigation measures would need to be implemented to reduce potentially significant impacts to a less-than-significant level. The proposed Project's impacts were determined to be less than significant; therefore, the proposed Project would not create a new significant impact not discussed in the PEIR or result in substantially more severe impacts than shown in the PEIR.

c. Pollutant emission calculations related to the proposed Project construction activities includes the emissions from on-road vehicles and off-road equipment utilized during construction, and fugitive particulate matter emissions resulting from earthmoving activities and vehicle travel. Operation emissions are limited to intermittent filter replacement and cleanup of the pre-treatment system with a vacuum truck (3 to 5 times each storm season); and intermittent inspection and upkeep of the cistern, pumps and pump wells, infiltration wells, and stormwater treatment/disinfection system. There would be no on-site employees and no regularly occurring major maintenance events. As such, the operation and maintenance emissions are negligible.

The proposed Project's construction would be completed using one shift per day on weekdays over a 6-month period. The Los Angeles County Public Works (County) provided an estimate of the construction off-road equipment types that would be used, the amount of materials that would be hauled to and from the site, and the estimated number of construction employees for each work task (See Appendix B, Tables B-2, B-3, B-4; and Appendix E). The construction tasks would be phased with several similar tasks overlapping, but there would be a specific daily maximum number of construction spreads/equipment use, with the maximum daily number off-road equipment items for this Project as follows:

- Crane
- Excavator
- Truck Bucket Auger - 2
- Small Dozer

- Small Grader
- Compactor

The SCAQMD regional emissions significance thresholds for construction are as follows (SCAQMD, 2015):

- Nitrogen Oxides (NOx) – 100 lbs/day
- Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) – 75 lbs/day
- Carbon Monoxide (CO) – 550 lbs/day
- Particulate Matter (PM10) – 150 lbs/day
- Fine Particulate Matter (PM2.5) – 55 lbs/day
- Sulfur Oxides (SOx) – 150 lbs/day

Given the significant reductions in fleet average emissions factors for both off-road equipment and on-road vehicles that have occurred due to ongoing USEPA and CARB diesel and gasoline engine and fuel standard regulations, it takes an increasingly large amount of daily work, in terms of horsepower hours per day and/or vehicle miles traveled, to exceed these significance thresholds. Specifically, USEPA/CARB off-road equipment engine tier standards (Tier 1 through 4) have over time reduced NOx and PM emissions from off-road diesel engines by up to 90 percent in comparison to pre-regulation engines (Tier 0), and USEPA/CARB on-road vehicle engine standards have substantially reduced NOx and PM emissions from diesel on-road engines and NOx, VOC, and CO emissions from gasoline on-road engines. Fleet average for off-road equipment is a mix of equipment from Tier 0 through Tier 4, with the fleet average emissions during Project construction corresponding to near Tier 3 levels. Additionally, diesel and gasoline fuel standards enacted over the past 25 years have substantially reduced SOx emissions from diesel engines, and VOC emissions from gasoline engines.

An emissions estimate of the worst-case daily activity, using fleet average emissions factors, is provided in Table 3-1.

Table 3-1. Maximum Daily Unmitigated Project Construction Emissions

	VOC	CO	NOx	SOx	PM10	PM2.5
On-Road Vehicle Emissions	0.89	2.83	17.98	0.05	0.09	0.09
Off-Road Equipment Emissions	11.41	43.07	45.88	0.07	2.00	1.84
Fugitive Dust Emissions	--	--	--	--	15.94	4.38
Total Maximum Daily Emissions (lbs/day)	12.30	45.90	63.86	0.12	18.03	6.30
SCAQMD Regional Significance Thresholds (lbs/day)	75	550	100	150	150	55
Exceeds Thresholds?	*No*	*No*	*No*	*No*	*No*	*No*

Source: Appendix E; SCAQMD, 2015

Assuming fleet average equipment and vehicles emissions factors, and given the maximum daily work requirements necessary to complete the proposed Project within 6 months, the daily construction emissions are determined to be well below the SCAQMD regional emissions thresholds and would cause less than significant impacts.

The PEIR concluded that under conditions where multiple structural BMPs are constructed concurrently within the EWMP areas, it is anticipated that the total aggregate construction emissions (on a daily basis) would exceed the SCAQMD's significance threshold for criteria pollutants, even with implementation of mitigation measures. As such the program's impacts could be significant and unavoidable and cumulatively considerable, resulting in a significant and unavoidable cumulative impact. The proposed Project's impacts were determined to be less than significant; therefore, the proposed Project would not create a new significant impact not discussed in the PEIR or result in substantially more severe impacts than shown in the PEIR.

d. There are two specific impact issues that have been analyzed in regards to the proposed Project's potential to expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations, as follows:

- Localized short-term criteria pollutant concentration impacts; and
- Health-risk impacts from toxic air contaminant (TAC) emissions.

Localized Criteria Pollutant Impact Analysis

SCAQMD Localized Significance Thresholds (LSTs) are used to determine if a project could exceed ambient air quality thresholds for nearby sensitive receptors. Unlike comparison with the SCAQMD regional emissions thresholds (Section III(c)), the emissions that are compared to the LSTs are only the on-site emissions, that do not include off-site vehicle trip emissions. The LSTs were established by SCAQMD for each source receptor area (SRA) within their jurisdiction, and represent on-site emission levels that could cause ambient air quality standard exceedances or substantial contributions to existing exceedances at given distances from the site to nearby receptor locations. SCAQMD identifies the Calabasas area as being within SRA 6 (West San Fernando Valley), and the nearest sensitive receptors are the residences located across Thousand Oaks Boulevard, where the nearest of those residence are approximately 25 meters from the nearest trenching activity and within 75 meters of the cistern construction site. Lupin Hills Elementary is the nearest school and, as measured from the nearest school building to the nearest construction area, is located approximately 375 yards from the Project site.

The SCAQMD LST emissions thresholds that are applicable within SRA 6 for a one-acre construction site with a receptor distance of 25 meters and 75 meters (linearly interpolated between 50 and 100 meters) are as follows (SCAQMD, 2009):

- NOx – 103 lbs/day @ 25 meters; 112 lbs/day @ 75 meters
- CO – 426 lbs/day @ 25 meters; 870 lbs/day @ 75 meters
- PM10 – 4 lbs/day @ 25 meters; 19 lbs/day @ 75 meters
- PM2.5 – 3 lbs/day @ 25 meters; 5.5 lbs/day @ 75 meters

Table 3-2 compares the maximum daily unmitigated construction emissions for two separate worst-case work task/receptor location assumptions for the proposed Project with the SCAQMD's most conservative applicable LSTs. The proposed Project's maximum unmitigated worst-case daily on-site construction emissions have been estimated to be well below the SCAQMD LSTs. Project operations would have negligible emissions that would not have the potential to exceed LST thresholds. Therefore, proposed Project construction and operation are determined to have less than significant localized impacts.

Table 3-2. Maximum Unmitigated Localized Daily Project Construction Emissions				
	CO	NOx	PM10	PM2.5
Diversion Structure/RCP Pipe work task @ 25 meters from receptors				
Maximum On-site Unmitigated Construction Emissions (lbs/day)	29.53	16.02	1.41	1.01
SCAQMD Localized Significance Thresholds (lbs/day)	426	103	4	3
Exceeds Thresholds?	*No*	*No*	*No*	*No*
Underground Cistern work task @ 75 meters from receptors				
Maximum On-site Unmitigated Construction Emissions (lbs/day)	38.96	28.10	8.21	3.64
SCAQMD Localized Significance Thresholds (lbs/day)	870	112	19	5.5
Exceeds Thresholds?	*No*	*No*	*No*	*No*

Source: Appendix E; SCAQMD, 2009

The PEIR concluded that the construction emissions generated by a new structural BMP project could potentially cause or contribute to an exceedance of the most stringent applicable federal or state ambient air quality standards at the existing sensitive uses located in the vicinity of that project. For individual structural BMP projects that fit this scenario, mitigation would be applied to reduce impacts to a less-than-significant level. The proposed Project's impacts were determined to be less than significant; therefore, the proposed Project would not create a new significant impact not discussed in the PEIR or result in substantially more severe impacts than shown in the PEIR.

Toxic Air Contaminants (TAC) Health Risk Analysis

TAC emissions, primarily in the form of diesel particulate matter, would occur during the short-term construction period, and then intermittently during the limited operations and maintenance activities required for the proposed Project. However, the amount of TAC emissions that would be emitted from the proposed Project's activities is minimal. Therefore, it is concluded that the Project's TAC emissions would cause less than significant health risk impacts.

The PEIR concluded that since off-road heavy-duty diesel equipment would only be used temporarily during construction at each structural BMP site, construction would not expose sensitive receptors to substantial emissions of TACs and impacts would be less than significant. For operations, the PEIR concluded that health risks from TAC emissions would not occur. The proposed Project's impacts were determined to be less than significant; therefore, the proposed Project would not create a new significant impact not discussed in the PEIR or result in substantially more severe impacts than shown in the PEIR.

e. Some objectionable odors may be temporarily created during construction-related activities, such as from diesel exhaust and paving activities. These odors would not affect a substantial number of people and would only occur in localized areas. Objectionable odors are not expected to occur from the proposed Project operating facilities, including the pre-treatment system and stormwater treatment/disinfection system. Therefore, impacts related to objectionable odors would be less than significant.

The PEIR concluded that odors from construction equipment would be a temporary source of nuisance to adjacent uses, but because they are temporary and intermittent in nature, would not be considered a significant environmental impact. BMPs that include retaining intermittent stormwater or dry weather flows on site may result in organic odors as water levels fluctuate and decomposition occurs, and if these facilities are near residential areas the odors could may result in a severe nuisance. With mitigation, this impact was reduced to a less-than-

significant level. The proposed Project's impacts were determined to be less than significant; therefore, the proposed Project would not create a new significant impact not discussed in the PEIR or result in substantially more severe impacts than shown in the PEIR.

IV. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES **Would the project:**		Subsequent/ Supplemental EIR: New Significant Effects or Substantially More Severe Effects	Addendum: None of the Conditions in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 Would Occur
a.	Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	☐	☒
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 Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	☐	☒
c.	Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	☐	☒
d.	Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?	☐	☒
e.	Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	☐	☒
f.	Conflict with the provisions of an adopted habitat conservation plan, natural community conservation plan, or other approved local, regional, or State habitat conservation plan?	☐	☒

Discussion:

This section presents a project-specific description of plant and wildlife communities and special-status species followed by an assessment of potential impacts to these resources from implementation of the proposed Project. Where applicable, PMMs that are designed to offset potential impacts to these resources have been identified from the PEIR. A one-day reconnaissance level survey was conducted on August 1, 2017 to document wildlife use of the Project site at Gates Canyon Park, map vegetation communities, and assess the habitat suitability for special-status species. In addition to information gained from the one-day site visit, readily available data sources from the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), California Native Plant Society, and other available information were used in preparing this section.

Environmental Setting

The Project site consists of approximately 1.32 acres in the eastern and southwestern portions of the existing 8.2-acre Gates Canyon Park, a suburban park in unincorporated Los Angeles County adjacent to the City of Calabasas. The Park is located parallel and north of the east end of Thousand Oaks Boulevard. Gates Canyon Park is surrounded by open space to the north and south, with residential neighborhoods to the east and west. Open space to the north and south of the Project site is part of the Upper Las Virgenes Canyon Open Space Preserve. The eastern fork of the Las Virgenes Creek headwaters is located approximately 4,000 feet northwest of the Park.

The topography of the area slopes slightly downhill north to south and east to west, with higher gradient south-facing slopes along the northern and western perimeter of the Park. Vegetation in the Project cistern area consists of ornamental lawn grass and shade trees consisting primarily of native species such as western sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*). The infiltration well area

consists of coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) and valley oak (*Quercus lobata*) saplings occurring in planted rows immediately adjacent to the west of the maintained Park area. The understory of the proposed infiltration well site is predominantly disturbed annual grassland dominated by wild oat (*Avena fatua*) and weedy ruderal species, such as black mustard (*Brassica nigra*). Non-native tree species within the Project footprint include crapemyrtle (*Lagerstroema indica*) planted as street trees within the proposed pipeline alignment in the northeastern corner of the Park.

Vegetation surrounding the Project site consists primarily of ornamental plantings. Ornamental lawn grass dominates the understory of the Park, while planted shade trees dominate the overstory. Native ornamental shade trees consist primarily of mature western sycamore, coast live oak, and valley oak, with fewer Fremont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*) in the eastern portion of the Project site. Non-native ornamental species occurring in the Park include liquidambar (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), Chinese elm (*Ulmus parviflora*), Chinese pistache (*Pistacia chinensis*), and Scotch pine (*Pinus sylvestris*). South-facing slopes to the north of the Park are dominated by annual grassland composed primarily of wild oat (*Avena fatua*) with sparse patches of remnant coastal scrub composed of California sagebrush (*Atemisia californica*), white sage (*Salvia apiana*), and black sage (*Salvia mellifera*). Due to their proximity to residential neighborhoods, the annual grasslands immediately surrounding the Park are routinely mowed to maintain County required fire safety standards.

Stormwater and urban runoff originating in the drainage area is currently conveyed via subsurface pipes to a storm drain outlet at the bottom of Gates Canyon approximately 300 feet south and 80 feet below grade of the Park. This drainage area is soft-bottomed for approximately 1,400 feet, at which point flows are conveyed along an open concrete-lined channel for approximately 2,300 feet before draining to the Las Virgenes Creek. Vegetation in the soft-bottomed portion of the drainage between the outlet and the concrete-lined channel is dominated by riparian species such as willow (*Salix* spp.), Fremont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*), and mule fat (*Baccharis salicifolia*).

Common Wildlife

Ornamental vegetation typically supports a limited number of resident and migratory wildlife species that have adapted to urban areas, as well as introduced non-native species. Wildlife identified at the Project site during the August 1, 2017 reconnaissance survey, either through direct observation or indirect signs of occurrence, included a limited number of reptile, bird, and mammal species.

Amphibians. No amphibians were observed during the survey. There is no surface water in the Project site, but there are nearby seasonal water sources in the immediate surroundings, including a storm drain outlet approximately 500 feet south of the Project site. Given the nearby presence of potential breeding habitat in the unnamed drainage to the south of the Park, amphibian species that do not require water or require it only for reproduction have potential to occur, including garden slender salamander (*Batrachoseps major major*) and western toad (*Anaxyrus boreas*).

Reptiles. Two reptile species, western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*) and side-blotched lizard (*Uta stansburiana*), were observed during the survey in areas adjacent to the Project site. Reptiles associated with urban areas, annual grasslands, and disturbed scrub have potential to occur on the Project site, including alligator lizard (*Elgaria multicarinata*), California striped racer (*Coluber [Masticophis] lateralis*), gopher snake (*Pituophis melanoleucus*), and southern Pacific rattlesnake (*Crotalus oreganus helleri*).

Birds. Eighteen species of common birds were observed in the Project area during the survey. In addition, it is likely that many other birds use the site either as wintering habitat, for seasonal breeding, or during migration.

Birds were identified by sight and sound and were observed within or flying over the site. Native species observed include turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*), red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), American kestrel (*Falco sparverius*), mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), Anna's hummingbird (*Calypte anna*), Nuttall's woodpecker (*Picoides nuttallii*), black phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*), Say's phoebe (*Sayornis saya*), western kingbird (*Tyrannus verticalis*), American crow (*Corvus brachyrhyncos*), western bluebird (*Sialia mexicana*), northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*), California towhee (*Pipilo crissalis*), lark sparrow (*Chondestes grammacus*), house finch (*Carpodacus mexicanus*), and lesser goldfinch (*Spinus psaltria*). Introduced species include European starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*) and house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*).

Mammals. The connectivity to open space to the north and south makes the potential for large mammals likely. Semi-natural lands are present to the north of the Park and are connected to the Upper Las Virgenes Canyon Open Space Preserve. Also, there are semi-natural areas to the south of Thousand Oaks Boulevard where an unnamed drainage flows southwest, providing connectivity to Las Virgenes Creek and large expanses of open space in Malibu Creek State Park and the Santa Monica Mountains on the south side of Highway 101. Generally, the distribution of mammals within any given area is associated with the presence of such factors as access to perennial water, topographical and structural components (i.e., rock piles, vegetation, and stream terraces) that provide for cover and support prey base, and the presence of suitable soils for fossorial mammals.

Mammals detected in the Project area during the survey included direct observation of individuals and evidence of use, including burrows or other sign. Native mammals or their sign that were detected during the survey include desert cottontail (*Sylvilagus audubonii*), California ground squirrel (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*), Botta's pocket gopher (*Thommomys bottae*), and coyote (*Canis latrans*). Native small mammals expected to occur include North American deermouse (*Peromyscus maniculatus*) and California deermouse (*Peromyscus californicus*). Larger native or non-native mammals are not expected to use the Project site for refuge, but they may use the site for foraging, including bobcat (*Lynx rufus*), gray fox (*Urocyon cinereoargenteus*), and mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionis*). Non-native species expected to forage on the Project site include Virginia opossum (*Didelphis virginiana*), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), and striped skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*).

Endangered, Threatened, or Rare Species

Special-status taxa include plant and wildlife species listed as threatened or endangered under the federal or California Endangered Species Acts, taxa proposed for listing, Species of Special Concern, plants considered by the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) to be rare, threatened, or endangered in California and beyond, and other taxa that have been identified by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), and CDFW as unique or rare and which have the potential to occur within the Project area.

Special-Status Plant Species. No special-status plants were observed in the Project area. The Park (established in 1993) has been maintained as a recreational facility and the vegetation has been landscaped as turf for recreational use. It is highly unlikely that special-status plant species could have persisted in such a heavily maintained condition. There are limited portions of disturbed semi-natural areas to the west of the park boundary that would be directly impacted by infiltration well installation.

Table 3-3 lists special-status plants, including federally and State listed and California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) 1 through 4 species that may occur or occurred historically in the Project vicinity. A

record search using the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) and the CNPS Online Inventory (CNPS, 2017) was performed for special-status plant taxa that are known to occur within or near the proposed Project area. The record search identified a total of 11 special-status taxa that have been documented within the general region of the Project area. Each taxon was assessed for its potential to occur within the Project area based on the following criteria:

- **Present.** Taxa were observed within the Project area during the most recent survey or population has been acknowledged by CDFW, USFWS, or local experts.
- **High.** Both a documented recent record (within 10 years) exists of the taxa within the Project area or immediate vicinity (approximately 5 miles) and the environmental conditions (including soil type) associated with the taxa occur within the Project area.
- **Moderate.** Both a documented recent record (within 10 years) exists of the taxa within the Project area or the immediate vicinity (approximately 5 miles) and the environmental conditions associated with the taxa are marginal and/or limited within the Project area or the Project area is located within the known current distribution of the taxa and the environmental conditions (including soil type) associated with taxa presence occur within the Project area.
- **Low.** A historical record (over 10 years) exists of the taxa within the proposed Project area or general vicinity (approximately 10 miles) and the environmental conditions (including soil type) associated with taxa presence are marginal and/or limited within the Project area.
- **Not expected.** No habitat for the taxa occurs on site.

Table 3-3 summarizes the special-status plant taxa known to regionally occur and their potential for occurrence in the Project area. Based on an assessment of current habitat conditions and the results of the survey in the Project area, it was determined that 10 of the 11 plants listed in Table 3-3 have a low potential to occur in the disturbed semi-natural areas of the Project site.

Table 3-3. Known and Potential Occurrence of Special-Status Plant Taxa Within the Project Area

Taxa		Status	Blooming Period	Habitat Association and Elevation Limits	Potential to Occur in Project Area Vegetation
Scientific Name	Common Name				
Astragalus brauntonii	Braunton's milk-vetch	Fed: FE CA: S2 CRPR:1B.1	Jan – Aug	Perennial herb; prefers disturbed areas in chaparral, valley grassland, coastal sage scrub, and closed-cone pine forest. Occurs in sandy loam soils between 490 and 2,427 ft. elev.	Low. Potentially suitable habitat present. Not observed during site visit.
California macrophylla	Round-leaved filaree	Fed: FPT CA: SE CRPR: 1B.1	Mar – May	Annual herb; prefers valley grassland and foothill woodland in sandy loam substrate between 50 and 3,940 ft. elev.	Low. Marginally suitable habitat present.
Calochortus clavatus var. *gracilis*	Slender mariposa-lily	Fed: none CA: S2S3 CRPR: 1B.2	Mar – Jun	Perennial herb (bulb); prefers chaparral with sandy loam substrate between 1,020 and 5,315 ft. elev.	Not expected to occur. Site is below known elevation range.
Calochortus plummerae	Plummers mariposa-lily	Fed: none CA: S4 CRPR: 4.2	May – Jul	Perennial herb (bulb); prefers chaparral, foothill woodland, yellow pine forest, coastal sage scrub, and valley grassland with sandy loam substrate between 460 and 6,300 ft. elev.	Low. Marginally suitable habitat not present.

Table 3-3. Known and Potential Occurrence of Special-Status Plant Taxa Within the Project Area

Taxa		Status	Blooming Period	Habitat Association and Elevation Limits	Potential to Occur in Project Area Vegetation
Scientific Name	Common Name				
Chorizanthe parryi var. *fernandina*	San Fernando Valley spineflower	Fed: FPT CA: SE CRPR: 1B.1	Apr – Jul	Annual herb; prefers coastal sage scrub with sandy loam substrate between 1,080 and 3,346 ft. elev.	Low. Marginally suitable habitat present.
Deinandra minthornii	Santa Susana tarplant	Fed: none CA: S2 CRPR: 1B.2	Jul – Nov	Perennial shrub; prefers coastal sage scrub and chaparral with sandy loam substrate between 690 and 2,165 ft. elev.	Low. Marginally suitable habitat present. Not observed during site visit.
Dudleya blochmaniae ssp. *Blochmaniae*	Blochman's dudleya	Fed: none CA: S2 CRPR: 1B.1	Apr – Jun	Perennial herb; prefers coastal sage scrub and chaparral with sandy loam substrate between 23 and 1,805 ft. elev.	Low. Marginally suitable habitat present. Not observed during site visit.
Dudleya multicaulis	Many-stemmed dudleya	Fed: none CA: S2 CRPR: 1B.1	Apr – Jul	Perennial herb; prefers coastal sage scrub, chaparral, and valley grassland with sandy loam substrate between 65 and 3,280 ft. elev.	Low. Marginally suitable habitat present. Not observed during site visit.
Horkelia cuneata var. *puberula*	Mesa horkelia	Fed: none CA: S1 CRPR: 1B.1	Feb – Jul	Perennial herb; prefers chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub with sandy loam substrate between 130 and 3,640 ft. elev.	Low. Marginally suitable habitat present.
Navarretia ojaiensis	Ojai navarretia	Fed: none CA: S2 CRPR: 1B.1	Mar – Jun	Annual herb; prefers openings in chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grasslands with sandy loam substrate between 790 and 2,035 ft. elev.	Low. Marginally suitable habitat present.
Nolina cismontana	Chaparral nolina	Fed: none CA: S3 CRPR: 1B.2	May – Jul	Perennial shrub; prefers chaparral and coastal scrub with sandy loam substrate between 425 and 4,165 ft. elev.	Low. Marginally suitable habitat present. Not observed during site visit.

Federal Rankings:
FE – Federally Endangered
FT – Federally Threatened
FPT – Federally Proposed Threatened
State Rankings:
SE – State Endangered
S1 – Less than 6 existing occurrences OR less than 100 individuals
S2 – Between 6-20 existing occurrences OR between 1000-3000 individuals
S3 – Between 21-100 existing occurrences OR between 3000-10,000 individuals
.1 – Very threatened
.2 – Threatened
.3 – No current threats known
(Rank may be expressed as a range of values; hence S2S3 means the rank is somewhere between the two; adding ? to the rank, such as in S2?, represents more certainty than S2S3, but less than S2)

CRPR Rankings:
CRPR 1A – Presumed extinct in California
CRPR 1B – Rare or endangered in California and elsewhere
CRPR 2 – Rare or endangered in California, more common elsewhere
CRPR 3 – More information needed
CRPR 4 – Limited distribution (Watch List)
0.1 = Seriously endangered in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened / high degree and immediacy of threat)
0.2 = Fairly endangered in California (20-80% occurrences threatened)
0.3 = Not very endangered in California (<20% of occurrences threatened or no current threats known)

Sources: CDFW 2017a and CNPS, 2017

Special-Status Wildlife. No special-status taxa were observed or are assumed to be present within, or immediately adjacent to the Project area, based on the survey conducted on August 1, 2017. The CNDDB was queried for occurrences of special-status wildlife taxa within and surrounding the USGS topographical quadrangle in which the Project area occurs. The specific habitat requirements and the locations of known occurrences of each special-status wildlife taxa were the principal criteria used for inclusion in the list of taxa potentially occurring within the Project area. There are currently 14 special-status wildlife taxa that have been documented within the general region of the Project area. Each of the 14 taxa were assessed for its potential to occur within the Project area based on the following criteria:

- **Present.** Taxa (or sign) were observed in the Project area or in the same watershed (aquatic taxa only) during the most recent survey, or a population has been acknowledged by CDFW, USFWS, or local experts.
- **High.** Habitat (including soils) for the taxa occurs on site and a known occurrence occurs within the Project area or adjacent areas (within 5 miles of the site) within the past 20 years; however, these taxa were not detected during the most recent survey.
- **Moderate.** Habitat (including soils) for the taxa occurs on site and a known regional record occurs within the database search, but not within 5 miles of the site or within the past 20 years; or a known occurrence occurs within 5 miles of the site and within the past 20 years and marginal or limited amounts of habitat occurs on site; or the taxa's range includes the geographic area and suitable habitat exists.
- **Low.** Limited habitat for the taxa occurs on site and no known occurrences were found within the database search and the taxa's range includes the geographic area.
- **Not expected.** No habitat for the taxa occurs on site.

Table 3-4 summarizes the special-status wildlife taxa known to regionally occur and their potential for occurrence in the Project area. Based on an assessment of current habitat conditions and the results of the survey in the Project area, it was determined that four of the fourteen taxa listed in Table 3-4 have a low potential to occur and three have a moderate potential to occur.

Table 3-4. Known and Potential Occurrence of Special-Status Wildlife Species Within and Adjacent to the Project Area

Taxa		Status	Habitat Type	Comments	Occurrence Potential
Scientific Name	Common Name				
INVERTEBRATES					
Socalchemmis gertschi	Gertsch's socalchemmis spider	S1	Inhabits sage scrub, chaparral, oak woodland, coniferous forest, generally in rocky outcrops or talus slopes in mesic sites. Only two known collections of this species from Brentwood and Old Topanga Canyon Road.	Nearest known record between 4 and 10 miles southeast. Marginally suitable vegetation on the project site, but lacks suitable substrate and mesic microhabitat for this species.	Not expected
AMPHIBIANS					
Anaxyrus californicus	Arroyo toad	FE CSC	Inhabits third order rivers and washes, or tributaries with sandy and/or gravelly banks with willow, cottonwood or sycamore riparian woodland.	Nearest known record 5 miles northeast. No aquatic habitat on the project site. No known records of this species from the Malibu Creek Watershed.	Not expected
Rana draytonii	California red-legged frog	FE CSC	Inhabits lowlands and foothills in or near perennial or semi-perennial water with dense, shrubby and/or emergent riparian vegetation.	Nearest known record less than a mile northwest. No suitable aquatic habitat on or in proximity to the project site.	Not expected
Spea hammondii	Western spadefoot	CSC	Inhabits grasslands, chaparral, and valley or foothill oak woodlands. Requires vernal pools for breeding and larval development.	Nearest known record less than 5 miles northwest. No suitable vernal pools or other aquatic breeding habitat near the project site.	Not expected
REPTILES					
Anniella stebbinsi	Southern California legless lizard	CSC	Inhabits warm, loose soil near the bases of shrubs or trees within coastal dunes, coastal sage scrub, chaparral, and cottonwood, sycamore, and/or oak woodland. Prefers a thick layer of leaf litter (duff).	Nearest CNDDB record approx. 5 miles north. Park maintenance does not allow accumulation of leaf litter beneath trees in the Project site. Marginally suitable habitat in scrub and woodland to north of Project site.	Low
Emys marmorata	Western pond turtle	CSC	Inhabits marshes, rivers, streams and irrigation ditches with aquatic vegetation, basking sites, and suitable upland habitat within 500 meters for egg-laying.	No suitable aquatic habitat for this species within 500 meters of the project site.	Not expected

Table 3-4. Known and Potential Occurrence of Special-Status Wildlife Species Within and Adjacent to the Project Area

Taxa		Status	Habitat Type	Comments	Occurrence Potential
Scientific Name	Common Name				
Phrynosoma blainvillii	Coast horned lizard	CSC	Inhabits coastal sage scrub and chaparral in arid and semi-arid climate zones. Prefers friable, rocky, or shallow sandy soil and requires native ant food source.	The nearest CNDDB record for this species occurs approx. 3 miles to the southeast. There is no suitable habitat within the proposed Project area but there is marginally suitable habitat to the north.	Low
BIRDS					
Accipiter cooperii (nesting)	Cooper's hawk	WL	Inhabits open woodlands in natural and urban areas. Nests mainly in taller deciduous trees.	The proposed Project area is located within the known geographic distribution for this species. Suitable nesting habitat is present in taller sycamore trees in the proposed Project area. Suitable foraging habitat occurs throughout the proposed Project area.	Moderate
Agelaius tricolor	Tricolored blackbird	SE	Endemic in southern California freshwater marsh habitat. Highly colonial species nesting densely in cattails, bulrushes, and willows at the water's edge. Requires open space for foraging in proximity to nesting habitat.	Nearest known record approx. 6 miles to north from Chatsworth Reservoir. No suitable nesting habitat present in or near the proposed Project area.	Not expected
Aimophila ruficeps canescens	Southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	S3	Resident in southern California coastal sage scrub and sparse mixed chaparral of relatively steep hillsides with grass and forb patches.	Nearest known record is approx. 1.2 miles southeast. Not expected to nest on the project site but suitable habitat is present within 500 feet north.	Moderate (foraging) Not expected (nesting)
Aquila chrysaetos	Golden eagle	FP	Prefers rolling foothills, mountain areas, sage-juniper flats, and deserts for foraging and cliff-walled canyons or large trees in open areas for nest sites.	Nearest known nesting record from a large oak tree approx. 3.5 miles northwest. Marginally suitable nesting habitat present on the Project site but level of human activity makes nesting unlikely.	Low (nesting) Moderate (foraging)
Athene cunicularia (burrowing sites & some wintering sites)	Burrowing owl	BCC, CSC	Prefers open, dry perennial or annual grasslands, deserts, and scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation. Subterranean nester, dependent upon burrowing mammals, particularly California ground squirrels.	Nearest known record is approx. 1 mile northeast. Suitable habitat is present in annual grassland on the Project site and to the north and east.	Moderate

Table 3-4. Known and Potential Occurrence of Special-Status Wildlife Species Within and Adjacent to the Project Area

Taxa		Status	Habitat Type	Comments	Occurrence Potential
Scientific Name	Common Name				
Polioptila californica californica	Coastal California gnatcatcher	FT, CSC, BCC	Various sage scrub communities, often dominated by California sage and buckwheat. Generally avoids nesting in areas with a slope greater than 40%, and typically less than 820 feet in elevation (CDFG 2010).	Nearest known record less than 0.7-mile northwest. There is no suitable habitat on the project site but marginal nesting habitat is present in scrub within 500 feet north and east.	Low (foraging)
MAMMALS					
Macrotus californicus	California leaf-nosed bat	CSC	Occurs in many open, semi-arid to arid habitats, including woodland, scrub, grasslands, palm oases, and chaparral. Roosts and breeds in deep crevices or caves of rocky cliff faces.	The proposed Project area is located within the known geographic range for this species and the nearest known record is approx. 2.8 miles northeast. Potential breeding and roosting habitat does not occur in the project area.	Not expected

Federal Rankings:
FE = Federally Endangered
FT = Federally Threatened
FC = Federal Candidate for Listing

State Rankings:
SE= State Endangered
ST = State Threatened
CFP = California Fully Protected
CPF = California Protected Fur-bearer
SA = CDFW Special Animal
WL = CDFW Watch List
CSC = California Species of Special Concern

Sources: CDFW 2017a.

a. No special-status plants were observed in the Project area during the one-day reconnaissance level survey on August 1, 2017. A review of special-status plants known to occur in the area found that 10 of the 11 species have a low potential to occur on the Project site in non-landscaped areas. Excavation of soils for the construction of the infiltration wells and the water treatment building has the potential to directly impact special-status plants potentially occurring in annual grassland and ruderal areas adjacent to coastal sage scrub habitat on the south-facing slopes north and west of the Park.

While no special-status wildlife species were observed at the Project site, three species known from the area were determined to have a moderate potential to occur (Cooper's hawk, southern California rufous-crowned sparrow, and burrowing owl; see Table 3-4). An additional four species were determined to have a low potential for occurrence (southern California legless lizard, coast horned lizard, golden eagle, and coastal California gnatcatcher). Excavation of soils for the construction of the infiltration wells and water treatment building has the potential to directly impact native wildlife species, including southern California legless lizard and coast horned lizard. Construction activities and removal of trees during the avian breeding season (February – September) could result in direct impacts to eggs and/or nestlings of common and special-status birds, including Cooper's hawk and golden eagle with a low to moderate potential to nest in the larger sycamores. Construction during the avian

breeding season could also result in indirect impacts such as displacement of breeding birds and the abandonment of active nests, including indirect impacts to special-status species such as rufous-crowned sparrow, burrowing owl, and coastal California gnatcatcher potentially nesting in adjacent habitats. The increased noise levels resulting from construction activities would likely temporarily alter or preclude breeding activities for many common and sensitive bird species known to occur in the area. Potential indirect impacts include increased noise levels from heavy equipment, human disturbance, and disruption of breeding or foraging activity due to construction activities.

Mitigation measures were developed for the PEIR approved in 2015. PMMs BIO-2, BIO-3, BIO-4, BIO-5, BIO-6, BIO-7, BIO-8, and BIO-9 would apply to the Project site and mobilization area for the Gates Canyon Park Regional Stormwater Project (see text below), and include pre-construction surveys in areas where special-status species could occur, coordination with USFWS and CDFW for any impacts to special-status species or habitats (as applicable), nesting bird surveys and avoidance, delineating work areas to the minimum space needed in areas that could support special-status species, a pre-construction botanical survey for rare plants, a jurisdictional waters/wetland delineation, and preparation and implementation of a special-status plant salvage and replanting plan (as applicable). PMM BIO-2 (see Section 1.3), which requires a habitat assessment, was satisfied by the one-day reconnaissance level survey performed on August 1, 2017. Potential impacts to special-status plants and wildlife and nesting birds would remain less than significant with incorporation of these measures.

PMM BIO-3: If a special-status wildlife species is determined to be present or potentially present within the limits of construction activities, a qualified biologist shall conduct preconstruction surveys of proposed work zones and within an appropriately sized buffer around each area as determined by a qualified biologist within 14 days prior to ground disturbing activities. Any potential habitat capable of supporting a special-status wildlife species shall be flagged for avoidance if feasible.

PMM BIO-4: If avoidance of special-status species or sensitive habitats that could support special-status species (including, but not limited to, critical habitat, riparian habitat, and jurisdictional wetlands/waters) is not feasible, the Permittee shall consult with the appropriate regulating agency (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers [USACE], U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service [USFWS] or California Department of Fish and Wildlife [CDFW]) to determine a strategy for compliance with the Endangered Species Act, California Fish and Game Code, and other regulations protecting special-status species and sensitive habitats. The Permittee shall identify appropriate impact minimization measures and compensation for permanent impacts to sensitive habitats and species in consultation with regulatory agencies. Construction of the project will not begin until the appropriate permits from the regulatory agencies are approved.

PMM BIO-5: If construction and vegetation removal is proposed between February 1 and August 31, a qualified biologist shall conduct a pre-construction survey for breeding and nesting birds and raptors within 500-feet of the construction limits to determine and map the location and extent of breeding birds that could be affected by the project. Active nest sites located during the pre-construction surveys shall be avoided until the adults and young are no longer reliant on the nest site for survival as determined by a qualified biologist.

PMM BIO-6: All construction areas, staging areas, and rights-of-way shall be staked, flagged, fenced, or otherwise clearly delineated to restrict the limits of construction to the minimum necessary near areas that may support special-status wildlife species as determined by a qualified biologist.

PMM BIO-7: Prior to construction in areas that could support special-status plants, a qualified botanist shall conduct a pre-construction floristic inventory and focused rare plant survey of project areas to determine and map the location and extent of special-status plant species populations within disturbance areas. This survey shall occur during the typical blooming periods of special-status plants with the potential to occur. The plant survey shall follow the CDFW Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Natural Communities (November 24, 2009).

PMM BIO-8: If temporary construction-related impacts to special-status plant populations are identified within a disturbance area, the implementing agencies shall prepare and implement a special-status species salvage and replanting plan. The salvage and replanting plan shall include measures to salvage, replant, and monitor the disturbance area until native vegetation is re-established under the direction of CDFW and USFWS.

PMM BIO-9: Prior to construction, a qualified wetland delineator shall be retained to conduct a formal wetland delineation in areas where potential jurisdictional resources (i.e., wetlands or drainages) subject to the jurisdiction of USACE, RWQCB, and CDFW, may be affected by the project. If jurisdictional resources are identified in the EWMP area and would be directly or indirectly impacted by individual projects, the qualified wetland delineator shall prepare a jurisdictional delineation report suitable for submittal to USACE, RWQCB, and CDFW for purposes of obtaining the appropriate permits. Habitat mitigation and compensation requirements shall be implemented prior to construction in accordance with Mitigation Measure BIO-4.

The PEIR concluded that construction of structural BMPs may affect habitats that support special-status wildlife species; however, with implementation of the PMMs impacts would be less than significant. Operational impacts resulting from the combined effects of multiple BMPs limiting dry-weather flows were also determined to be less than significant with implementation of mitigation. The proposed Project's impacts were determined to be less than significant with PMMs incorporated and no additional mitigation measures are required; therefore, the proposed Project would not create a new significant impact not discussed in the PEIR or result in substantially more severe impacts than shown in the PEIR.

b. No riparian habitat or other sensitive natural communities, identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations, or by the CDFW or USFWS, have been documented within the Project site. Riparian habitat, however, exists approximately 300 feet south and 80 feet below grade of the Park. The Project design does not include discharge, dredge, or backfill of materials into this potentially jurisdictional area; however, during construction, equipment and materials may result in accidental release of contaminants and exposed soils may result in sediment discharge into downstream areas, potentially impacting riparian habitat. Potential impacts to riparian habitat would be less than significant with incorporation of PMMs BIO-4 and BIO-9.

The PEIR concluded that impacts to riparian habitat or other sensitive natural communities would be significant if BMPs occur within or adjacent to Significant Ecological Areas, riparian habitat, or other sensitive natural communities, but would be reduced to a less-than-significant level with mitigation. The proposed Project would have less than significant impacts on riparian habitat or other sensitive natural communities with implementation of PMMs BIO-4 and BIO-9; therefore, the proposed Project would not create a new significant impact not discussed in the PEIR or result in substantially more severe impacts than shown in the PEIR.

c. No federally protected wetlands, as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, were identified within the Project site during the survey event on August 1, 2017. The unnamed drainage to the south of Thousand Oaks Boulevard may meet the definition of federally

protected wetlands under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act and currently receives stormwater and urban runoff originating in the Project drainage area. During construction, equipment and materials may release contaminants and exposed soils may result in sediment discharge into downstream areas, potentially resulting in a substantial direct effect on federally protected wetlands. Furthermore, the proposed Project would divert runoff originating in the Project drainage area to infiltration wells, possibly resulting in hydrologic interruption. Potential impacts to riparian habitat would be less than significant with incorporation of PMMs BIO-4 and BIO-9.

The PEIR concluded that impacts to wetland habitats would be significant if projects impact native vegetation within jurisdictional drainages, but would be reduced to a less-than-significant level with mitigation. The proposed Project would have no impact on wetlands with implementation of PMMs BIO-4 and BIO-9; therefore, the proposed Project would not create a new significant impact not discussed in the PEIR or result in substantially more severe impacts than shown in the PEIR.

d. There are no known established wildlife corridors within the Project site; however, given the site is situated between the Upper Las Virgenes Canyon Open Space Preserve to the north and the unnamed drainage tributary to Las Virgenes Creek to the south, the site provides connectivity between these open spaces and may support movement of large mammals such as mule deer, bobcat, mountain lion, and gray fox. Most animal movement in the area would be expected during dawn, dusk, and overnight, as these times are when large mammals are most active, and because of the frequent public use of the Park during daylight hours. Given there are semi-natural habitats to the east and west of the Park, proposed Project construction would not preclude movement between open space areas to the north and south. Construction activities associated with the proposed Project are also temporary in nature, occurring over a 6-month period, and would be limited to daylight hours, thereby not disrupting nocturnal wildlife movement. Additionally, the Las Virgenes Creek mainstem, approximately 2,300 feet west, and Crummer Canyon, approximately 3,700 feet east, would both provide wildlife movement connectivity between the Upper Las Virgenes Canyon Open Space Preserve and Las Virgenes Creek during construction. Upon completion of construction-related activities, all disturbed areas would be revegetated at the Project site. Therefore, while daytime movement through the Project area may be affected for a short duration during the construction phase, the impacts to wildlife movement would be less than significant.

The PEIR concluded that the EWMP would not be expected to interfere with wildlife movement or any migratory corridor/linkage, would not be constructed within a native wildlife nursery site, or reduce open water features used by migratory birds, as structural BMPs would primarily be constructed within existing stormwater facilities or disturbed areas. As such, impacts would be less than significant. The proposed Project's impacts were determined to be less than significant; therefore, the proposed Project would not create a new significant impact not discussed in the PEIR or result in substantially more severe impacts than shown in the PEIR.

e. The proposed Project would result in the replacement or relocation of up to nine ornamental trees, including planted native western sycamore (three mature trees and one sapling in the proposed cistern footprint). Of these nine trees, three would be removed and replaced following construction, one would be relocated within Gates Canyon Park, and up to five would be boxed and replanted in their same location following construction. Coast live and/or valley oak saplings located near the proposed infiltration wells footprint would not be affected, and therefore the proposed Project would not conflict with the County of Los Angeles Oak Tree Ordinance (22.56.2060). Neither construction nor operation of the proposed Project would conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources.

The PEIR concluded that conflicts with local policies or ordinances would occur if oak trees within Los Angeles County were to be impacted, but would be reduced to a less-than-significant level with mitigation. The proposed Project would not affect oak trees, and would not conflict with tree preservation policies or ordinances. Therefore, the proposed Project would not create a new significant impact not discussed in the PEIR or result in substantially more severe impacts than shown in the PEIR.

f. There are no Habitat Conservation Plans, Natural Community Conservation Plans, or other approved local, regional, or State habitat conservation plans within the general area. No impact would occur.

The PEIR concluded that conflicts with conservation plans are not anticipated, and that any projects affecting a Significant Ecological Area must undergo a performance review process for compliance, such that impacts would be less than significant. The proposed Project would have no impact; therefore, the proposed Project would not create a new significant impact not discussed in the PEIR or result in substantially more severe impacts than shown in the PEIR.

V. CULTURAL RESOURCES **Would the project:**		Subsequent/ Supplemental EIR: New Significant Effects or Substantially More Severe Effects	Addendum: None of the Conditions in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 Would Occur
a.	Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5?	☐	☒
b.	Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?	☐	☒
c.	Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	☐	☒
d.	Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?	☐	☒

Discussion:

This section describes the existing cultural and paleontological resources in the Project area and discusses potential impacts associated with the proposed Project. Cultural resources are historic and prehistoric archaeological sites, historic-aged architectural or engineering features and structures, and places of traditional cultural significance to Native Americans and other ethnic groups. Paleontological resources include fossil plants and animals, and other evidence of past life, such as preserved animal tracks and burrows, and can include whole geologic units that are documented as containing sensitive and unique paleontological remains. Data provided by fossils contribute to proper stratigraphic interpretations, paleoenvironmental and paleoclimatic reconstructions, and to a clearer understanding of evolutionary processes.

Environmental Setting

The Project site is in Gates Canyon Park (Park) in the unincorporated County area of Calabasas (not within the city limits of the City of Calabasas). Gates Canyon Park is an existing urban recreation area surrounded by open space areas to the north and south and single-family residential developments to the west and east. Some Project elements would be constructed underground within Thousand Oaks Boulevard and Mountain View Drive. The Project area is within a low density residential portion of upper Malibu Creek Watershed.

Cultural Resources

A summary of the area's cultural setting is provided below and is organized according to Prehistoric, Historic, and Ethnohistoric Periods. The Prehistoric Period covers the era prior to sustained European contact (AD 1776), while the Historic Period covers the time subsequent to that contact. The Ethnohistoric Period presents information regarding the Native American inhabitants of the region, as understood through historical accounts and information given to anthropologists by Native Californians during the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Prehistoric Period. Broadly speaking, the earliest occupation of the region occurred during the Paleo-coastal Tradition, which lasted from about 12,000 to 7,500 years before present (BP). Early occupation of the coast was characterized by low population densities, simple technologies, and high mobility. People subsisted largely on marine food resources with limited terrestrial plant and animal food sources. From 7,500 to 3,500 BP, a period of climatic warming and drying conditions affected much of the western hemisphere, which resulted in changes in local food resource availability. Native American coastal traditions thus reflected a growing pattern of milling stone tools and although still quite mobile, seasonal plant and animal resource procurement cycles began. Then, from 3,500 to 1,000 BP, the climate became much cooler and moister. The emergence of shell beads, more refined projectile point production, and the continued expansion

of milling stone technologies is noted throughout the region. Marked territoriality and the development of more sophisticated forms of trade, exchange, and ritual systems emerge.

Between 1,000 and 180 BP (up to the time of European arrival), the region experienced an overall increase in Native American population, although this increase was marked by severe loss and recovery of those population numbers over time. Meanwhile, the entire California region underwent a series of devastating drought conditions that lasted several hundred years each. It is hypothesized by researchers that these conditions gave rise to the social, economic, political, and religious systems that were witnessed at the time of European arrival. Complex inter-related mechanisms of ethnic identity, linguistic affiliation, kinship, and ritual practices emerged in order to ensure group access to key resources during a time of stressed environmental conditions that limited food supply.

Ethnographic Period. The Project area is in an area of overlapping tribal territories, including the Chumash, Tongva, and Tataviam Tribes. Chumash is a name derived from traditional Coastal Chumash language that has been traditionally used by anthropologists to refer to several closely related groups of Native Americans that were once thought to have shared an ancestral origin in the Hokan phylum (Golla, 2017). At the time of Spanish missionization, the total Chumash population is estimated to have been approximately 15,000 to 20,000 people. The Chumash developed complex social, political, economic trade, and religious systems that ensured kinship relationships united families of political leaders throughout the Chumash nation. At the time of European contact, Chumash territory extended along the coast from San Luis Obispo County, south to Malibu Canyon, and west to encompass the northern Channel Islands.

The Tongva, a Native American group also known as the Kizh or Gabrieleño, occupied portions of what is now Los Angeles, Orange, and Riverside counties, as well as four southern Channel Islands. These include San Clemente, San Nicholas, Santa Catalina, and Santa Barbara Islands. Aside from their Chumash neighbors to the northwest, they were considered by early ethnographers as the "wealthiest, most populous, and most powerful ethnic minority in aboriginal southern California" (Bean and Smith, 1978:538). At the time of European contact, Tongva territory was centered on the watersheds of the Los Angeles Basin (i.e., Los Angeles, San Gabriel, and Santa Ana rivers) and included the coastal area near the Santa Monica Mountains (e.g., Topanga Creek) (Kroeber, 1976).

The Tataviam are Uto-Aztecan speakers of Shoshonean descent, and are thought to have reached the region surrounding the Project area in approximately 450 A.D. They were described as a distinct linguistic group apart from the Chumash and Tongva when they were first encountered in 1776 by Spanish explorer Pedro Fages (OVOV, 2010: Section 3.8). Comparatively little is known of the Tataviam from ethnohistoric records, although it is evident from Mission records and mitochondrial DNA analysis that the group did maintain separate cultural and linguistic traditions than their southern neighbors, the Chumash and Tongva (Johnson and Lorenz, 2016).

The Project area is near several ethnographically recorded village sites, the closest of which is *Huam*. Contemporary tribal boundary maps and available Mission register data suggest that both the Tataviam and Chumash tribal groups have ancestral ties to *Huam* (Johnson and Lorenz, 2006; OVOV, 2010). See Section XVII (Tribal Cultural Resources) for a more detailed discussion of ethnohistoric villages near the Project site.

Historic Period. Early historic occupation of the Project area was associated with the expeditions of the Franciscan administrator Junipero Serra and the Spanish military, under the command of Gaspár de Portola in San Diego in A.D. 1769 (Chartkoff and Chartkoff, 1984; Laylander, 2000). These expeditions preceded the Spanish Missionization efforts, which involved the establishment

of 21 California Missions whose purpose was to "convert" the Native Californians to Catholicism within a 10-year period, and then return the mission lands to them. The first Franciscan mission in Chumash territory was built in San Luis Obispo in 1772. Five additional missions were built in this cultural area: San Buenaventura (1782), Santa Barbara (1786), La Purisima Concepcion (1787), San Fernando (1797), and Santa Ynez (1804). Inhabitants of the Malibu area were recruited into these missions. In addition, Mission San Fernando Rey de España, established in 1797, focused on recruitment of the Tataviam and Tongva Tribes. Following the Mexican War of Independence, the missions were secularized and the land bequeathed to wealthy ranchers. The nearby town of Calabasas became a legendary frontier town. Its proximity to the Mission-era El Camino Real provided easy access to the region, which was frequented by travelers, gunfighters, and West coast settlers. A central historical figure of the Project area is Don Miguel Leonis, a Basque settler born in the Pyrenees who became a profitable land owner through forceful acquisition of neighboring lands and by way of marriage to a Native American woman, Espirtu Chijulia. In the early 1900s the Calabasas area became a popular movie filming landscape, and the region was home to the Park Moderne which gained popularity as a retreat for artists who lived and worked on the premises (Joseph, 2009:23).

Records Search

Per PMM CUL-2 (see text below), Aspen cultural resources specialists conducted a desktop cultural resources assessment of the Project area. This background research included obtaining information from the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), located at California State University Fullerton, concerning previously conducted cultural resources surveys and previously recorded sites in the Project area. The desktop assessment included the Project area and a ¼-mile radius around the Project area boundary (study area).

> **PMM CUL-2:** Implementing agencies shall ensure that individual EWMP projects that require ground disturbance shall be subject to a Phase I cultural resources inventory on a project-specific basis prior to the implementing agency's approval of project plans. The study shall be conducted or supervised by a qualified archaeologist, defined as an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for Archaeology, and shall be conducted in consultation with the local Native American representatives expressing interest. The cultural resources inventory shall include a cultural resources records search to be conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center; scoping with the NAHC and with interested Native Americans identified by the NAHC; a pedestrian archaeological survey where deemed appropriate by the qualified archaeologist; and formal recordation of all identified archaeological resources on California Department of Parks and Recreation 523 forms and significance evaluation of such resources presented in a technical report following the guidelines in *Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR): Recommended Contents and Format*, Department of Parks and Recreation, Office of Historic Preservation, State of California, 1990.
>
> If potentially significant archaeological resources are encountered during the survey, the implementing agency shall require that the resources are evaluated by the qualified archaeologist for their eligibility for listing in the CRHR and for significance as a historical resource or unique archaeological resource per CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5. Recommendations shall be made for treatment of these resources if found to be significant, in consultation with the implementing agency and the appropriate Native American groups for prehistoric resources. Per CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4(b)(3), preservation in place shall be the preferred manner of mitigation to avoid impacts to archaeological resources qualifying as historical resources. Methods of avoidance may include, but shall not be limited to, project reroute or redesign, project cancellation, or identification of protection measures

such as capping or fencing. Consistent with CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4(b)(3)(C), if it is demonstrated that resources cannot be avoided, the qualified archaeologist shall develop additional treatment measures, which may include data recovery or other appropriate measures, in consultation with the implementing agency, and any local Native American representatives expressing interest in prehistoric or tribal resources. If an archaeological site does not qualify as an historical resource but meets the criteria for a unique archaeological resource as defined in Section 21083.2, then the site shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of Section 21083.2.

The results of the records search indicate that two previous cultural resources surveys were completed with survey coverages overlapping with the Project area (LA-00868 and LA-03741); No additional surveys have been completed within the ¼-mile search radius (see Table 3-5). The two reports appear to be nearly identical, although the projects for which surveys were completed are different. In both reports, the same four prehistoric cultural resources areas are identified consisting of lithic scatters (CA-LAn-420 and CA-LAn-669a), low-density subsistence areas (CA-LAn-669), and one isolate (AR-2). However, the SCCIC does not place any of these four sites within the boundaries or ¼-mile search radius of the current Project area.

Table 3-5. Previous Surveys Identified within the Project Area.

Report No.	Author	Year	Study	Report Type	# of New Resources	Inside or Outside Project Area
LA-00868	Wessel, Richard L.	1976	Assessment of the Impact Upon Cultural Resources by the Proposed Development of Approximately 900 Acres of Ahmanson Ranch Near Agoura Hills	Archaeological, Field study	4	Inside
LA-03741	UltraSystems, Inc.	1980	Draft Environmental Impact Report Las Virgenes Ranch Tentative Tract 39509	Archaeological, Field study	0	Inside

Aspen cultural resources specialists also requested a search of the Sacred Lands File Database from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), located in Sacramento. The record search of the NAHC Sacred Lands File was completed with negative results (i.e., no records found). However, not all tribal sacred sites are registered with the NAHC. Tribal consultation with local tribes is recommended to identify any possible sacred sites or traditional cultural resources in or near the Project area. The County contacted the local tribes, including the Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians, Gabrieleño Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians, Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation, San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, and the Tejon Indian Tribe. No tribal cultural resources were identified on the Project site. Furthermore, the County determined that the analysis for the proposed Project falls within the analysis of the PEIR; and the PEIR has adopted mitigation measures to address the potential effects of the proposed Project on tribal cultural resources.

Paleontology

In compliance with PMM CUL-5 (see text below), a vertebrate paleontology records search was requested from the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (McLeod, 2017). While the search did not identify any known vertebrate fossil localities directly within the Project area, several localities are in proximity to the Project area. In addition, McLeod (2017:1) notes that while the eastern border of the Project area consists of non-sensitive younger Quaternary Alluvium in the upper soils, deeper strata are likely to yield more sensitive older Quaternary Alluvium

sediments. Also, elevated terrain within the Project area (e.g., knolls and ridges) consist of marine late Miocene Upper Modelo Formation sediments. Upper Modelo Formation sediments typically contain significant marine fossil specimens (McLeod, 2017:2). Very shallow excavations in the younger Quaternary Alluvium exposed in the Gates Canyon drainage in the proposed project area may not uncover any significant vertebrate fossils. Deeper excavations in that area that extend down into older deposits, as well as any excavations the Upper Modelo Formation exposures in most the proposed project area, however, may well encounter significant fossil vertebrate specimens (McLeod, 2017:2).

> **PMM CUL-5:** For individual structural BMP projects that require ground disturbance, the implementing agency shall evaluate the sensitivity of the project site for paleontological resources. If deemed necessary, the implementing agency shall retain a qualified paleontologist to evaluate the project and provide recommendations regarding additional work, potentially including testing or construction monitoring.

Regulatory Setting

State

California Environmental Quality Act (California Public Resources Code Section 21000 et seq.) (1970). CEQA Guidelines define significant cultural resources under two regulatory designations: historical resources and unique archaeological resources. A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in, the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). A resource must meet at least one of four criteria (PRC §5024.1; 14 CCR §15064.5[a][3]). Historical resources must also possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (14 CCR 4852[c]).

Additionally, CEQA states that it is the responsibility of the lead agency to determine whether a project will have a significant effect on “unique” archaeological resources. An archaeological artifact, object, or site can meet CEQA’s definition of a unique archaeological resource even if it does not qualify as a historical resource (PRC 21083.2[g]; 14 CCR 15064.5[c][3]).

The California Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5097.5 affirms that no person shall willingly or knowingly excavate, remove, or otherwise destroy a vertebrate paleontological site or paleontological feature without the express permission of the overseeing public land agency. It further states under PRC Section 30244 that any development that would adversely impact paleontological resources shall require reasonable mitigation. These regulations apply to projects located on land owned by or under the jurisdiction of the State or any city, county, district, or other public agency (PRC §5097.5). The importance of paleontological resources is based on their scientific and educational value. The Society of Vertebrate Paleontology (SVP) identifies vertebrate fossils, their taphonomic and associated environmental data, and fossiliferous deposits as scientifically significant nonrenewable paleontological resources (SVP, 2010). Botanical and invertebrate fossils and assemblages may also be significant. Absent specific agency guidelines, most professional paleontologists in California adhere to guidelines set forth in “Standard Procedures for the Assessment and Mitigation of Adverse Impacts to Paleontological Resources” (SVP, 2010). These categories include high, undetermined, low, and no potential.

California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5. This code establishes that any person, who knowingly mutilates, disinters, wantonly disturbs, or willfully removes any human remains in or from any location without authority of law is guilty of a misdemeanor. It further defines procedures for the discovery and treatment of Native American human remains. All work at the site of discovery must cease immediately, and notification made to the County Coroner. Within 48 hours of discovery, the coroner must determine if the remains are Native American in origin. If this is determined, then the coroner must then notify the NAHC by telephone within 24 hours.

Furthermore, California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that any person who knowingly mutilates or disinters, wantonly disturbs, or willfully removes any human remains in or from any location other than a dedicated cemetery without authority of law is guilty of a misdemeanor, except as provided in PRC Section 5097.99. Any person removing any human remains without authority of law or written permission of the person or persons having the right to control the remains under PRC Section 7100 has committed a public offense that is punishable by imprisonment (Health and Safety Code §7051).

The Society of Vertebrate Paleontology (SVP) identifies vertebrate fossils, their taphonomic and associated environmental data, and fossiliferous deposits as scientifically significant nonrenewable paleontological resources (SVP, 2010). Botanical and invertebrate fossils and assemblages may also be significant. Absent specific agency guidelines, most professional paleontologists in California adhere to guidelines set forth in "Standard Procedures for the Assessment and Mitigation of Adverse Impacts to Paleontological Resources" (SVP, 2010). These categories include high, undetermined, low, and no potential.

Local

Los Angeles County Historical Landmarks and Records Commission (Commission) considers and recommends to the Board of Supervisors local historical landmarks defined to be worthy of registration by the State of California, either as California Historical Landmarks or as Points of Historical Interest. The Commission also may comment for the Board on applications relating to the NRHP. The Commission also is charged with fostering and promoting the preservation of historical records. In its capacity as the memorial plaque review committee of the County of Los Angeles, the Commission screens applications for donations of historical memorial plaques and recommends to the Board plaques worthy of installation as County property.

Calabasas City Historic Preservation Commission was created under Ordinance No. 2008-241 and was adopted by the City that same year. The Commission is responsible for conducting comprehensive surveys of historical resources within the City; hearing and making recommendations regarding applications for designations of historic landmarks, landscapes, and districts; placement of landmarks or districts on the NRHP or CRHR; reviewing applications for Mills Acts contracts; and for maintaining a local register of designated historic landmarks, landscapes, and districts.

a. There are no previously identified historical resources located in the cultural resources study area. The proposed Project is not anticipated to impact any known historical resources. However, it is possible that previously unrecorded historical resources could be discovered and damaged or destroyed during ground disturbing work, which would constitute a significant impact absent mitigation. Implementation of PMMs CUL-3 and CUL-4 (see text below) would evaluate and protect unanticipated discoveries of historical resources thereby reducing this impact to less than significant after mitigation.

PMM CUL-3: The implementing agency shall retain archaeological monitors during ground-disturbing activities that have the potential to impact archaeological resources qualifying as historical resources or unique archaeological resources, as determined by a qualified archaeologist in consultation with the implementing agency, and any local Native American representatives expressing interest in the project. Native American monitors shall be retained for projects that have a high potential to impact sensitive Native American resources, as determined by the implementing agency in coordination with the qualified archaeologist.

PMM CUL-4: During project-level construction, should subsurface archaeological resources be discovered, all activity in the vicinity of the find shall stop and a qualified archaeologist

shall be contacted to assess the significance of the find according to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5. If any find is determined to be significant, the archaeologist shall determine, in consultation with the implementing agency and any local Native American groups expressing interest, appropriate avoidance measures or other appropriate mitigation. Per CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4(b)(3), preservation in place shall be the preferred means to avoid impacts to archaeological resources qualifying as historical resources. Methods of avoidance may include, but shall not be limited to, project reroute or redesign, project cancellation, or identification of protection measures such as capping or fencing. Consistent with CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4(b)(3)(C), if it is demonstrated that resources cannot be avoided, the qualified archaeologist shall develop additional treatment measures, such as data recovery or other appropriate measures, in consultation with the implementing agency and any local Native American representatives expressing interest in prehistoric or tribal resources. If an archaeological site does not qualify as an historical resource but meets the criteria for a unique archaeological resource as defined in Section 21083.2, then the site shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of Section 21083.2.

The PEIR concluded that, if projects impact known or previously unknown historical resources, program-level impacts to historic resources would be significant and unavoidable after mitigation because the degree of impact and the applicability, feasibility, and success of the mitigation measures cannot be accurately predicted for each specific project. The proposed Project's site-specific impacts were determined to be less than significant with PMMs incorporated and no additional mitigation measures are required; therefore, the proposed Project would not create a new significant impact not discussed in the PEIR or result in substantially more severe impacts than shown in the PEIR.

b. No unique archaeological resources have been identified in the cultural resources study area. However, the proposed Project has the potential to disturb native soils (see Project Description, Section 2.4.3). Thus, it is possible that previously unknown buried archaeological resources could be discovered and damaged or destroyed during ground disturbing work, which would constitute a significant impact absent mitigation. Implementation of PMMs CUL-3 and CUL-4 (text provided under Part (a) above) would evaluate and protect unique archaeological resources that may be discovered during ground disturbing work, thereby reducing this impact to less than significant.

The PEIR concluded that structural BMPs which involve grading, trenching, excavation, vegetation removal, or other forms of ground disturbance could significantly impact archaeological resources, but would be reduced to a less-than-significant level with mitigation. The proposed Project's impacts were determined to be less than significant with PMMs incorporated and no additional mitigation measures are required; therefore, the proposed Project would not create a new significant impact not discussed in the PEIR or result in substantially more severe impacts than shown in the PEIR.

c. The proposed Project has potential to impact unique paleontological resources or vertebrate fossil localities. In addition, there is a possibility that previously unknown paleontological resources or unique geologic localities could be discovered and damaged or destroyed during ground disturbance, which would constitute a significant impact absent mitigation. Implementation of PMM CUL-6 (see text below) would identify and protect unanticipated discoveries of unique paleontological resources or unique geologic localities, thereby reducing this impact to less than significant after mitigation.

PMM CUL-6: In the event that paleontological resources are discovered during construction, the implementing agency shall notify a qualified paleontologist. The paleontologist will

evaluate the potential resource, assess the significance of the find, and recommend further actions to protect the resource.

The PEIR concluded that ground-disturbing construction activities could result in inadvertent discovery of paleontological resources, which could be a significant impact, but would be reduced to a less-than-significant level with mitigation. The proposed Project's impacts were determined to be less than significant with PMMs incorporated and no additional mitigation measures are required; therefore, the proposed Project would not create a new significant impact not discussed in the PEIR or result in substantially more severe impacts than shown in the PEIR.

d. A review of previously completed cultural resources surveys in the Project area indicates that there are no known human burials or cemeteries located in the Project area. However, it is possible that previously unknown human remains could be discovered and damaged or destroyed during ground disturbance, which would constitute a significant impact absent mitigation. Implementation of PMM CUL-3 (see text under Part (a) above) and PMM CUL-7 (see text below)**,** which requires archaeological monitoring during ground disturbing activities, as well as evaluation, protection, and appropriate disposition of human remains, would reduce this impact to less than significant after mitigation.

PMM CUL-7: The implementing agency shall require that, if human remains are uncovered during project construction, work in the vicinity of the find shall cease and the County Coroner shall be contacted to evaluate the remains, following the procedures and protocols set forth in Section 15064.5 (e)(1) of the CEQA Guidelines. If the County Coroner determines that the remains are Native American, the Coroner will contact the Native American Heritage Commission, in accordance with Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, subdivision (c), and Public Resources Code 5097.98 (as amended by AB 2641). The NAHC will then designate a Most Likely Descendant of the deceased Native American, who will engage in consultation to determine the disposition of the remains.

The PEIR concluded that ground disturbance during construction could impact human remains which could be inadvertently damaged resulting in a significant impact; however, this impact would be reduced to a less-than-significant level with mitigation. The proposed Project's impacts were determined to be less than significant with PMMs incorporated and no additional mitigation measures are required; therefore, the proposed Project would not create a new significant impact not discussed in the PEIR or result in substantially more severe impacts than shown in the PEIR.

VI. GEOLOGY AND SOILS **Would the project:**	Subsequent/ Supplemental EIR: New Significant Effects or Substantially More Severe Effects	Addendum: None of the Conditions in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 Would Occur
a. Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:		
i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.	☐	☒
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?	☐	☒
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	☐	☒
iv) Landslides?	☐	☒
b. Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	☐	☒
c. Be located on geologic units or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse?	☐	☒
d. Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?	☐	☒
e. Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?	☐	☒

Discussion:

Environmental Setting

Regional and Local Geology

The proposed Project is situated along the north-central margin of the Santa Monica Mountains, within the Transverse Ranges Geomorphic province of southern California. The Transverse Ranges are an east-west trending series of steep mountain ranges and valleys. The east-west structure of the Transverse Ranges is oblique to the normal northwest trend of coastal California, extending offshore to include San Miguel, Santa Rosa, and Santa Cruz islands. Its eastern extension, the San Bernardino Mountains, has been displaced to the south along the San Andreas Fault. Intense north-south compression is squeezing the Transverse Ranges, resulting in an underlying structural framework of aligned anticlines, synclines, and reverse fault systems (DOC, 2002).

Regionally, the area is underlain by unnamed Miocene shale and sandstone overlying the Modelo Formation. The Modelo Formation is characterized by relatively thick sequences of shale, siltstone, and sandstone and is divided into three major units. The unnamed units are characterized by fine grained sandstone, claystone, siltstone, and diatomaceous shale, which is divided into four major units. Bedrock is folded into a series of northwest-southeast trending anticlines and synclines. (DPW-GMD, 2017)

Locally within the Project site, the area is underlain by bedrock composed of interbedded claystone and siltstone (shale), and is crumbly when weathered. The shale is overlain by colluvium. Logs of the geotechnical borings installed at the Project site indicate the following units (DWP-GMD, 2017):

Artificial Fill

This fill material consists of mixtures of clayey silt and silty clay with occasional gravels and small boulders, ranging in color from dark brown to dark gray, being dense to very dense and ranging from moist to wet. Artificial fill, located south of the area where the infiltration wells would be installed, was placed during construction of Thousand Oaks Boulevard and Gates Canyon Park.

Colluvium

This natural material is classified as Quaternary age and consists of angular rock fragments within dark brown silty clay to sandy clay; rock fragments are light brown to tan, blocky and highly weathered shale up to four-inches in diameter. The colluvial matrix is dark brown to brown-black, dry to moist, with thicknesses ranging from a few feet to 23 feet.

Shale

This bedrock material is classified as Tertiary age, undifferentiated shale and is composed of thinly to poorly bedded and interbedded claystone and siltstone of varying hardness. The shale is generally moist with wet or saturated conditions where seepage is encountered. The shale contains occasional siliceous layers, gypsum veins, and altered ash layers ranging from ¼-inch to 1½ -inches in thickness. Manganese mottling and rusty oxidation staining and mottling is observed on bedding planes and fracture surfaces.

Seismicity and Ground Shaking

Southern California is a geologically complex and diverse area, dominated by the compressional forces created as the North American and Pacific tectonic plates slide past one another along a transform fault known as the San Andreas. Regional tectonic compressional forces shorten and thicken the earth's crust, creating and uplifting the local transverse mountain ranges.

Within southern California, several fault types are expressed, including lateral or strike slip faults, vertical (referred to as normal and reverse or thrust faults), and oblique faults accommodating both lateral and vertical offset. Earthquakes are the result of sudden movements along faults, generating ground motion (sometimes violent) as the accumulated stress within the rocks is released as waves of seismic energy.

Seismicity is defined as the geographic and historical distribution of earthquake activity. Seismic activity may result in geologic and seismic hazards, including seismically induced fault displacement and rupture, ground shaking, liquefaction, lateral spreading, landslides, avalanches, and structural hazards. Based on historical seismic activity and fault and seismic hazards mapping, Los Angeles County is considered to have a relatively high potential for seismic activity.

The Project site is located within a seismically active area of southern California, a region that has experienced numerous earthquakes in the past. Four significant earthquakes have occurred within 50 miles of the Project site. The epicenters of the 1971 San Fernando earthquake (Mw 6.5 - magnitude), 1987 Whittier Narrows earthquake (Mw 5.9), and 1994 Northridge earthquake (Mw 6.7) are located approximately 26 miles northeast, 35.6 miles southeast and 9.5 miles to the northeast of the Project site, respectively. The epicenter of the 1857 Fort Tejon earthquake (Mw 7.9) is located roughly 47 miles to the north of the Project site (SCEDC, 2017).

The intensity of the seismic shaking, or strong ground motion, during an earthquake is dependent on the distance between the Project site and the epicenter (point at the earth's surface directly above the initial movement of the fault at depth) of the earthquake, the magnitude (seismic energy released) of the earthquake, and the geologic conditions underlying and surrounding the Project area. Earthquakes occurring on faults closest to the Project site would most likely generate the

largest ground motion. A commonly used benchmark is peak horizontal ground acceleration (ground shaking) that is provided for a probability of occurrence and is represented as a fraction of the acceleration of gravity (g). In the area of the Project, using the California Geological Survey (CGS) ground motion interpolator, peak ground accelerations of 0.689 g with a 2 percent probability and 0.433 g with a 10 percent probability of being exceeded in 50 years are estimated (CGS, 2008).

Fault Systems

Faults generally produce damage in two ways: ground shaking and surface rupture. Seismically induced ground shaking covers a wide area and is greatly influenced by the distance of the Project site to the seismic source, soil conditions, and depth to groundwater. Surface rupture is limited to very near the fault. Other hazards associated with seismically induced ground shaking include earthquake-triggered landslides and tsunamis.

Faults and fault systems are generally classified into two categories and include (WGCEP, 2007):

- Type A faults - These faults have slip rates greater than 5 millimeters per year and magnitude (Mw) > 6.7 within the next 30 years and well constrained paleoseismic data. The San Andreas and Elsinore faults are examples of a Type A fault.
- Type B faults - All other faults not classified as Type A faults. Type B faults lack paleoseismic data necessary to constrain the recurrence interval of large events. The San Gabriel fault is an example of a Type B fault.

The Sierra Madre fault zone is located approximately 12 miles northeast of the Project site. Its estimated characteristic earthquake is Mw 6.0-7.0. The Sierra Madre fault zone is classified as a Type B fault.

Palos Verdes fault zone is located approximately 12 miles to the south of the Project site. Its estimated characteristic earthquake is Mw 6.0-7.0 (or greater). The Palos Verdes fault zone is classified as a Type B fault.

Newport-Inglewood fault zone is located approximately 16 miles to the southeast of the Project site. Its estimated characteristic earthquake is Mw 6.0-7.4. The Newport-Inglewood fault zone is classified as a Type B fault.

San Fernando fault zone is located approximately 17 miles to the northeast of the Project site. Its estimated characteristic earthquake is Mw 6.0-6.8. The San Fernando fault zone is classified as a Type B fault.

The San Gabriel fault zone is primarily right-lateral strike-slip, and is located approximately 20 miles northeast of the Project site. Its estimated characteristic earthquake is Mw 7. The San Gabriel fault zone is classified as a Type B fault.

Raymond fault is located approximately 25 miles to the east of the Project site. Its estimated characteristic earthquake is Mw 6.0-7.0. The Raymond fault is classified as a Type B fault.

Whittier-Elsinore fault zone is located approximately 38 miles to the southeast of the Project site. Its estimated characteristic earthquake is Mw 6.0-7.5. The Whittier-Elsinore fault zone is classified as a Type A fault.

San Andreas fault zone is located approximately 39 miles northeast of the Project site. Its estimated characteristic earthquake is Mw 6.8-8.0. It is the dominant active fault in California and is classified as an active right lateral strike-slip fault. The San Andreas fault zone is classified as a Type A fault.

Soils

Mapped soils in the Project area consist of Linne-Los Osos-Haploxerepts association, with 30 to 75 percent slopes (NRCS, 2017). These soils are well-drained, are loamy and formed from material from siltstone and shale. Depth to bedrock in undisturbed areas ranges from 30 - 59 inches, the permeability ranges from low to moderate, and has a moderate hazard of erosion (erosion K-factor = 0.37). Geotechnical laboratory testing yielded a plasticity index of 20, indicating that the soil is plastic (DPW-GMD, 2017).

Liquefaction

Liquefaction is a seismic phenomenon in which loose, saturated, fine-grained granular soil behaves similarly to a fluid when subjected to high-intensity ground shaking. Liquefaction occurs when the following exists: (1) shallow groundwater; (2) low-density, fine, clean sandy soil; and (3) high-intensity ground motion. Liquefaction involves a sudden loss in strength of a saturated, cohesionless soil (predominantly sand) caused by cyclic loading such as an earthquake. This phenomenon results in elevated pore-water pressures that temporarily transform the soil into a fluid mass resulting in vertical settlement and could include lateral deformations. Typically, liquefaction occurs in areas where groundwater is less than 50 feet from the surface, and where the soil consists predominantly of poorly consolidated sands. Based on the subsurface data collected during the geotechnical investigation at the Project site, the estimated depth to groundwater beneath the proposed Project is deeper than 50 feet (DPW-GMD, 2017). Minor seeps were encountered at depths shallower that 50 feet in some of the geotechnical borings, but does not represent a regional groundwater table (DPW-GMD, 2017).

The potential for liquefaction to occur depends on both the susceptibility of a soil to liquefy and the opportunity for ground motions (shaking) to exceed a specified threshold level. Depending upon specific soil conditions, such as density, uniformity of grain size, confining pressure and saturation of the soil materials, a certain intensity of ground shaking is required to trigger liquefaction. Ground shaking intensity depends on the magnitude, distance, and direction from the Project site, depth, and type of earthquake, the soil and bedrock conditions beneath the Project site, and the topography of the Project site and vicinity.

According to the City of Los Angeles GeoHub website (City of Los Angeles, 2017; DOC, 1998), no liquefaction zones are mapped in the area of the Project site.

Landslides

Landslides, rockfalls, and debris flows may occur continuously on all slopes; some processes act very slowly, while others occur very suddenly, with potentially disastrous results. Areas of land sliding are, in general, confined to the areas of weak or clay bedrock and adverse geologic structure (such as bedding, joints or fracture planes dipping in downslope directions). Slides can result from certain geologic features, slope steepness, excessive rainfall, earthmoving disturbance, and seismic activity. Events and actions that trigger landslides include seismic ground shaking, over-weighting the slope with either naturally deposited colluviums or artificial fill, decreasing soil cohesiveness by adding water to the materials on the slope, excavation, development, or undercutting a slope through erosive action or human disturbance.

The hills in the vicinity of the Project site are designated as being subject to seismically induced landsliding (DOC, 2011). Slopes with this designation have slope gradients that are steeper than 26 degrees, but landsliding has not necessarily occurred in this area. The slopes directly associated with the Project site do not have this designation since average slope gradients range from 18 to 22 degrees.

Subsidence

Land subsidence is normally the result of fluid withdrawal such as groundwater and/or oil extraction that create subsurface voids, resulting in the sinking of the ground surface. When fluid is withdrawn, the effective pressure in the drained sediments increases. Compressible sediments are then compacted due to overlying pressures no longer being compensated by hydrostatic pressure from below.

There are a few oil and gas wells within a few miles south of the Project site, but there is no evidence that significant subsidence has occurred, or may occur in the future.

Collapsible Soils

Collapsible soils are soils that experience a decrease in volume and associated settlement as a result of a change in soil structure associated with wetting of partially saturated subsoil. Typically, collapsible soils occur predominantly at the base of mountains, where Holocene-age alluvial fan and wash sediments have been deposited during rapid runoff events. Collapsible soil is not present in the Project area.

Regulatory Setting

Federal

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is responsible for providing aid in the event of an earthquake that results in significant damage. The National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program is a nationwide program designed to reduce the risk to lives and property resulting from earthquakes in the United States. It is managed as a collaborative effort between FEMA, the National Institute of Hazards and Technology, the National Science Foundation, and the United States Geological Survey (USGS).

State of California

The State of California has established a variety of regulations and requirements related to seismic safety and structural integrity, including the California Building Code, the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act and the Seismic Hazards Mapping Act.

California Building Code. The California Building Code (CBC) is included in Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations and is a portion of the California Building Standards Code. The CBC incorporates the Uniform Building Code (now International Building Code), a widely adopted model building code in the United States. The CBC contains specific requirements for seismic safety, excavation, foundations, retaining walls and site demolition. It also regulates grading activities, including drainage and erosion control.

Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act. This Act (Alquist-Priolo Act) was passed to mitigate the hazard of surface faulting associated with surface fault rupture to structures for human occupancy. It prohibits the location of structures designed for human occupancy across active faults and regulates construction within fault zones. The law requires the State of California to establish regulatory zones around surface traces of active faults and to issue the appropriate maps. It also requires a geologic investigation in the event of new construction, to ensure that it would not be located on a fault zone.

The Seismic Hazards Mapping Act. The Seismic Hazards Mapping Act addresses seismic hazards such as strong ground shaking, soil liquefaction, and earthquake-related landslides. This act requires the State of California to identify and map areas that are at risk for these (and related) hazards. Cities and counties are also required to regulate development in the mapped seismic

hazard zones. The primary method of regulating construction in these areas is through the permit process, and a permit cannot be issued until a geological investigation is completed.

a-i. The proposed Project is located within the Calabasas 7.5-minute USGS Quadrangle, but is not located within an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Hazard Zoning map. The proposed Project would have no impact from an earthquake fault zone.

a-ii. The proposed Project has the potential to experience seismic ground shaking due to its proximity in a region of known active faults. However, the proposed Project includes the installation of an underground cistern, infiltration wells, and associated infrastructure, and does not include habitable structures. The proposed structures could experience damage as a result of the seismic ground shaking, but would not pose substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death. Therefore, the proposed Project would have a less than significant impact with regard to seismic ground shaking.

a-iii. The proposed Project is located in as area where the depth to groundwater is deeper than 50 feet, and does not lie within an area identified as having liquefaction potential. In addition, the proposed Project does not include the construction of large buildings and/or habitable structures. Therefore, the proposed Project would have no impact from seismic-related ground failure including liquefaction.

a-iv. The hills surrounding the proposed Project area are designated as being generally susceptible to landsliding on the steeper slopes. The slopes associated with the proposed Project are moderate; engineered fill associated with Thousand Oaks Boulevard further helps to stabilize the area. Therefore, the proposed Project would not contribute to the potential for landslides in the area. The proposed Project would have a less than significant impact with regard to landsliding.

The PEIR concluded that the structural BMPs would be designed to minimize or avoid damage from fault rupture and seismic events, resulting in less than significant impacts from seismic-related hazards. As discussed above, the proposed Project would also have a less than significant seismic-related risk; therefore, the proposed Project would not create a new significant impact not discussed in the PEIR or result in substantially more severe impacts than shown in the PEIR.

b. The proposed Project would potentially increase the risk of topsoil erosion during construction, which would be controlled through the use of standard erosion control BMPs (e.g., silt fence, straw waddles), as required by the 2012 MS4 Permit. The site would then be revegetated and restored following construction with no increase in erosion potential. Therefore, the proposed Project would have a less than significant impact resulting from erosion or topsoil loss.

The PEIR concluded that structural BMPs would generally serve to slow down or fully retain stormwater runoff, which would minimize soil erosion and loss of topsoil to less-than-significant levels. As discussed above, the proposed Project would also have a less than significant impact; therefore, the proposed Project would not create a new significant impact not discussed in the PEIR or result in substantially more severe impacts than shown in the PEIR.

c. The proposed Project is not located on geologic units or soils that are unstable. Evaluation of the subsurface conditions in the geotechnical report provide proper design criteria that would prevent the geologic units or soils becoming unstable or potentially result in an off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse (DPW-GMD, 2017). Therefore, the proposed Project is in conformance with PMM HYDRO-1 (see text of

measure below), and a less than significant impact from geologic units or soils that are unstable would occur.

> **PMM HYDRO-1:** Prior to approving an infiltration BMP, the Permittee shall conduct an evaluation of the suitability of the BMP location. Appropriate infiltration BMP sites should avoid areas with low permeability where recharge could adversely affect neighboring subsurface infrastructure.

The PEIR concluded that project-level geotechnical investigations would be required to identify site-specific design criteria to abate geologic hazards. Consistent with PEIR requirements, a geotechnical report was prepared for the proposed Project. The proposed Project was determined to have a less than significant impact from unstable geologic units or soils. Therefore, the proposed Project would not create a new significant impact not discussed in the PEIR or result in substantially more severe impacts than shown in the PEIR.

d. The proposed Project area is underlain by bedrock that is characterized by interbedded claystone and siltstone that is moderately bedded and crumbly where weathered. The shale is overlain by colluvium, which is not well drained. Per the geotechnical report (DPW-GMD, 2017), it has been assumed that the stormwater would not infiltrate through the layer of colluvium above bedrock where the recommended capping depth is or penetrate much into clayey engineered fill at the toe of the slope. Based on geotechnical testing, the soil is plastic. As discussed in the geotechnical report, dry well excavations will likely require surface casing to 15 feet, or to bedrock, to protect workers from caving of loose colluvium soils during construction. Additionally, it has been recommended that inspections be performed to verify the capping depth is at least 3 feet below colluvium to ensure the recommendations and slope stability analysis presented in the geotechnical report remain valid. However, the proposed Project does not include any structures that would create a substantial risk to life or property. Therefore, proposed Project would have no impact associated with expansive soils.

The PEIR concluded that project-level geotechnical investigations would be required to ensure that structural BMPs are constructed in a manner that avoids impacts from expansive soils. Consistent with PEIR requirements, a geotechnical report was prepared for the proposed Project. The proposed Project was determined to have no impact related to expansive soils. Therefore, the proposed Project would not create a new significant impact not discussed in the PEIR or result in substantially more severe impacts than shown in the PEIR.

e. The proposed Project does not include the construction of septic tanks or wastewater disposal systems. The proposed Project includes a stormwater capture system designed to capture and treat urban runoff and stormwater. A geotechnical investigation has been performed consistent with PMM HYDRO-1 (see text in Part (c) above), which provides the design parameters for the infiltration system. Based on the investigation, the soils at the proposed Project are capable of adequately supporting the Project design (DPW-GMD, 2017). Therefore, the proposed Project is in conformance with PMM HYDRO-1 and would have no impact with regard to wastewater disposal systems.

The PEIR concluded that none of the structural BMPs would include facilities that require the use of septic systems or alternate wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater. As discussed above, the proposed Project would not involve septic tanks or wastewater disposal systems. Therefore, the proposed Project would not create a new significant impact not discussed in the PEIR or result in substantially more severe impacts than shown in the PEIR.

VII. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS Would the project:	Subsequent/ Supplemental EIR: New Significant Effects or Substantially More Severe Effects	Addendum: None of the Conditions in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 Would Occur
a. Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	☐	☒
b. Conflict with any applicable plan, policy or regulation of an agency adopted for the purposes of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	☐	☒

Discussion:

While climate change has been a concern since at least 1998, as evidenced by the establishment of the United Nations and World Meteorological Organization's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), efforts devoted to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction, and climate change research and policy have increased dramatically in recent years.

Global climate change (GCC) is expressed as changes in the average weather of the Earth, as measured by change in wind patterns, storms, precipitation, and temperature. Much scientific research has indicated that the human-related emissions of GHGs above natural levels are likely a significant contributor to GCC.

Because the direct environmental effect of GHG emissions is the increase in global temperatures, which in turn has numerous indirect effects on the environment and humans, the area of influence for GHG impacts associated with the proposed Project would be global. However, those cumulative global impacts would be manifested as impacts on resources and ecosystems in California.

GHGs are gases that trap heat in the atmosphere and are emitted by natural processes and human activities. Examples of GHGs that are produced both by natural processes and by industry include carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), and nitrous oxide (N_2O). The accumulation of GHGs in the atmosphere regulates the Earth's temperature. GHGs have varying amounts of global warming potential (GWP). The GWP is the ability of a gas or aerosol to trap heat in the atmosphere. By convention, CO_2 is assigned a GWP of 1. In comparison, CH_4 per the IPCC's Fourth Assessment Report has a GWP of 25, which means that it has a global warming effect 25 times greater than CO_2 on an equal-mass basis. To account for their GWP, GHG emissions are often reported as CO_2e (CO_2 equivalent). The CO_2e for a source is calculated by multiplying each GHG emission by its GWP, and then adding the results together to produce a single, combined emission rate representing all GHGs.

All levels of government have some responsibility for the protection of air quality, and each level (federal, State, and regional/local) has specific responsibilities relating to air quality regulation. Regulation of GHGs is a relatively new component of air quality. Several legislative actions have been adopted to regulate GHGs on a federal, State, and local level. There are a few State and local GHG emissions reduction goals and policies that may apply to the proposed Project; however, there are no federal, State, or local regulations that directly apply to the Project's construction and operation.

a. The proposed Project would generate GHG emissions through construction activities. The period of construction would be short-term, and construction-phase GHG emissions would occur directly from the off-road equipment used at the Project site and the on-road motor vehicles needed to mobilize crew, equipment, and materials. Operation emissions are limited

to intermittent filter replacement and cleanup of the Pre-treatment system with a vacuum truck (3 to 5 times each storm season); and intermittent inspection and upkeep of the cistern, pumps and pump wells, infiltration wells and stormwater treatment/disinfection system. There would be no on-site employees and no regularly occurring major maintenance events. Additionally, the proposed Project's collected stormwater use for irrigation would reduce the Park's annual water use by approximately 13.7 acre-feet per year. Therefore, the operation and maintenance GHG emissions are negligible

The SCAQMD has established a GHG significance threshold of 10,000 metric tons per year (SCAQMD, 2015). This threshold is based on project-life amortized average annual emissions.

The proposed Project's estimated amortized annual emissions are summarized in Table 3-6. Appendix E includes the GHG emissions estimate calculations for proposed Project construction.

Table 3-6. Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Construction Emissions Source	GHG Emissions (Tons CO_2e)
On-road Vehicles	113
Off-road Equipment	103
Indirect Water Use	4
Subtotal	220
Amortized Annual Construction Emissions [1]	7.3
SCAQMD GHG Emissions Significance Threshold [2]	11,023
Exceeds Thresholds?	No

Source: Appendix E; SCAQMD, 2015

1 – Amortized emissions are the construction emissions divided over the project life (30 years for industrial projects per SCAQMD guidance).

2 – The SCAQMD Significance Threshold of 10,000 metric tons has been converted to 11,023 short tons.

Table 3-6 shows that the proposed Project's construction would have GHG emissions that are well below the significance criteria; therefore, the proposed Project would have less than significant GHG emissions impacts.

The PEIR concluded that GHG emissions generated by the structural BMPs in the EWMP areas would not exceed SCAQMD's emissions thresholds, and impacts would be less than significant. As discussed above, the proposed Project's impacts were determined to be less than significant; therefore, the proposed Project would not create a new significant impact not discussed in the PEIR or result in substantially more severe impacts than shown in the PEIR.

b. Climate change is a global phenomenon, and the regulatory background and scientific data are changing rapidly. In 2006, the California state legislature adopted Assembly Bill (AB) 32, the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006. AB 32 describes how global climate change would affect the environment in California. The impacts described in AB 32 include changing sea levels, changes in snow pack and availability of potable water, changes in storm flows and flood inundation zones, and other impacts. GHG emissions for the proposed Project would be generated from off-road equipment uses and on-road vehicle trips during construction. Operational GHG emissions, as noted above, would be negligible. The GHG emissions for the proposed Project, as described above, are expected to be minimal both during construction and operation of the proposed Project. Estimated GHG emissions of the proposed Project would be well below the threshold of the federal and State mandatory reporting regulation. The proposed Project's GHG emissions would not trigger regulatory action under the federal 40 CFR Part 52 and the State Cap-and-Trade regulations. A summary

of the compliance with all potentially applicable GHG plans, policies, and regulations is provided in Table 3-7.

Table 3-7. Project Consistency with Applicable Plans, Policies, and Regulations for GHG Emissions

Adopted Plan, Policy, or Regulation	Consistency Determination	Proposed Project Consistency
Federal		
40 CFR Part 98. Mandatory Reporting of Greenhouse Gases Rule.	Not Applicable	The Project would not have emissions sources that would be subject to this regulation.
40 CFR Part 52. Proposed Prevention of Significant Deterioration and Title V Greenhouse Gas Tailoring Rule.	Not Applicable	The Project would not have emissions sources that would be subject to this regulation.
State		
AB 32. Climate Change Scoping Plan	Consistent	The Project would conform with the Scoping Plan Action W-4 (Reuse Urban Runoff) by capturing urban runoff and using infiltration wells to increase groundwater supply.
AB 32. Annual GHG Emissions Reporting	Not Applicable	The Project does not include emissions sources that would be subject to this regulation.
AB 32. Cap-and-trade	Not Applicable	The project does not include emissions sources that would be subject to this regulation.
Local		
SCAQMD Rules 2701 and 2702	Not Applicable	The Project is not proposing a GHG emissions reduction project.
County of Los Angeles Community Climate Action Plan (County of Los Angeles, 2015)	Consistent	The Project would be designed to include all applicable and feasible actions listed in the County's Climate Action Plan. This includes complying with action LUT-9 (Idle Restriction Goal) that is a CARB regulatory requirement; action WAW-2 (Recycled Water Use, Water Supply Improvement Programs, and Storm Water Runoff) where the Project would be consistent with this measure by expanding the Low Impact Development (LID) stormwater catchment to more facilities where feasible in the County, including reducing water use by using the collected stormwater for groundwater infiltration and for park irrigation.

The Office of the California Attorney General maintains a website that addresses mitigation for GHGs (OAG 2016). This website provides links to documents that list potential CEQA mitigation measures for global climate change impacts. These documents tend to focus on the discussion of measures that are recommended to be added to planning documents, rather than the identification of measures that would be applicable to specific types of development projects. From these documents, specific mitigation measures that could be relevant to the proposed Project have been identified and listed in Table 3-8. This table identifies the applicability of each strategy and the Project design feature or mitigation measure that is proposed to comply with the applicable strategies.

In summary, the proposed Project would conform to State and local GHG emissions reduction/climate change regulations and policies/strategies; therefore, the proposed Project would have less than significant impacts.

The PEIR concluded that implementation of structural BMPs in the EWMP areas would not generate substantial amounts of GHG emissions that would hinder the State's ability to achieve its GHG emission reduction goals under AB 32, or conflict with County reduction measures and

plans. The proposed Project would also conform to State and County GHG emission reductions measures and policies, and impacts from the proposed Project would be less than significant. Therefore, the proposed Project would not create a new significant impact not discussed in the PEIR or result in substantially more severe impacts than shown in the PEIR.

Table 3-8. California GHG Reduction Strategies

Strategy	Project Design/Mitigation to Comply with Strategy
Vehicle Climate Change Standards	These are ARB enforced standards; vehicles that access the Project that are required to comply with the standards would comply with these strategies.
Limit Idling Time for Commercial Vehicles	Project vehicles would be required to comply with ARB idling restriction regulations.
Construction and Demolition Waste Reduction	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works has committed to recycling construction wastes to the extent feasible.
Increase Water Use Efficiency	The Project would include native and/or climate-adapted landscaping on site that grows in low-water conditions.
California Solar Initiative	Does not directly apply to this Project, which does not actively use electricity from Independently Owned Utilities. The Project does not currently include installing solar panels on the property.

Source: OPR 2008; CAPCOA 2009.

VIII. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS **Would the project:**		Subsequent/ Supplemental EIR: New Significant Effects or Substantially More Severe Effects	Addendum: None of the Conditions in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 Would Occur
a.	Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	☐	☒
b.	Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?	☐	☒
c.	Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	☐	☒
d.	Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	☐	☒
e.	For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	☐	☒
f.	For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	☐	☒
g.	Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	☐	☒
h.	Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?	☐	☒

Discussion:

Environmental Setting

Hazardous materials are substances which, by their nature and reactivity, have the capacity of causing harm or a health hazard during normal exposure or an accidental release or mishap, and are characterized as being toxic, corrosive, flammable, reactive, an irritant or strong sensitizer. The term “hazardous substances” encompasses chemicals regulated by both the US Department of Transportation’s “hazardous materials” regulations and the US Environmental Protection Agency’s (USEPA) “hazardous waste” regulations, including emergency response. Hazardous wastes require special handling and disposal because of their potential to damage public health and the environment. A designation of “acutely” or “extremely” hazardous refers to specific listed chemicals and quantities.

Activities and operations that use or manage hazardous or potentially hazardous substances could create a hazardous situation if release of these substances occurred. Individual circumstances, including the type of substance, quantity used or managed, and the nature of the activities and operations, affect the probable frequency and severity of consequences from a hazardous situation. Federal, state and local laws regulate the use and management of hazardous or potentially hazardous substances. This section considers the potential for human

health hazards or exposure of people to existing sources of potential health hazards from the proposed Project.

Installation of the cistern, infiltration wells, and other proposed Project components would occur within Gates Canyon Park on compacted fill or native soil, where surrounding land uses include residential and open space areas. Construction and operation would require the use of heavy equipment machinery, which requires petroleum fuels and lubricants to operate. The use of these potentially hazardous materials requires special handling and precautions during routine fueling operations and equipment maintenance.

Hazardous Materials Sites

A search of available environmental records was conducted by Environmental Data Resources, Inc (EDR) for a 1-mile radius of the Project site to meet the search requirements of USEPA's Standards and Practices for All Appropriate Inquiries (40 CFR Part 312) for identifying hazardous material/waste sites. This report is included as Appendix D of this Addendum (EDR, 2017a). Based on this report, two sites were identified as noted below:

- Dek Plumbing Corp (26032 Edenpark Drive, Calabasas, CA 91302 – approximately 0.2 mile from the Project site) provided carpet and upholstery cleaning services from approximately 2004 to 2010. It was identified in the EDR Hist Cleaner database, which includes listings of potential dry cleaner establishments (e.g., dry cleaners, laundromat, wash & dry, etc.). These are classified by EDR as "High Risk Historical Records", which present unique and sometimes proprietary data about past sites and operations that typically create environmental concerns, but may not show up in current government record searches.
- Angels Auto (26005 Edenpark Drive, Calabasas, CA 91302 – approximately 0.2 mile from the Project site) was a general automotive repair shop operating between 2003 and 2008. It was identified in the EDR Hist Auto database, which includes listing of potential gas station/filling station/service station sites (e.g., gas station, automobile repair, service station, etc.). These are classified by EDR as "High Risk Historical Records", which present unique and sometimes proprietary data about past sites and operations that typically create environmental concerns, but may not show up in current government record searches.

Both of the identified sites are located uphill of the proposed Project site, and are currently developed as residential properties.

Per the EDR Report (see Appendix D), no sites were identified in the Project area within any government database of hazardous waste sites.

As noted in the Project Description (Section 2.4.5), during the geotechnical investigation it was determined that most of the soils underneath the Project site consist of compacted fill.

Wildfires and Fire Hazard Safety Zones

Wildland fires represent a substantial threat in the state, particularly during the hot, dry summer months. Wildland fires may be started by natural processes, primarily lightning, or by human activities. California law requires the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) to identify areas (zones) based on the severity of fire hazard that is expected to prevail there. Consequently, CAL FIRE has established a fire hazard severity classification system to assess wildland fire potential. The fire hazard severity classification system identifies zones, depicted on CAL FIRE maps, which take into account potential fire intensity and speed, production

and spread of embers, fuel loading, topography, and climate (e.g., temperature and the potential for strong winds) (CAL FIRE, 2017).

The fire hazard classification system provides three classes of fire hazards: Moderate, High, and Very High. Wildland fire protection in California is the responsibility of either the State, local government, or the federal government. State Responsibility Areas (SRAs) includes those areas where the financial responsibility of preventing and suppressing fires falls primarily on the State; incorporated cities and federal ownership are not included. Local Responsibility Areas (LRAs) include incorporated cities, cultivated agriculture lands, and portions of the desert. LRA fire protection is typically provided by city fire departments, fire protection districts, counties, and by CAL FIRE under contract to local governments. Federal Responsibility Areas are those located on federal lands not otherwise included in SRAs and LRAs (CAL FIRE, 2017).

Regulatory Setting

Federal

At the federal level, the principal agency regulating the generation, transport and disposal of hazardous *materials* is the USEPA, under the authority of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). The USEPA regulates hazardous waste sites under the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act. Applicable federal regulations are contained primarily in Titles 29, 40, and 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR).

State

The California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal-EPA) and the California Office of Emergency Services establish rules governing the use of hazardous materials. Chemical suppliers are responsible for complying with all applicable packaging, labeling and shipping regulations.

Within Cal-EPA, the Department of Toxic Substance Control has primary regulatory responsibility, with delegation of enforcement to local jurisdictions that enter into agreements with the state agency, for the generation, transport and disposal of hazardous materials under the authority of the Hazardous Waste Control Law. In 1993, Senate Bill (SB) 10821 assigned to Cal-EPA the authority and responsibility to establish a unified hazardous waste and hazardous materials management regulatory program (known as the Unified Program) under Health and Safety Code Chapter 6.11. The purpose of the Unified Program is to consolidate, coordinate, and make consistent, both locally and statewide, six different hazardous materials and hazardous waste regulatory programs. State regulations applicable to hazardous materials are indexed in Title 26 of the CCR.

Local

Local agencies (e.g. county health departments and fire departments) regulate hazards and hazardous materials exercising their police powers under existing State regulations for the monitoring and enforcement of those regulations. In Los Angeles County, Environmental Health is an enforcement agency operating as part of the Department of Public Health and is responsible for water, sewage and solid waste.

The County of Los Angeles Fire Department, Health Hazardous Materials Division became a Certified Unified Program Agency in 1997 and is tasked to administer the following programs within Los Angeles County: the Hazardous Waste Generator Program, the Hazardous Materials Release Response Plans and Inventory Program, the California Accidental Release Prevention Program, the Aboveground Storage Tank Program, and the Underground Storage Tank Program.

In 1998 the County of Los Angeles adopted the Los Angeles County Operational Area Emergency Response Plan, which provides emergency planning to the Project area. The intent of this plan is to increase cooperation and coordination between relevant government agencies and jurisdictions in order to increase efficiency and minimize losses (DPW, 2015).

a. Urban runoff may contain sediment, fuel oils, grease, and chemicals from motor vehicles, fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, bacteria from pet waste, heavy metals, etc. (DPW, 2015), which would accumulate within the stormwater capture system, generally within the stormwater pre-treatment system. This retention would help to minimize the impact of these materials compared to existing conditions by reducing contaminant loading to receiving waters. Vegetation and microbial activity in soil would work to biodegrade the typical fuels, oil, and grease in local urban runoff (DPW, 2015).

Construction would involve the use of heavy equipment, which utilizes fuels and lubricants; however, the quantities involved would not create a significant hazard to the public or the environment. No hazardous materials would be routinely transported or disposed of during construction.

Maintenance activities would include periodic removal of accumulated sediment and debris and cleaning of the infiltration wells, which may involve heavy equipment utilizing fuel and oil. As such, maintenance activities could result in the release of these materials during routine transport, disposal, or use. The County would be required to comply with all applicable federal, State, and local laws and regulations that pertain to the transport, storage, use, and disposal of hazardous materials and waste. As such, impacts would be less than significant.

The PEIR concluded that impacts associated with hazardous waste would be less than significant given that the implementing agency and its contractor would be required to comply with all relevant and applicable federal, State, and local laws and regulations that pertain to the transport, storage, use, and disposal of hazardous material and waste. The proposed Project's impacts were determined to be less than significant; therefore, the proposed Project would not create a new significant impact not discussed in the PEIR or result in substantially more severe impacts than shown in the PEIR.

b. The proposed Project would require the use of heavy equipment, such that a potential exists for the release of fuels and/or lubricants during construction and/or operation. However, the County or its contractor would have an approved Spill Prevention Countermeasure and Control Plan, which is a standard BMP that would be included as a special provision in the construction contract(s), to address any release that may occur.

Furthermore, in compliance with applicable laws and regulations, DPW would implement PMM HAZ-1 (see text below) which requires preparation of a BMP Maintenance Plan to identify the frequency and procedures for removing and replacing accumulated debris, surface soils, and/or media to ensure constituent concentrations do not represent a hazardous condition or have the potential to migrate further and impact groundwater. DPW would also implement PMM UTIL-1 (see text below), which requires that a search for local utilities above and below ground is conducted to ensure all utility conflicts are addressed.

PMM HAZ-1: Implementing agencies shall prepare and implement maintenance practices that include periodic removal and replacement of surface soils and media that may accumulate constituents that could result in further migration of constituents to sub-soils and groundwater. A BMP Maintenance Plan shall be prepared by Implementing Agencies upon approval of the BMP projects, that identifies the frequency and procedures for removal and/or replacement of accumulated debris, surface soils and/or media (to depth where constituent concentrations do not represent a hazardous condition and/or have the potential

to migrate further and impact groundwater) to avoid accumulation of hazardous concentrations and the potential to migrate further to sub-soils and groundwater. The BMP Maintenance Plan may consist of a general maintenance guideline that applies to several types of smaller distributed BMPs. For smaller distributed BMPs on private property, these plans may consist of a maintenance covenant that includes requirements to avoid the accumulation of hazardous concentrations in these BMPs that may impact underlying subsoils and groundwater. Structural BMPs shall be designed to prevent migration of constituents that may impact groundwater.

PMM UTIL-1: Prior to implementation of BMPs, the implementing agency shall conduct a search for local utilities above and below ground that could be affected by the project. The implementing agencies shall contact each utility potentially affected to address relocation of the utility if necessary to ensure access and services are maintained.

Therefore, the proposed Project would not 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.

The PEIR concluded that contaminants in the runoff water or as discrete concentrated spills could accumulate in the soils and vegetation of structural BMPs. Potential impacts from spills or contaminant accumulation would be reduced to a less-than-significant level with implementation of mitigation. Conflicts with local utilities from the siting and construction of BMPs would also be avoided with mitigation. The proposed Project's impacts have been determined to be less than significant with PMMs incorporated, and no additional mitigation measures are required. Therefore, the proposed Project would not create a new significant impact not discussed in the PEIR or result in substantially more severe impacts than shown in the PEIR.

c. The proposed Project is located within 0.25 mile of Lupin Hill Elementary School (26210 Adamor Road, Calabasas, CA). The proposed Project would not require the use of hazardous materials or acutely hazardous materials, other than fuel and lubricants associated with operation of typical construction equipment. The County or its contractor would have an approved Spill Prevention Countermeasure and Control Plan, which is a standard BMP and would be required as a special provision in all construction contracts, to address any releases that may occur during construction or operation activities. Furthermore, in compliance with applicable laws and regulations, PMM HAZ-1 (see text in Part (a) above), requires preparation of a BMP Maintenance Plan to identify the frequency and procedures for removing and replacing accumulated debris, surface soils, and/or media to ensure constituent concentrations do not represent a hazardous condition or have the potential to migrate further and impact groundwater. In addition, the school site is located at a higher elevation than the proposed Project, such that any spills would not be transported to the school site. Air quality emissions are discussed above in Section III (Air Quality). Therefore, the proposed Project would not emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste that could impact the school site.

The PEIR concluded that individual BMP projects would be required to comply with regulations that would avoid or minimize the potential for releases of hazardous materials, and the potential impacts to nearby schools would be less than significant. As discussed above, the proposed Project would have a less-than-significant impact to schools with the incorporation of PMMs, and no additional mitigation measures are required. Therefore, the proposed Project would not create a new significant impact not discussed in the PEIR or result in substantially more severe impacts than shown in the PEIR.

d. The proposed Project is not a listed hazardous materials site pursuant Government Code §65962.5 (Cortese List), and none of the proposed improvements would cause the Project site to be listed as a hazardous materials site. However, it is possible there could be an unknown hazardous materials site not yet included in the databases. A review of historical aerial photographs dating back to 1928, show that the Project site has not been developed as anything other than a park (EDR, 2017b). Furthermore, as noted in the Geotechnical Investigation for the Gates Canyon Park Regional Low Impact Development Project (DPW-GMED, 2017), prior to development as a park (as part of Tract 39509), the Project site and vicinity consisted of a remote and undeveloped natural area. As part of the grading for Gates Canyon Park in the late 1980's, up to 80 feet of engineered fill consisting of sandy clays was placed at the park site and adjacent to Thousand Oaks Boulevard to achieve finished grade (DPW-GMED, 2017). Per the guidelines contained in the Corrective Action Plan (2013) pertaining to the need for a Preliminary Environmental Site Screening (PESS), the County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works Geotechnical and Materials Engineering Division (GMED) waived the need to prepare a PESS because based on a natural and undeveloped site history, contamination is not anticipated (DPW-GMED, 2017). As such, no impact from existing contamination would occur.

The PEIR concluded that exposure to hazardous materials could be potentially significant if a BMP were to be located on a hazardous materials site, but implementation of mitigation would reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level. The proposed Project would have no impact associated with existing contamination; therefore, the proposed Project would not create a new significant impact not discussed in the PEIR or result in substantially more severe impacts than shown in the PEIR.

e. Gates Canyon Park is not located within two miles of a public airport or public use airport**.** The proposed Project would result in an aboveground disinfection system that would be approximately 7-feet tall (disinfection system building), in addition to vegetation to otherwise replace trees that would be displaced during construction, which be of a similar height to those currently existing within the park. As such, the proposed Project would not impact public airports.

The PEIR concluded that the location of some structural BMPs, such as detention basins, could increase hazards to aircraft if they attract wildlife on or near airports. The proposed Project was determined to have no impact to an airport. Therefore, the proposed Project would not create a new significant impact not discussed in the PEIR or result in substantially more severe impacts than shown in the PEIR.

f. Gates Canyon Park is not within the vicinity of a private airstrip. No aviation safety impacts related to private airstrips for people residing or working in the proposed Project area would occur.

The PEIR concluded that none of the proposed structural BMPs would create a significant impact to an airstrip due to the height or glare of the structures. The proposed Project was determined to have no impact to private airstrips. Therefore, the proposed Project would not create a new significant impact not discussed in the PEIR or result in substantially more severe impacts than shown in the PEIR.

g. The proposed Project includes construction of stormwater capture system within a 6-month construction period. The proposed Project would not cause any changes that would impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan. Some construction activities would occur within Thousand Oaks Boulevard and Mountain View Drive, which may result in temporary lane closures or blocking

of emergency access. As required by the adopted PMM TRAF-1 (see text below), DPW's Traffic Division would prepare a construction traffic control plan to reduce any impact to emergency access to a less-than-significant level.

PMM TRAF-1: For projects that may affect traffic, implementing agencies shall require that contractors prepare a construction traffic control plan. Elements of the plan should include, but are not necessarily limited to, the following:

- Develop circulation and detour plans to minimize impacts to local street circulation. Use haul routes minimizing truck traffic on local roadways to the extent possible.
- To the extent feasible, and as needed to avoid adverse impacts on traffic flow, schedule truck trips outside of peak morning and evening commute hours.
- Install traffic control devices as specified in Caltrans' Manual of Traffic Controls for Construction and Maintenance Work Zones where needed to maintain safe driving conditions. Use flaggers and/or signage to safely direct traffic through construction work zones.
- Coordinate with facility owners or administrators of sensitive land uses such as police and fire stations, hospitals, and schools. Provide advance notification to the facility owner or operator of the timing, location, and duration of construction activities.

The PEIR concluded that effects on emergency response from temporary lane or roadway closures and blocked access to driveways could be significant, but would be reduced to a less-than-significant level with implementation of mitigation. The proposed Project's impacts were determined to be less than significant with PMMs incorporated, and no additional mitigation measures are required. Therefore, the proposed Project would not create a new significant impact not discussed in the PEIR or result in substantially more severe impacts than shown in the PEIR.

h. The proposed Project is located in a local responsibility area (LRA) designated very high fire hazard severity zone (VHFHSZ) (CAL FIRE, 2011), and is adjacent to open space areas to the north and south that are within a State responsibility area (SRA) designated as a very high fire hazard severity zone (CAL FIRE, 2007). The proposed Project includes construction of a stormwater capture system consisting of mostly belowground components, with the exception of an aboveground disinfection system building. Construction and operation of the proposed Project would involve use of heavy equipment with engines and exhaust systems that could get hot enough to ignite dry vegetation and cause a wildfire, exposing people or structures to significant risk. Adherence to federal and State regulations, such as the requirement of the California Department of Transportation and California Vehicle Code, which require spark arrester protection on vehicles, would reduce the potential to ignite a wildland fire. Furthermore, the County would use best management practices to limit the potential to ignite a fire, such as not allowing personnel to smoke at the Project site and ensuring all construction vehicles are equipped with a fire extinguisher, shovel, and Pulaski (special hand tool that combines an axe and an adze – arched blade – in one head and is used for constructing firebreaks). Additionally, fire protection services are located nearby at Los Angeles County Fire Station #125, which is approximately 1.4 miles away on Las Virgenes Road. Therefore, the proposed Project would not expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires.

The PEIR concluded that effects on wildfire from BMP construction would be reduced to a less-than-significant level with adherence to California Department of Transportation and California Vehicle Code requirements for spark arrestors on vehicles. The proposed Project would adhere to these requirements, and impacts were determined to be less than

significant. Therefore, the proposed Project would not create a new significant impact not discussed in the PEIR or result in substantially more severe impacts than shown in the PEIR.

IX. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY **Would the project:**		Subsequent/ Supplemental EIR: New Significant Effects or Substantially More Severe Effects	Addendum: None of the Conditions in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 Would Occur
a.	Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?	☐	☒
b.	Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?	☐	☒
c.	Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner that would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or offsite?	☐	☒
d.	Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that would result in flooding on- or offsite?	☐	☒
e.	Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?	☐	☒
f.	Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?	☐	☒
g.	Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a Federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map?	☐	☒
h.	Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows?	☐	☒
i.	Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?	☐	☒
j.	Cause inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?	☐	☒

Discussion:

Environmental Setting

Climate and Hydrology. The proposed Project is within the California Climate Zone 6 that is influenced by the Pacific Ocean, resulting in a mild climate. Average temperatures range from mid-50 to mid-70 degrees Fahrenheit and an annual average 19 inches of rain fall (PEC, 2006). The proposed Project is located within the South Coast Hydrologic Region. Local drainage in the Project area consists of small, unnamed tributaries within the Las Virgenes Watershed, which drain to Las Virgenes Creek approximately 0.5 mile west of the Project site (USGS, 2012). Las Virgenes Creek is a tributary to Malibu Creek and North Santa Monica Bay. These tributaries are ephemeral, carry water seasonally in response to rainfall, and may be dry in the summer.

Floodplains. The Project site is located within a Federal Emergency Management Area (FEMA) Mapped Zone X and is outside any designated floodplain, though the small unnamed tributaries

in the area would have small unmapped floodplains. The nearest mapped floodplain is Las Virgenes Creek, immediately downstream of the Project site.

Water Quality. The Project area is within the jurisdiction of the LARWQCB. The LARWQCB assesses surface water quality and, under Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act (CWA), prepares a list of waters (the 303(d) list of water quality limited segments) considered to be impaired. Impairment may result from both point-source and non-point source pollutants. See the regulatory setting below for additional information on the CWA.

None of the watercourses within the Project area are listed by the LARWQCB as impaired under Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act (CWA) (SWRCB, 2010). Immediately downstream, Las Virgenes creek is listed as impaired for Benthic-Macroinvertebrate Bioassessments, Coliform Bacteria, Invasive Species, Nutrients (Algae), Organic Enrichment/Low Dissolved Oxygen, Scum/Foam-unnatural, Sedimentation/Siltation, Selenium, and Trash.

The LARWQCB has developed a basin plan designating water quality standards and beneficial uses of surface waters (LARWQCB, 2014). Beneficial uses for Las Virgenes Creek include Warm Freshwater Habitat (WARM), Cold Freshwater Habitat (COLD), Wildlife Habitat (WILD), Rare, Threatened or Endangered Species (RARE), Migration of Aquatic Organisms (MIGR), Spawning, Reproduction and/or Early Development (SPWN), and Wetland Habitat (WET). COLD, MIGR, and SPWN are potential beneficial uses. The rest are existing beneficial uses.

Groundwater. The Project site is located within the Las Virgenes Arroyo Hydrologic Subarea (HSA 40103), within the Malibu Creek Hydrologic Area (HA40100) of the Santa Monica Bay Hydrologic unit (HU 40000) (LARWQCB, 2014). It is also situated within the South Coast Hydrologic Region (DWR, 2003). There are no groundwater basins identified beneath the Project site and is likely a result of the subsurface geological conditions. The two nearest identified groundwater basins include the San Fernando Valley groundwater basin (4-012) located to the east and the Russell Valley groundwater basin (4-020) located to the west (DWR, 2003). The beneficial uses of any potential groundwater resources that may be present beneath the proposed Project do not appear to be significant and therefore have not been officially identified or published.

A subsurface investigation was performed (DPW-GMED, 2017) including geotechnical borings. A potentiometric surface (i.e. the imaginary plane where a given reservoir of fluid will “equalize out to” if allowed to flow) was not encountered during exploration, and there was no evidence to suggest that a groundwater table has been present for a sustained period. However, groundwater weeps and seepage were encountered in five borings at various depths ranging from 25 to 77 feet below ground surface, which corresponds to variable elevations across the Project site. Additionally, information from State seismic hazard databases indicates that groundwater depth beneath the Project site is undetermined.

Regulatory Setting

Federal Clean Water Act (CWA). Section 303 of the CWA requires states to adopt water quality standards for all surface water of the United States. In 1972, the CWA was amended to provide that the discharge of pollutants to waters of the United States from any point source is unlawful unless the discharge is in compliance with a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. The 1987 amendments to the CWA added Section 402(p), which establishes a framework for regulating municipal and industrial stormwater discharges, including discharges associated with construction activities, under the NPDES program. The State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) and the Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCBs) are responsible for ensuring implementation and compliance with the provisions of the federal CWA.

Discharges from point sources are covered under the Industrial General Permit administered by the RWQCB. Discharges from construction activity are covered under the California General Permit for Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Construction Activity (Construction General Permit). Both are described further below under State Regulations.

Section 401 of the CWA requires that any activity that may result in a discharge into waters of the United States be certified by the RWQCB. This certification ensures that the proposed activity does not violate State and/or federal water quality standards.

Section 404 of the CWA authorizes the US Army Corps of Engineers to regulate the discharge of dredged or fill material to the waters of the United States and adjacent wetlands. Discharges to waters of the United States must be avoided where possible, and minimized and mitigated where avoidance is not possible. Permits are issued by the US Army Corps of Engineers.

Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act requires states to assess surface water quality and prepare a list of waters (the 303(d) list of water quality limited segments) considered to be impaired by not meeting water quality standards and not supporting their beneficial uses. Impairment may result from point-source pollutants or non-point source pollutants. The SWRCB, through its nine regional boards, assesses water quality and establishes TMDL programs for streams, lakes and coastal waters that do not meet water quality standards.

Federal Emergency Management Agency. FEMA administers the National Flood Insurance Program, which subsidizes flood insurance to communities that limit development in floodplains. As part of this program, FEMA maps all United States areas that fall within a 100-year floodplain (i.e., areas with a greater than 1% annual probability of flooding).

Code of Federal Regulations Title 40 Part 146 – Underground Injection Control Program. This program sets forth technical criteria and standards for the Underground Injection Control Program, which includes dry wells. The proposed infiltration wells could be considered Class V injection wells, which are used to drain stormwater runoff into a subsurface formation. Generally, Class V wells inject non-hazardous fluids into or above formations that contain underground sources of drinking water. Because there is no designated aquifer beneath the Project site, the proposed infiltration wells may not be classified as Class V. Requirements include submitting inventory information about the wells to the USEPA or State, and prohibitions on contaminating drinking water.

County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works Low Impact Development (LID) Standards. Los Angeles County LID standards included requirements for infiltration wells which include:

- Requirements for a geotechnical investigation to ensure slope stability, proper infiltration, and to prevent groundwater contamination.
- Pretreatment of stormwater.
- Design and maintenance features such as sizing, setbacks, geometry, access, cleaning and inspections.

Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. The SWRCB and the nine RWQCBs have State authority to regulate water quality under the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (Porter-Cologne) and CCR Title 27 Sections 22560 through 22565. The SWRCB and the RWQCBs have the authority under this act to regulate waste discharge to surface waters or land. In addition, the Porter-Cologne Act establishes a regulatory program to protect water quality and to protect beneficial uses of state waters.

County of Los Angeles General Plan. Applicable goals and policies for local water resources include (County of Los Angeles, 2015):

- **Policy C/NR 5.1:** Support the LID philosophy, plan and design public and private development with hydrologic sensitivity, including limits to straightening and channelizing natural flow paths, removal of vegetative cover, compaction of soils, and distribution of naturalistic BMPs at regional, neighborhood, and parcel-level scales.
- **Policy C/NR 5.2:** Require compliance by all County departments with adopted Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System, General Construction, and point source NPDES permits.
- **Policy C/NR 5.6:** Minimize point and non-point source water pollution.
- **Policy C/NR 7.2:** Support the preservation, restoration, and strategic acquisition of available land for open space to preserve watershed uplands, natural streams, drainage paths, wetlands, and rivers, which are necessary for the healthy function of watersheds.

County of Los Angeles Stormwater Pollution Control Requirements for Construction Activities

To comply with the Phase II General Construction Permit, the County of Los Angeles has established a set of BMPs with which all permitted construction activities on unincorporated county lands must comply. The BMPs, which are based on the State's Stormwater Best Management Practices Handbook (Caltrans, 2003), are as follows:

- Eroded sediments and other pollutants must be retained on site and may not be transported from the site via sheet flow, swales, area drains, natural drainage courses, or wind.
- Stockpiles of earth and other construction related materials must be protected from being transported from the site by the forces of wind or water.
- Fuels, oils, solvents, and other toxic materials must be stored in accordance with their listing and are not to contaminate the soil and surface waters. All approved storage containers are to be protected from the weather. Spills must be cleaned up immediately and disposed of in a proper manner. Spills may not be washed into the drainage system.
- Non-stormwater runoff from equipment and vehicle washing and any other activity shall be contained at the project site.
- Excess or waste concrete may not be washed into the public way or any other drainage system. Provisions shall be made to retain concrete wastes on site until they can be disposed of as solid waste.
- Trash and construction related solid wastes must be deposited into a covered receptacle to prevent contamination of rainwater and dispersal by wind.
- Sediments and other materials may not be tracked from the site by vehicle traffic. The construction entrance roadways must be stabilized to inhibit sediments from being deposited into the public way. Accidental depositions must be swept up immediately and may not be washed down by rain or other means.
- Any slopes with disturbed soils or denuded of vegetation must be stabilized so as to inhibit erosion by wind and water. The Los Angeles County Department of Public Works may identify and require additional BMPs, as appropriate.

a. Potential water pollutants could be generated including soil sediment and petroleum-based fuels or lubricants associated with equipment used during Project construction. Project construction would result in temporary excavation and grading. If not properly addressed, stormwater pollution and erosion may occur, which could affect surface water quality during construction. Impacts to water quality during construction would be minimized through implementation of standard erosion control measures (e.g., silt fence, straw waddles) per the MS4 Permit, and implementation of a Spill Prevention Countermeasure and Control Plan, which is a standard BPM that would be included as a special provision in the construction contract(s).

The proposed Project design includes erosion control features to reduce the potential for water quality impacts, including vegetative cover and drainage features. Site inspections would occur at least annually to maintain proper drainage and identify necessary maintenance for the pumps, stormwater system, and pre-treatment system.

Potential water pollutants could be generated by the collection of urban runoff and stormwater prior to injection into the subsurface via infiltration wells. Prior to injection, the stormwater would be collected into an underground cistern for storage and disinfection before subsequent injection. The stormwater would be treated with a combination of UV and ozone to reduce bacteria levels, break down pesticides, and prevent the stored water from becoming septic in conformance with County of Los Angeles LID Standards. The stormwater would then be pumped to the infiltration wells for injection into the subsurface; a real-time monitoring system would be utilized to remotely control the diversion, treatment, and infiltration operations.

PMM HYDRO-2 and HYDRO-3 (below) address water quality by requiring site-specific pre-treatment technologies and data searches of contaminated groundwater (see text below). Site-specific treatment technologies have been incorporated into the proposed Project design. A regulatory database review for the Project site was conducted; it was determined that there are no contaminated groundwater plume or leach fields present or within close proximity to the Project site (PMM HYDRO-3). Furthermore, the geotechnical investigation completed for the proposed Project has adequately addressed the measures identified in PMMs HYDRO-2 and HYDRO-3, ensuring that the proposed Project is in compliance with these measures.

The purpose of the Project is to contribute to compliance with the 2012 MS4 (Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System) Permit for Los Angeles County, which gives Permittees the option of implementing an innovative approach to permit compliance through development of an EWMP which includes this proposed Project. The EWMP projects are intended to improve runoff water quality.

As a result of the above design elements, compliance with PMMs HYDRO-2 and HYDRO-3, the Project purpose to improve water quality, and proper implementation and maintenance, adverse impacts to State and federal groundwater standards/requirements resulting from the operation of the proposed Project is not expected. With proper implementation and maintenance, the potential for the proposed Project to violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements would be minimal. This impact would be less than significant. The long-term impact to water quality would be beneficial.

PMM HYDRO-2: Prior to approving an infiltration BMP, the Permittee shall identify pretreatment technologies, type, and depth of filtration media; depth to groundwater; and other design considerations necessary to prevent contaminants from impacting groundwater quality. The design shall consider stormwater quality data within the BMP's collection area to assess the need and type of treatment and filtration controls. Local design manuals and

ordinances requiring minimum separation distance to groundwater shall also be met as part of the design

PMM HYDRO-3: Prior to the installation of an infiltration BMP, the Permittee shall conduct a regulatory database review for contaminated groundwater sites within a quarter mile of the proposed infiltration facility. The review shall include locations of on-site wastewater treatment systems that could be affected by the BMP. The Permittee shall identify whether any contaminated groundwater plumes or leach fields are present within close proximity to the BMP location that could be affected by infiltrated water and whether coordination with the local and state environmental protection overseeing agency and responsible party is warranted prior to final design of infiltration facility.

The PEIR concluded that the structural BMPs would have no adverse impact to water quality, and implementation of mitigation would ensure compliance with water quality standards and waste discharge requirements. The proposed Project would have a less than significant impact associated with water quality standards and discharge requirements with PMMs incorporated, and the overall impact to water quality would be beneficial. No additional mitigation measures are required. Therefore, the proposed Project would not create a new significant impact not discussed in the PEIR or result in substantially more severe impacts than shown in the PEIR.

b. The proposed Project would not involve any withdrawals from an aquifer or groundwater table, and would not substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge. The proposed Project includes the injection of treated stormwater directly into the subsurface; there are no identified aquifers beneath the Project area. There would be no net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of a local groundwater table level. Therefore, no impact would occur.

The PEIR concluded that adverse effects from groundwater recharge in areas with limited permeability could be potentially significant if BMPs are inappropriately located or managed, but would be reduced to a less-than-significant level with implementation of mitigation. As discussed above, the proposed Project would have no impact to groundwater. Therefore, the proposed Project would not create a new significant impact not discussed in the PEIR or result in substantially more severe impacts than shown in the PEIR.

c. The proposed Project builds upon the preexisting site conditions by constructing all aspects of the proposed Project either below grade or within small above ground structures. After installation of the below grade portions of the proposed Project, the site would be returned to existing conditions as a recreational park, with essentially no changes to the existing topography. This would not substantially alter the drainage pattern currently present on site; substantial erosion or siltation resulting from the alternation of drainage patters would not occur. Additionally, no alteration of the course of a stream or river is proposed.

The PEIR concluded that erosion impacts resulting from the alteration of existing drainage patterns from individual projects would be less than significant. The proposed Project would have less than significant impacts on drainage patterns; therefore, the proposed Project would not create a new significant impact not discussed in the PEIR or result in substantially more severe impacts than shown in the PEIR.

d. The proposed Project builds upon preexisting site conditions by constructing all aspects of the proposed Project either below grade or within small above ground structures. After installation of the below grade portions of the proposed Project, the site would be returned to existing

conditions as a recreational park. This would not substantially alter the drainage pattern currently present on site, such that no increase in the rate or amount of surface runoff would occur. Additionally, no alteration of the course of a stream or river is proposed.

The PEIR concluded that runoff and flooding impacts resulting from the alteration of existing drainage patterns from individual projects would be less than significant. The proposed Project would have less than significant impacts on drainage patterns; therefore, the proposed Project would not create a new significant impact not discussed in the PEIR or result in substantially more severe impacts than shown in the PEIR.

e. The proposed Project would include a system designed to capture and store stormwater flows within an underground cistern. The system is ultimately designed to reduce the amount of runoff water into the existing stormwater system through diversions into the cistern and infiltration wells. Site inspections and maintenance would take place at the Project site as needed to minimize potential erosion or siltation impacts. With implementation of Project design features and maintenance of the stormwater capture system, runoff characteristics of the Project would not affect the capacity of planned stormwater drainage systems nor would it provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff. No impact would occur.

The PEIR concluded that impacts to stormwater drainage systems from individual projects would be less than significant. The proposed Project would have no impact; therefore, the proposed Project would not create a new significant impact not discussed in the PEIR or result in substantially more severe impacts than shown in the PEIR.

f. The primary benefit of the proposed Project is improved water quality. The centralized underground infiltration system BMP would reduce the amount of bacteria, nutrients, trash, toxics, and metal pollutants being discharged into Las Virgenes Creek, Malibu Creek and Lagoon, and North Santa Monica Bay, by intercepting and infiltrating the 85th percentile 24-hour stormwater runoff volume of 2.75 acre-feet (designing cistern for 3.5 acre-feet) from the approximately 105-acre tributary watershed at Gates Canyon Park (see Figure 2-2) (DPW-WRD, 2017). As described in the Project Description (Section 2), Project design features as well as site inspections and maintenance would effectively minimize potential erosion or siltation, the primary pollutant anticipated to occur. Through proper implementation, the proposed Project would ultimately improve water quality in the region, and no impact would occur.

The PEIR concluded that the structural BMPs would improve water quality of detained stormwater and reduce potential sources of polluted runoff, thereby having a beneficial effect. The proposed Project would also have a beneficial effect on water quality; therefore, the proposed Project would not create a new significant impact not discussed in the PEIR or result in substantially more severe impacts than shown in the PEIR.

g. The proposed Project is outside the FEMA 100-year flood hazard area (FEMA, 2008) and does not include construction of housing. As such, there would be no impact (i.e. would not place housing in a 100-year hazard area).

The PEIR concluded that the structural BMPs would have no impact related to the placement of housing in a flood hazard area. The proposed Project would also have no impact; therefore, the proposed Project would not create a new significant impact not discussed in the PEIR or result in substantially more severe impacts than shown in the PEIR.

h. The proposed Project includes mostly buried infrastructure improvements within an existing recreational facility that is outside the FEMA 100-year flood hazard area (FEMA, 2008). The proposed Project would not redirect or block flood flows.

The PEIR concluded that the construction of structural BMPs within a flood hazard area would have a less than significant impact to flood flows. The proposed Project would have no impact; therefore, the proposed Project would not create a new significant impact not discussed in the PEIR or result in substantially more severe impacts than shown in the PEIR.

i. There are no levees or dams in the vicinity of the proposed Project that could experience failure or cause flooding as a result of the proposed Project. The nearest dam to the Project site is located at the eastern end of Malibu Lake, more than five miles to the southwest. As such, construction and operation of the proposed Project would not result in adverse effects on people or structures from flooding.

The PEIR concluded that the risk to structural BMPs from a levee or dam failure would be less than significant. The proposed Project would have no impact associated with levees or dams; therefore, the proposed Project would not create a new significant impact not discussed in the PEIR or result in substantially more severe impacts than shown in the PEIR.

j. The proposed Project is located approximately eight miles off the coast of the Pacific Ocean and would not cause inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow. As such, there would be no impact.

The PEIR concluded that the risk to structural BMPs from a seiche, tsunami, or mudflow would be less than significant. The proposed Project would have no impact associated with seiche, tsunami, or mudflow. Therefore, the proposed Project would not create a new significant impact not discussed in the PEIR or result in substantially more severe impacts than shown in the PEIR.

X. LAND USE PLANNING Would the project:		Subsequent/ Supplemental EIR: New Significant Effects or Substantially More Severe Effects	Addendum: None of the Conditions in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 Would Occur
a.	Physically divide an established community?	☐	☒
b.	Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	☐	☒
c.	Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?	☐	☒

Discussion:

Environmental Setting

The proposed Project would be located in the Santa Monica Mountains North Area, which is an unincorporated portion of Los Angeles County between the City of Calabasas to the west and the City of Hidden Hills to the east (DRP, 2016). The Project site would be subject to the policies and ordinances of the Los Angeles County 2035 General Plan, the Santa Monica Mountains North Area Plan, and the County's Zoning Ordinance (Title 22 of the Los Angeles County Code). No adopted habitat conservation plans are applicable to the Project site (DPW, 2015).

a. A community may be divided if a project were to introduce a physical barrier through that community. The proposed Project would construct and operate an underground stormwater capture system within an existing park, with components of the Project extending into the adjacent streets (i.e., diversion structure and diversion pipe in Mountain View Dr. and Thousand Oaks Blvd). While the proposed Project would require lane closures during the 6-month construction period, none of the proposed Project components would create a permanent barrier that could divide the surrounding community; no impact would occur.

The PEIR concluded that the structural BMPs would not physically divide an established community. The proposed Project would also have no impact; therefore, the proposed Project would not create a new significant impact not discussed in the PEIR or result in substantially more severe impacts than shown in the PEIR.

b. As described above, the proposed Project would be subject to the policies and ordinances of the Los Angeles County 2035 General Plan, the Santa Monica Mountains North Area Plan, and the County's Zoning Ordinance. According to the Department of Regional Planning's GIS-Net3 zoning application, the proposed Project would be located within Zone O-S (Open Space) (DRP, 2017). The County has designed the proposed Project, including location of its components, to comply with local zoning codes (DPW, 2015). Additionally, as noted in Section 2.5 (Anticipated Permits and Other Approvals), it is anticipated that execution of a memorandum of understanding relating to land use and access with the City of Calabasas will be required to allow for construction, operation, and maintenance of the proposed improvements within the Park. Therefore, the proposed Project would not conflict with applicable land use plans, policies, or regulations.

The PEIR concluded that each structural BMP would be subject to land use zoning and General Plan designations adopted by the local municipality, and that these BMPs would complement the Los Angeles County's land use goals and policies; no impact related to conflicts with land use plan, policy, or regulation would occur. As described above, the

proposed Project would not conflict with applicable County land use plans, policies, or regulations. Therefore, the proposed Project would not create a new significant impact not discussed in the PEIR or result in substantially more severe impacts than shown in the PEIR.

c. The proposed Project would not be located within a habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan (DPW, 2015). No impact would occur.

The PEIR concluded that only one Habitat Conservation Plan/Natural Community Conservation Plan (HCP/NCCP) (within the City of Rancho Palos Verdes NCCP Subarea Plan) has been adopted within the EWMP areas, and BMPs proposed within this HCP/NCCP would be required to comply with the adopted plan. The proposed Project would not be located within the identified HCP/NCCP and would have no impact. Therefore, the proposed Project would not create a new significant impact not discussed in the PEIR or result in substantially more severe impacts than shown in the PEIR.

XI. MINERAL RESOURCES Would the project:	Subsequent/ Supplemental EIR: New Significant Effects or Substantially More Severe Effects	Addendum: None of the Conditions in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 Would Occur
a. Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the State?	☐	☒
b. Result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan, or other land use plan?	☐	☒

Discussion:

Environmental Setting

Mineral resources may include metals such as gold, silver, iron and copper, as well as construction aggregate. The Los Angeles County General Plan defines mineral resources as commercially-viable aggregate or mineral deposits, such as sand, gravel, and other construction aggregate (County of Los Angeles, 2015).

Mineral resource areas are classified by the State of California into Mineral Resource Zones (MRZ). Four zones have been identified depending on whether mineral resources, primarily sand and gravel, are known to be present, or absent, or for which additional information is necessary. The California Department of Conservation indicates that the Project area is classified as MRZ-3, meaning the area may contain deposits the significance of which cannot be evaluated with the available data (County of Los Angeles, 2015). The Los Angeles County General Plan identifies the nearest MRZ (MRZ-2) approximately 15 miles east near the city of Burbank.

Regulatory Setting

California Surface Mining and Reclamation Act (SMARA) of 1975 (Public Resources Code, Sections 2710-2796). SMARA provides a comprehensive surface mining and reclamation policy with the regulation of surface mining operations to assure that adverse environmental impacts are minimized and mined lands are reclaimed to a usable condition. SMARA also encourages the production, conservation, and protection of the State's mineral resources.

Los Angeles County General Plan. The Los Angeles County General Plan (County of Los Angeles, 2015) has multiple goals and policies relevant to mineral resources and this Project:

- **Policy C/NR 10.1:** Protect MRZ-2s and access to MRZ-2s from development and discourage incompatible adjacent land uses.
- **Policy C/NR 10.2:** Prior to permitting a use that threatens the potential to extract minerals in an identified MRZ, the County shall prepare a statement specifying its reasons for permitting the proposed use, and shall forward a copy to the State Geologist and the State Mining and Geology Board for review, in accordance with the Public Resources Code, as applicable.
- **Policy C/NR 10.5:** Manage mineral resources in a manner that effectively plans for access to, development and conservation of, mineral resources for existing and future generations.
- **Policy C/NR 10.6:** Require that new non-mining land uses adjacent to existing mining operations be designed to provide a buffer between the new development and the mining operations. The buffer distance shall be based on an evaluation of noise, aesthetics,

drainage, operating conditions, biological resources, topography, lighting, traffic, operating hours, and air quality.

- **Policy C/NR 11.1:** Require mineral resource extraction and production activities and drilling for and production of oil and natural gas to comply with County regulations and state requirements, such as SMARA, and DOGGR regulations.
- **Policy C/NR 11.2:** Require the reclamation of abandoned surface mines to productive second uses.
- **Policy C/NR 11.3:** Require appropriate levels of remediation for all publicly-owned oil and natural gas production sites based on possible future uses.
- **Policy C/NR 11.4:** Require that mineral resource extraction and production operations, as well as activities related to the drilling for and production of oil and natural gas, be conducted to protect other natural resources and prevent excessive grading in hillside areas.
- **Policy C/NR 11.5:** Encourage and support efforts to increase the safety of oil and gas production and processing activities, including state regulations related to well stimulation techniques such as hydraulic fracturing or "fracking."

a. According to the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035 Update Program GP-Net (County of Los Angeles, 2017), the proposed Project is not located within a mapped MRZ as mapped by the State of California Department of Conservation. As there are no known mineral resources located within the proposed Project footprint, the construction and operation of the proposed Project would not result in the loss of availability of mineral resources; no impact would occur.

The PEIR concluded that effects on mineral resources from individual BMPs located within a designated MRZ would be less than significant, given that these projects would need to comply with local and County General Plan zoning restrictions. The proposed Project would not be located within a mapped MRZ and would have no impact to mineral resources. Therefore, the proposed Project would not create a new significant impact not discussed in the PEIR or result in substantially more severe impacts than shown in the PEIR.

b. No mineral resources have been identified by the County of Los Angeles General Plan within the proposed Project footprint or in the immediate vicinity. Therefore, construction and operation of the proposed Project would not prevent access to any locally important mineral resource recovery site, and no impact would occur.

The PEIR concluded that effects on oil and gas resources from individual BMPs would be less than significant, given that these projects would need to comply with local and County General Plan zoning restrictions. The proposed Project would not be located in the vicinity of an identified mineral resource, and no impact to oil and gas resources would occur. Therefore, the proposed Project would not create a new significant impact not discussed in the PEIR or result in substantially more severe impacts than shown in the PEIR.

XII. NOISE **Would the project:**	Subsequent/ Supplemental EIR: New Significant Effects or Substantially More Severe Effects	Addendum: None of the Conditions in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 Would Occur
a. Expose persons to or generate noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	☐	☒
b. Expose persons to or generate excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	☐	☒
c. Result in a substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	☐	☒
d. Result in a substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	☐	☒
e. For a project located within an airport land use plan 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?	☐	☒
f. For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	☐	☒

Discussion:

General Information on Noise

A brief background on the fundamentals of environmental acoustics is helpful in understanding how humans perceive various sound levels. Although extremely loud noises can cause temporary or permanent damage, the primary environmental impact of noise is annoyance. The objectionable characteristic of noise often refers to its loudness. Loudness represents the intensity of the sound wave, or the amplitude of the sound wave height measured in decibels (dB). Decibels are calculated on a logarithmic scale; thus, a 10-dB increase represents a 10-fold increase in acoustic energy or intensity, while a 20 dB increase represents a 100-fold increase in intensity. Decibels are the preferred measurement of environmental sound because of the direct relationship between a sound's intensity and the subjective "noisiness" of it. The A-weighted decibel system (dBA) is a convenient sound measurement technique that weights selected frequencies based on how well humans can perceive them.

Noise Effects on Humans. The range of human hearing spans from the minimal threshold of hearing (approximately 3 dBA) to that level of noise that is past the threshold of pain (approximately 120 dBA). In general, human sound perception is such that a change in sound level of 3 dB is just barely noticeable, while a change of 5 dB is clearly noticeable. A change of 10 dB is perceived as a doubling (or halving) of sound level. Noise levels are generally considered low when they are below 45 dBA, moderate in the 45 to 60 dBA range, and high above 60 dBA. Noise levels greater than 85 dBA can cause temporary or permanent hearing loss if exposure is sustained.

Ambient environmental noise levels can be characterized by several different descriptors. Energy Equivalent or Energy Average Level (Leq) describes the average or mean noise level over a specified period of time. Leq provides a useful measure of the impact of fluctuating noise levels on sensitive receptors over a period of time. Other descriptors of noise incorporate a weighting system that accounts for human's susceptibility to noise irritations at night. Community Noise

Equivalent Level (CNEL) is a measure of cumulative noise exposure over a 24-hour period, where a 5 dB penalty is added to evening hours (7:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m.) and a 10 dB penalty is added to night hours (10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m.). Day/Night Average Noise Level (Ldn) is essentially the same as CNEL, with the exception that the evening penalty is dropped.

Noise Propagation. In air, sound from a point source radiates according to inverse square laws either spherically or hemispherically from the source, depending upon whether the noise source is near a reflecting surface such as the ground. Consequently, sound will decrease at a rate of 6 dB per doubling of distance from a point source. Additional decreases will occur due to sound absorption in the air, interaction with the ground, and shielding by intervening obstacles such as terrain (hills), wall, or buildings. A noise source which is relatively long, such as a constant stream of traffic, is called a line source, and the sound spreads cylindrically, at a rate of 3 dB per doubling of distance.

General Information on Vibration

Vibration from objects in contact with the ground will propagate energy through the ground and can be perceptible by humans and animals in the form of perceptible movement or in the form of rumbling sound caused by the vibration of room surfaces. The latter is described as ground-borne noise. High levels of vibration can result in architectural damage and structural damage depending upon the amplitude of the vibration and the fragileness of the building or structure.

Vibration is an oscillatory motion through a solid medium, in which the motion's amplitude can be described in terms of displacement, velocity, or acceleration. When assessing damage potential, vibration is often measured and reported in terms of peak particle velocity (PPV). For evaluating human response, the accepted manner to measure and report vibration is in terms of the root mean square amplitude. Like noise, vibration is normally expressed in terms of decibels (VdB) with a reference velocity of $1x10^{-6}$ inches per second (in/sec).

Environmental Setting - Noise Environment of the Proposed Project Area

The Project site is generally located within Gates Canyon Park, which is situated on the lower portion of a gently sloped hill, nestled within a valley. Adjacent land uses include open space to the north and south, with residential development to the west above and overlooking the park and to the east in the Mountain View Estates gated community above and overlooking Thousand Oaks Boulevard. The dominant noise sources include traffic along Thousand Oaks Boulevard and recreational activities at the park. Other noise sources include background noise from the 101 Freeway, which is located 0.60 mile to the south. To quantify the existing noise conditions of the Project area, short-term (15 minute) noise measurements were taken using a sound level meter Type 1 (3M SoundPro SE/DL-1) at four locations, two on site and one at each of the closest off-site sensitive receptors to the west and east. Figure 3-1 provides the locations where sound measurements were taken. Table 3-9 provides the recorded ambient noise conditions in the proposed Project area. As demonstrated in Table 3-9, the existing average ambient noise levels in the Project area range between 47 and 55 dBA Leq.

Figure 3-1. Sound Measurement Locations

Table 3-9. Ambient Noise Levels Representative of the Project Area

Location	Time & Duration	Leq	Lmax	Lmin	Noted Sources
1: Next to the tennis courts within Gates Canyon Park, facing the proposed infiltration well area.	2:28 p.m. 15 min.	49.6	67.9	33.3	Tennis players (2), airplanes overhead (2), one car parking with lock-beep, birds chirping
2: Just north of covered picnic/BBQ area facing the proposed cistern staging area	2:54 p.m. 15 min.	47.3	61.9	34.9	Basketball players (2), garbage truck driving by, birds chirping, gardening equipment (distant)
3: Across the street from the cistern staging area at closest residence property line within the Mountain View Estates gated community.	3:14 p.m. 15 min.	54.9	72.8	33.8	Vehicles passing along Thousand Oaks Blvd., including several trucks and cars (11)
4: 26019 Adamor Road, Calabasas – at property line of house overlooking proposed infiltration well area.	3:42 p.m. 15 min.	55.3	69.5	41.6	Cars passing by (2), dog barking, birds chirping, wind rustling through trees, hum of vehicle noise in distance from 101 Freeway

Source: Aspen, 2017.
Note: All measurements are in dBA and were taken on August 1, 2017.

Sensitive Receptors

Land uses considered to be noise sensitive generally include residential, educational and health facilities, research institutions, certain recreational and entertainment facilities (typically, indoor theaters and parks for passive activities), and churches. The closest sensitive receptors to the Project site include recreationists utilizing Gates Canyon Park, residences overlooking the park along Adamor Road, approximately 125 feet to the west, and residences within the Mountain View Estates gated community, approximately 185 feet to the east. The closest school, Lupin Hill Elementary School, is located uphill, approximately 550 feet west of the proposed infiltration well area.

Regulatory Setting

The proposed Project is located within Los Angeles County. Limitation on noise from construction and operation are dictated in the Los Angeles County Code of Ordinances, Title 12 – Environmental Protection, Chapter 12.08 – Noise Control (County of Los Angeles, 1987).

Construction. Noise Ordinance Section 12.08.440, Construction Noise, prohibits the operation of any tools or equipment used in construction, drilling, repair, alteration or demolition work between weekday hours of 7:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m., or anytime on Sundays or holidays, if the sound creates a noise disturbance across a residential or commercial real-property line, except for emergency work of public service utilities or by variance issued by the health officer. The maximum noise during construction at residential structures shall not exceed the levels listed in Table 3-10. For business structures, the mobile equipment limit is 85 dBA daily, including Sunday and legal holidays (County of Los Angeles, 1987).

Table 3-10. Residential Structure Construction Noise Limits

Equipment Type	Single-Family Residential	Multi-Family Residential	Semiresidential / Commercial
Mobile Equipment [1]			
Daytime (7 a.m. – 8 p.m.), except Sun. & holidays	75 dBA	80 dBA	85 dBA
Nighttime (8 p.m. – 7 a.m.), all day Sun. & holidays	60 dBA	64 dBA	70 dBA
Stationary Equipment			
Daytime (7 a.m. – 8 p.m.), except Sun. & holidays	60 dBA	65 dBA	70 dBA
Nighttime (8 p.m. – 7 a.m.), all day Sun. & holidays	50 dBA	55 dBA	60 dBA

Source: County of Los Angeles, 1987.

1 – Mobile Equipment. Maximum noise levels for nonscheduled, intermittent, short-term operation (less than 10 days) of mobile equipment.

2 – Stationary Equipment. Maximum noise level for repetitively scheduled and relatively long-term operation (periods of 10 days or more) of stationary equipment.

Section 12.08.440, Part C, states that all mobile or stationary internal-combustion-engine powered equipment or machinery shall be equipped with suitable exhaust and air-intake silencers in proper working order. Additionally, Section 12.08.510 – Stationary nonemergency signaling devices, states that the sounding or permitting the sounding of any electronically amplified signal from any stationary bell, chime, siren, whistle, or similar device intended primarily for nonemergency purposes, from any place, for more than 10 consecutive seconds in any hourly period is prohibited. Warning devices necessary for the protection of public safety are exempted (Section 12.08.570).

However, exemptions to the noise ordinance are described under Section 12.08.570. Per Section 12.09.570, Part H, public health and safety activities are exempt, including all transportation, flood control, and utility company maintenance and construction operations at any time on public right-of-way, and those situations which may occur on private real property deemed necessary to serve the best interest of the public and to protect the public's health and well-being, including but not

limited to street sweeping, debris and limb removal, removal of downed wires, restoring electrical service, repairing traffic signals, unplugging sewers, snow removal, house moving, vacuuming catchbasins, removal of damaged poles and vehicles, repair of water hydrants and mains, gas lines, oil lines, sewers, etc. The proposed Project, would therefore be exempt from the County's noise ordinances.

Vibration. Los Angeles County Code of Ordinances Section 12.08.560 – Vibration, prohibits the operation of any device that creates vibration that is above the vibration perception threshold of any individual at or beyond the property boundary of the source if on private property, or at 150 feet from the source if on a public space or public right-of-way. The perception threshold is stated as a motion velocity of 0.01 in/sec over the range of 1 to 100 Hertz.

As documented in the PEIR, the thresholds for groundborne vibration are based on guidelines developed by the California Department of Transportation (CalTrans) in the "Transportation and Construction Vibration Guidance Manual" (September 2013). Tables 3-11 and 3-12 present the thresholds applied to the proposed Project. Transient sources include a single isolated event, such as blasting or drop balls. Continuous/frequent intermittent sources include impact pile drivers, vibratory pile drivers, and vibratory compaction equipment.

Table 3-11. Guideline Vibration Damage Potential Threshold Criteria

	Maximum Peak Particle Velocity (PPV) (in/sec)	
Structures and Condition	Transient Sources	Continuous/Frequent Intermittent Sources
Extremely fragile historic buildings, ruins, ancient monuments	0.12	0.08
Fragile buildings	0.2	0.1
Historic and some old buildings	0.5	0.25
Older residential structures	0.5	0.3
New residential structures	1.0	0.5
Modern industrial/commercial buildings	2.0	0.5

Source: CalTrans, 2013 – Table 19.

Table 3-12. Guideline Vibration Annoyance Potential Threshold Criteria

	Maximum Peak Particle Velocity (PPV) (in/sec)	
Human Response	Transient Sources	Continuous/Frequent Intermittent Sources
Barely perceptible	0.04	0.01
Distinctly perceptible	0.25	0.04
Strongly perceptible (begin to annoy people)	0.9	0.10
Severe	2.0	0.4

Source: CalTrans, 2013 – Table 20.

Operation. Noise Ordinance Section 12.08.390 provides the exterior noise standards that shall apply to all receptor properties within a designated noise zone, as shown in Table 3-13.

Table 3-13. Exterior Noise Limits

Noise Zone	Land Use (Receptor Property)	Time Interval	Exterior Noise Level (dB)
I	Noise-sensitive area	Anytime	45
II	Residential properties	Nighttime (10 p.m. – 7 a.m.) Daytime (7 a.m. – 10 p.m.)	45 50
III	Commercial properties	Nighttime (10 p.m. – 7 a.m.) Daytime (7 a.m. – 10 p.m.)	55 60
IV	Industrial properties	Anytime	70

Source: County of Los Angeles, 1987.

Additional cumulative noise limits are identified in Section 12.08.390, Part B of the County ordinance (County of Los Angeles, 1987).

a. Construction of the proposed Project would occur Monday through Friday, from 7:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., during the 6-month construction period. Therefore, the days and hours of construction would comply with the requirements of Noise Ordinance Section 12.08.440.

Construction activities have the potential to temporarily increase noise levels in the Project area. There would be intermittent high-noise levels throughout construction. Noise levels would fluctuate depending on the construction activity, equipment type, duration of use, and the distance between the noise source and receiver.

Table 3-14 provides the estimated noise levels of construction equipment, similar to what may be required to construct the proposed Project based on the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Roadway Construction Noise Model. Equipment and operation noise levels in this inventory are expressed in terms of Lmax noise levels and are accompanied by a usage factor value to assume for modeling purposes. The usage factor estimates the fraction of time each piece of construction equipment is operating at full power (i.e., its loudest condition) during construction operations.

Table 3-14. Noise Levels and Usage Factors for Construction Equipment

Equipment	Acoustical Usage Factor (%)	Measured Lmax, dBA (at 50 feet)	Average Noise Level, dBA Leq (at 50 feet)*
Backhoe	40	78	74
Compactor (Ground)	20	83	76
Crane	16	81	73
Dozer	40	82	78
Drill Rig Truck	20	79	72
Dump Truck	40	76	73
Excavator	40	81	77
Flat Bed Truck	40	74	70
Paver	50	77	74
Pickup Truck	40	75	71
Roller	20	80	73
Vacuum Street Sweeper	40	85	72

Source: FHWA, 2006.
Notes: Lmax – maximum A-weighted sound level (dBA, slow).
*Average noise levels calculated from the maximum noise levels using the usage factors.

As shown in Table 3-14, maximum noise levels associated with these individual pieces of equipment range from 74 to 85 dBA Lmax at 50 feet. Intermittent temporary noise levels at the construction staging areas within Gates Canyon Park would also likely generate similar intermittent levels or slightly higher if more than one piece of equipment is operating at a given time. These maximum construction-related noise levels would attenuate at an average rate of 6 dBA every doubling of distance for stationary sources depending on adjacent surfaces and noise spreading (FHWA, 2006). The nearest residential receptor to the Project work areas would be approximately 125 feet from the main cistern staging area. At this distance, peak unmitigated Lmax noise levels would intermittently range between 66 to 77 dBA. Intermittent temporary noise levels at the work areas would also likely generate similar intermittent levels or slightly higher if more than one piece of equipment is operating at a given time.

Treating the main Project site within Gates Canyon Park as stationary equipment (6-month timeframe) would result in a construction noise limit of 60 dBA (7 a.m. – 8 p.m.) for single-family residences (see Table 3-10).

Implementation of PMM NOISE-1 (below) would reduce construction noise levels.

PMM NOISE-1: The implementing agencies shall implement the following measures during construction, as needed:

- Include design measure necessary to reduce the construction noise levels, including noise barriers, curtains, or shields.
- Place noise-generating construction activities (e.g., operation of compressors and generators, cement mixing, general truck idling) as far as possible from the nearest noise-sensitive land uses.
- Locate stationary construction noise sources as far from adjacent noise-sensitive receptors as possible.
- If construction occurs near a school, the construction contractor shall coordinate with the school administration to limit disturbance to the campus. Efforts to limit construction activities to non-school days shall be encouraged.
- For the centralized and regional BMP projects (i.e., proposed Project) located adjacent to noise-sensitive land uses (schools, residences), identify a liaison for these off-site sensitive receptors, such as residents and property owners, to contact with concerns regarding construction noise and vibration. The liaison's telephone number(s) shall be prominently displayed at construction locations.
- For the centralized and regional BMP projects located adjacent to noise-sensitive land uses, notify in writing all landowners and occupants of properties adjacent to the construction area of the anticipated construction schedule at least two weeks prior to groundbreaking.

Due to the location of the proposed infiltration wells to residences and an elementary school, it is unlikely that construction equipment could be located farther away from adjacent noise-sensitive receptors or limited to non-school days. Use of noise barriers, such as mobile soundproof panels can provide a reduction of up to 12 dB or more, and use of sonic curtains have been lab-tested to provide 26 dB reduction (flexshield.com.au). Use of temporary perimeter sound walls can reduce noise levels 15 to 22 dBA (www.drillingnoisecontrol.com). With adherence to the measures contained within PMM NOISE-1, peak intermittent noise levels should be reduced at the nearest residences and school to comply with the construction noise performance standards defined in Noise Ordinance Section 12.08.440 (and presented

in Table 3-10 for single-family residences). However, it is possible noise levels could continue to exceed the local noise ordinance resulting in a significant, unavoidable impact.

For operations, the proposed Project includes a 150 gallon per minute pump installed within a pump well to facilitate irrigation. As shown in Table 3-13, the most stringent (nighttime) exterior noise limit is 45 dB for residential properties (Noise Zones I and II). The proposed pumps would be placed underground, reducing the spread of noise such that operational impacts would be less than significant.

The PEIR concluded that noise effects from construction of individual projects could exceed local noise standards under certain scenarios (e.g. where established numerical noise standards for construction noise levels cannot be achieved), even with implementation of mitigation measures, resulting in a significant and unavoidable impact. Operational noise levels would be reduced to a less-than-significant level with implementation of mitigation. The proposed Project's construction impacts were determined to be significant and unavoidable; operational noise impacts were determined to be less than significant. Therefore, the proposed Project would not create a new significant impact not discussed in the PEIR or result in substantially more severe impacts than shown in the PEIR.

b. Vibration-sensitive land uses include high-precision manufacturing facilities or research facilities with optical and electron microscopes. None of these occur in the Project area. Therefore, the significance threshold for "excessive groundborne vibration" depends on whether a nuisance, annoyance, or physical damage to any structure could occur.

California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) guidance (see Table 3-11) states the vibration damage potential threshold for continuous/frequent intermittent sources (e.g., vibratory compaction equipment) is 0.3 in/sec PPV for older residential structures and 0.5 in/sec for new residential structures. With respect to vibration annoyance potential, maximum PPV of 0.01 in/sec is barely perceptible, 0.04 is distinctly perceptible, 0.10 is strongly perceptible (begin to annoy people), and 0.4 would result in a severe human response (see Table 3-12). As described in Section 2.4.5 (Construction), construction equipment would include use of augers, cranes, drill rig, backhoe, excavator, roller, and various trucks that would generate ground-borne vibration. Operation of a vibratory roller would result in construction vibration levels of 0.210 in/sec PPV at 25 feet (FTA, 2006 – Table 12-2). Loaded trucks result in vibration levels of 0.076 in/sec PPV at 25 feet. These vibration levels would be below the vibration damage potential threshold for older residential structures (0.3 in/sec PPV), and with residences located 125 feet away would be on the order of 0.019 in/sec PPV (vibratory roller), which would be barely perceptible and therefore not excessive. Therefore, the proposed Project impacts on exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels would be less than significant.

The PEIR concluded that vibration impacts from individual projects would be less than significant. The proposed Project would also have a less than significant impact; therefore, the proposed Project would not create a new significant impact not discussed in the PEIR or result in substantially more severe impacts than shown in the PEIR.

c. As discussed above in Section XII(a), adherence to PMM NOISE-2 (see text in Part (a) above) ensures that final design and placement of the pumps and pump wells would not generate noise that could exceed the performance standards within Noise Ordinance Section 12.08.390 (as presented in Table 3-13). Additionally, maintenance and repairs would only occur intermittently. As such, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in a substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the Project vicinity and less than significant impacts would occur.

The PEIR concluded that ambient noise levels from the long-term operation of irrigation pumps could be potentially significant, but would be reduced to a less-than-significant level with implementation of mitigation. The proposed Project's impacts were determined to be less than significant; therefore, the proposed Project would not create a new significant impact not discussed in the PEIR or result in substantially more severe impacts than shown in the PEIR.

d. As discussed under Section XII(a), the nearest residential receptor to the Project work areas would be approximately 125 feet from the main cistern staging area. At this distance, peak unmitigated Lmax noise levels would intermittently range between 66 to 77 dBA. Intermittent temporary noise levels at the work areas would also likely generate similar intermittent levels or slightly higher if more than one piece of equipment is operating at a given time. These construction noise levels would be substantially greater than recorded ambient daytime levels presented in Table 3-9. With implementation of measures identified in PMM NOISE-1 (see text in Part (a) above), predicted noise levels are anticipated to be consistent with general construction noise (not prolonged or unnatural or unusual in their use, time, or place as to cause physical discomfort to local receptors). As such, potential impacts related to substantial temporary or periodic increases in ambient noise levels would be less than significant.

The PEIR concluded that temporary ambient noise levels may be significant if a structural BMP were to be located within 25 feet of an existing noise-sensitive land use. The proposed Project is not located within 25 feet of any noise-sensitive land uses, and was found to have less than significant construction noise impacts with PMMs incorporated; no additional mitigation measures are required. Therefore, the proposed Project would not create a new significant impact not discussed in the PEIR or result in substantially more severe impacts than shown in the PEIR.

e. The Project site is not located within an airport land use plan or within two miles of a public airport or public use airport. Therefore, the proposed Project would not expose temporary construction workers to excessive noise levels associated with airport operations. No impact would occur.

The PEIR concluded that the structural BMPs would not expose people to excessive airport-related noise levels; the impact is less than significant. The proposed Project would have no impact; therefore, the proposed Project would not create a new significant impact not discussed in the PEIR or result in substantially more severe impacts than shown in the PEIR.

f. The Project site is not located in the vicinity of a private airstrip, and would not expose the construction workers to excessive noise levels associated with airstrip operations. No impact would occur.

The PEIR concluded that the structural BMPs would not expose people to excessive noise levels associated with an airstrip; the impact is less than significant. The proposed Project would have no impact; therefore, the proposed Project would not create a new significant impact not discussed in the PEIR or result in substantially more severe impacts than shown in the PEIR.

XIII. POPULATION AND HOUSING **Would the project:**	Subsequent/ Supplemental EIR: New Significant Effects or Substantially More Severe Effects	Addendum: None of the Conditions in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 Would Occur
a. Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	☐	☒
b. Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	☐	☒
c. Displace substantial numbers of people necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	☐	☒

Discussion:

Environmental Setting

The population and housing study area for the proposed Project includes the city of Calabasas, the city of Los Angeles, and Angeles County. Table 3-15 provides US Census Bureau data for population, housing, and for these geographic areas.

Table 3-15. Population, Housing, and Employment

Location	Population	Housing Units		Employment[1]	
		Total Units	Vacancy Rate	Total Employed	In Construction Trades
City of Calabasas	24,075	9,078	3.8%	11,240	399
City of Los Angeles	3,900,794	1,436,543	6.5%	1,868,068	114,046
Los Angeles County	10,038,388	3,476,718	6.1%	4,635,465	264,911

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015
1 – Civilians employed, 16 years of age or over.

The proposed Project includes a stormwater capture system designed to capture and treat urban runoff and stormwater. It would not construct additional housing units, nor would it remove any existing housing units from the available supply.

a. Construction activities resulting from Project implementation would be considered short-term and temporary (6-month construction period). Los Angeles County contains a considerable construction workforce (264,911 paid employees in construction). The proposed Project would require approximately 16-20 personnel at peak construction periods, with less personnel needed for most construction work days. It is assumed that these construction personnel would come from within Los Angeles County or adjacent areas and would not generate a permanent increase in population levels or decrease available housing. No impacts to existing or future population growth levels would occur from construction of the proposed Project.

The proposed Project would not include the construction of new homes or businesses that would introduce a new population to the area. The proposed Project would also not indirectly introduce new housing or population to the area with the construction of the proposed stormwater capture system.

In addition, operation of the proposed Project would not require new employees. As noted in the Project Description, operation of the Project would be completed via real-time control systems. Maintenance of the proposed facility would be completed by existing County

personnel. Because no new homes or businesses would be constructed and the proposed Project would not require workers to relocate from outside the area, the proposed Project would generate no direct increase in the permanent population of the area.

The PEIR concluded that the structural BMPs would not impact population growth. The proposed Project would also have no impact; therefore, the proposed Project would not create a new significant impact not discussed in the PEIR or result in substantially more severe impacts than shown in the PEIR.

b. The proposed Project would not remove existing housing units from the available supply. As no housing is being removed, no displacement could occur which could otherwise require the construction of replacement housing. As such, there would be no impact.

The PEIR concluded that the structural BMPs would not impact housing or necessitate construction of additional housing. The proposed Project would also have no impact; therefore, the proposed Project would not create a new significant impact not discussed in the PEIR or result in substantially more severe impacts than shown in the PEIR.

c. As discussed above, the proposed Project would not remove any existing housing units or displace any current or future residents. The proposed Project would not result in new housing or removal of existing housing in the Project area. Therefore, the proposed Project would have no impact on displacement of persons or the need for replacement housing.

The PEIR concluded that the structural BMPs would not displace any housing or people. The proposed Project would also have no impact; therefore, the proposed Project would not create a new significant impact not discussed in the PEIR or result in substantially more severe impacts than shown in the PEIR.

XIV. PUBLIC SERVICES 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:	Subsequent/ Supplemental EIR: New Significant Effects or Substantially More Severe Effects	Addendum: None of the Conditions in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 Would Occur
a) Fire protection?	☐	☒
b) Police protection?	☐	☒
c) Schools?	☐	☒
d) Parks?	☐	☒
e) Other public facilities?	☐	☒

Discussion:

Environmental Setting

Fire protection in the region is provided by the Los Angeles County Fire Department (LACFD). The nearest fire station to the Project site is LACFD Station #125, which is approximately 0.6 mile southwest of the Project site (5215 Las Virgenes Rd., Calabasas). The LACFD consists of 22 battalions operating out of 173 fire stations. In 2016, LACFD responded to a total of 379,234 incidents, 317,781 of which were requests for emergency medical services (LACFD, 2017).

The Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (LACSD) provides law enforcement services to the County's unincorporated communities as well as to 40 contract cities (LACSD, 2017a). The Project area is served by the Malibu/Lost Hills Station (27050 Agoura Road, Agoura), approximately two miles southwest of the Project site (LACSD, 2017b; Google Earth, 2017).

The nearest school to the Project site is Lupin Hill Elementary (26210 Adamor Road, Calabasas). The eastern boundary of the school property, which is developed with baseball fields, would be approximately 620 feet west of the Project site. The school's playground and classroom buildings would be approximately 1,100 feet from the Project site. The school is separated from the Project site by open space and residences along Adamor Road.

The proposed Project would be constructed within Gates Canyon Park, which is an 8.2-acre recreation site that is owned and operated by the City of Calabasas. Amenities within Gates Canyon Park include a basketball court, tennis courts, picnic areas, fitness course, children's play area that is accessible for children with disabilities (known as Brandon's Village), and an open grass area that is used informally for soccer and other sports (City of Calabasas, 2017).

a. The proposed Project is designed to improve water quality in the Project's drainage area by constructing a centralized underground stormwater capture system. Construction and operation of the proposed Project would not affect the area's population, and as such the proposed Project would not create a need for new or altered fire protection facilities. However, temporary lane closures and traffic detours along Thousand Oaks Boulevard and Mountain View Drive could adversely affect emergency service and response times during Project construction. Potential impacts to fire protection would be reduced through implementation of adopted PMM PS-1 (see text below), which requires the County to provide reasonable advance notice to service providers such as fire, police, and emergency medical services as well as to local businesses, homeowners, and other residents adjacent to and within areas potentially affected by a proposed Project about the nature, extent, and duration of construction activities (DPW, 2015). Interim updates would be provided to inform service providers and adjacent land uses of the status of the construction activities (DPW, 2015). Therefore, the proposed Project

would have a less than significant impact after mitigation on fire protection services and would not require the need for an increase in services to the Project area.

> **PMM PS-1:** The Permittee implementing the EWMP project shall provide reasonable advance notification to service providers such as fire, police, and emergency medical services as well as to local businesses, homeowners, and other residents adjacent to and within areas potentially affected by the proposed EWMP project about the nature, extent, and duration of construction activities. Interim updates should be provided to inform them of the status of the construction activities.

The PEIR concluded that individual BMP projects could potentially disrupt the provision of fire services during construction activities, but impacts would be reduced to a less-than-significant level with implementation of mitigation. The proposed Project's impacts were determined to be less than significant with PMMs incorporated; no additional mitigation measures are required. Therefore, the proposed Project would not create a new significant impact not discussed in the PEIR or result in substantially more severe impacts than shown in the PEIR.

b. As discussed under Section XIV(a), construction and operation of the proposed Project would not affect the area's population, and as such the proposed Project would not create a need for new or altered police or sheriff facilities. The proposed Project does not include any structures that would require police protection services. Any needed security would be part of the design of the system. Therefore, the proposed Project would have a less than significant impact on police or sheriff protection services and would not require the need for an increase in services to the Project area.

The PEIR concluded that the structural BMPs would not significantly affect police protection services. The proposed Project would also have a less than significant impact. Therefore, the proposed Project would not create a new significant impact not discussed in the PEIR or result in substantially more severe impacts than shown in the PEIR.

c. The proposed Project would not directly affect operations at Lupin Hill Elementary or create a new demand for school services. Impacts related to access of the school during construction (i.e., performance of the circulation system) are addressed under Transportation and Traffic, Section XVI(a).

The PEIR concluded that for structural BMPs located on school sites, construction activities would not significantly affect the operation of existing school facilities; new or physically altered facilities would not be required and impacts are less than significant. The proposed Project would not significantly affect school operations or create a need for new or altered school facilities. Therefore, the proposed Project would not create a new significant impact not discussed in the PEIR or result in substantially more severe impacts than shown in the PEIR.

d. Gates Canyon Park would remain open during the approximate 6-month construction period, with only the active construction areas in the northeast (cistern area) and southwest (infiltration well area) portions of the Park being fenced off. To maintain park access during trenching within the streets or within the Park's driveway, traffic cones and steel plates would be utilized. Further, construction personnel would park along Thousand Oaks Boulevard and would not utilize the Park's parking lot. Construction staging as well as the installation of the proposed diversion pipe and cistern would occur within the southeastern area of the Park, which would be fenced off, thereby preventing informal recreational use of the Park's open grass area. However, following construction, turf would be restored to the current elevations and fencing removed. The majority of the proposed Project elements would be placed underground, with the exception of the stormwater treatment/disinfection system, which would be located next to

the existing restroom building or integrated into a new restroom building in the same general location, and three manhole covers near the pre-treatment unit. Impacts to Gates Canyon Park would be short-term and would not prevent use of the Park's developed recreational facilities. No new park facilities or substantial modifications to existing park facilities would be needed to accommodate construction of the proposed Project. Minor modifications would include relocation of existing Park trees, picnic benches, and a "monkey bar" workout setup (located near the existing restroom building). Impacts to parks would be less than significant.

The PEIR concluded that the structural BMPs would not significantly affect existing parks or recreational facilities. The proposed Project would also have a less than significant impact; therefore, the proposed Project would not create a new significant impact not discussed in the PEIR or result in substantially more severe impacts than shown in the PEIR.

e. Construction and operation of the proposed Project would not affect the area's population, and thus would not increase the demand for other public facilities. Further, there are no additional public facilities located within the Project area, other than those discussed in Section XIV(a) through (d) above, that could be negatively affected by the construction or operation of the proposed Project. The proposed Project would not impact other existing public facilities, nor require the construction of new public facilities.

The PEIR concluded that structural BMPs would not result in the construction or expansion of recreational facilities, and no significant impacts would occur. The proposed Project would not impact public facilities or require the construction of new public facilities. Therefore, the proposed Project would not create a new significant impact not discussed in the PEIR or result in substantially more severe impacts than shown in the PEIR.

XV. RECREATION Would the project:	Subsequent/ Supplemental EIR: New Significant Effects or Substantially More Severe Effects	Addendum: None of the Conditions in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 Would Occur
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. Include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities, which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	☐	☒

Discussion:

Environmental Setting

The proposed Project would be constructed within the 8.2-acre Gates Canyon Park, which is owned and operated by the City of Calabasas. The Park includes many amenities that are utilized by the surrounding community, which include a basketball court, tennis courts, picnic areas, fitness course, children's play area that is accessible for children with disabilities (known as Brandon's Village), and an open grass area that is used informally for soccer and other sports (City of Calabasas, 2017).

a. During the approximate 6-month construction period, recreation facilities within Gates Canyon Park would remain open to public use. As such, the surrounding community and other recreational users of the Park would not be required to find an alternative park or facility. Further, construction and operation of the proposed Project would not affect the area's population; consequently, the proposed Project would not contribute to physical deterioration of a recreation facility due to increased usership. Impacts would be less than significant.

The PEIR concluded that the structural BMPs would not significantly affect existing recreational facilities. The proposed Project would also have a less than significant impact. Therefore, the proposed Project would not create a new significant impact not discussed in the PEIR or result in substantially more severe impacts than shown in the PEIR.

b. The proposed Project involves construction of an underground stormwater capture system that would extend through portions of Gates Canyon Park. Construction of the proposed Project would require the relocation of two concrete picnic benches that are currently in the proposed cistern footprint, as well as relocating one of the fitness course stations. The new locations for these Park features would be designated by the City of Calabasas. Turf in the cistern area would be restored to the current elevations. No expansion to the Park would occur, and no additional Park facilities would be affected. Following construction, the locations of the infiltration wells would be marked and buried to preserve the aesthetics of the Park area. Construction and operation of the proposed Project within Gates Canyon Park would not create an adverse physical effect on the environment, and no impact would occur.

The PEIR concluded that structural BMPs would not result in the construction or expansion of recreational facilities, and no significant impacts to the physical environment would occur. As discussed above, the proposed Project would not adversely affect the physical environment surrounding Gates Canyon Park. Therefore, the proposed Project would not create a new significant impact not discussed in the PEIR or result in substantially more severe impacts than shown in the PEIR.

XVI. TRANSPORTATION AND TRAFFIC **Would the project:**	Subsequent/ Supplemental EIR: New Significant Effects or Substantially More Severe Effects	Addendum: None of the Conditions in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 Would Occur
a. Conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance, or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system, taking into account all modes of transportation including mass transit and non-motorized travel and relevant components of the circulation system, including but not limited to intersections, streets, highways, freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and mass transit?	☐	☒
b. Conflict with an applicable congestion management program, including, but not limited to level of service standards and travel demand measures, or other standards established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?	☐	☒
c. Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks?	☐	☒
d. Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	☐	☒
e. Result in inadequate emergency access?	☐	☒
f. Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs regarding public transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities, or otherwise decrease the performance or safety of such facilities?	☐	☒

Discussion:

Environmental Setting

The proposed Project would be located within the 8.2-acre Gates Canyon Park, which is located in the unincorporated County area of Calabasas (not within the city limits of the City of Calabasas) adjacent to the intersection of Thousand Oaks Boulevard and Mountain View Drive (25801 Thousand Oaks Boulevard, Calabasas, CA 91302), as shown in Figure 2-1. Regional access to the Project site area would primarily occur via Las Virgenes Road, which connect to U.S. 101 (101 Freeway). Local roadways directly accessing the site include Thousand Oaks Boulevard and Mountain View Drive. Temporary construction activities would directly affect the following street segments:

- Thousand Oaks Boulevard (between Mountain View Drive and east of Parkmor Drive): 4-lane divided (median) roadway providing east-west access through a residential area.
- Mountain View Drive (intersection with Thousand Oaks Boulevard): 2-lane divided (median) entrance to a gated residential community.

Project Trips

For the purposes of this discussion, a trip is a one-direction trip to or from the Project site. During the 6-month construction period, workers would drive to and from the site each day. Trips would also be generated during construction for delivery/removal of equipment and materials. To evaluate a worst-case scenario for this assessment, a maximum number of 122 daily one-way trips may occur during peak construction (48 passenger vehicles and 74 truck trips). These maximum daily trip assumptions are consistent with air quality emission estimates generated for the proposed Project (see Appendix E).

Operations and maintenance (O&M) activities would require a limited number of personnel and trips per year. To evaluate a worst-case scenario for this assessment, a maximum number of 20 daily trips may occur during O&M (10 passenger vehicles and 10 truck trips), with these trips anticipated to only occur for several days per year. O&M trips would utilize the same local roadways as construction trips.

a. Based on the worst-case number of trips generated by construction and O&M activities provided above, these minor temporary increases to daily traffic volumes along the affected roadways providing access to work areas (construction would only last approximately 6 months, with maximum construction traffic only occurring periodically during this period), temporary construction and O&M-related trips are not considered to significantly decrease capacity levels over existing conditions on any utilized roadways.

Construction of the proposed Project would temporarily interfere with existing traffic flows on Thousand Oaks Boulevard and Mountain View Drive (gated entrance) during the work day (Monday through Friday from 7:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., during the 6-month construction period). During construction, temporary impacts would occur from traffic disruptions and lane blockages within and adjacent to affected roadway segments of Thousand Oaks Boulevard and Mountain View Drive.

Traffic control plans would be prepared by DPW's Traffic Division, during the final design phase, as required by PMM TRAF-1 (see text below). Community meetings will be conducted to discuss the impacts of lane closures and potential traffic detours with the nearby residents and businesses. DPW will also coordinate with the City of Calabasas Department of Public Works to minimize traffic impacts on park operations and the neighboring community. Adherence to adopted PMM TRAF-1 would ensure temporary roadway and traffic flow disruptions during proposed Project construction would not conflict with any applicable plan, ordinance, or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system. Impacts would be less than significant.

PMM TRAF-1: For projects that may affect traffic, implementing agencies shall require that contractors prepare a construction traffic control plan. Elements of the plan should include, but are not necessarily limited to, the following:

- Develop circulation and detour plans to minimize impacts to local street circulation. Use haul routes minimizing truck traffic on local roadways to the extent possible.
- To the extent feasible, and as needed to avoid adverse impacts on traffic flow, schedule truck trips outside of peak morning and evening commute hours.
- Install traffic control devices as specified in Caltrans' Manual of Traffic Controls for Construction and Maintenance Work Zones where needed to maintain safe driving conditions. Use flaggers and/or signage to safely direct traffic through construction work zones.
- Coordinate with facility owners or administrators of sensitive land uses such as police and fire stations, hospitals, and schools. Provide advance notification to the facility owner or operator of the timing, location, and duration of construction activities.

The PEIR concluded that construction traffic associated with structural BMPs would be reduced to a less-than-significant level with implementation of mitigation. The proposed Project's impacts were also determined to be less than significant with PMMs incorporated, and no additional mitigation measures are required. Therefore, the proposed Project would not create a new significant impact not discussed in the PEIR or result in substantially more severe impacts than shown in the PEIR.

b. Regional access to the general Project area is provided by the 101 Freeway, which is under the jurisdiction of the Caltrans and part of the Los Angeles Area Congestion Management Plan freeway network. The Caltrans "Guide for the Preparation of Traffic Impact Studies" (Caltrans, 2002) is the current guideline to determine when a traffic study for a freeway is required. Project trip volumes that trigger the need for a Traffic Impact Study are as follows:

1. Over 100 peak hour trips assigned to a State highway facility
2. 50 to 100 peak hour trips assigned to a State highway facility, and, affected State highway facilities are experiencing noticeable delay; approaching unstable traffic flow conditions (level-of-service [LOS] "C" or "D").
3. 1 to 49 peak hour trips assigned to a State highway facility; the following are examples that may require a full Traffic Impact Study or some lesser analysis:

    a. Affected State highway facilities experiencing significant delay; unstable or forced traffic flow conditions (LOS "E" or "F").

    b. The potential risk for a traffic incident is significantly increased (i.e., congestion related collisions, non-standard sight distance considerations, increase in traffic conflict points, etc.).

    c. Change in local circulation networks that impact a State highway facility (i.e., direct access to State highway facility, a non-standard highway geometric design, etc.).

As discussed above, the proposed Project would not generate trip volumes during construction or operation that would exceed these thresholds. While Project-related volumes exceed 100 trips per day, truck trips would be spread out throughout the work day. This would reduce peak hour trips to below the thresholds identified above. Additionally, Caltrans practice is typically not to analyze small trip volumes or short duration construction trip volumes. Given the low volume of Project-related trips and the short duration of the construction and O&M periods, no impacts to the local freeway network are anticipated. Therefore, the proposed Project would not conflict with an applicable congestion management program, including, but not limited to level-of-service standards and travel-demand measures, or other standards established by the County congestion management agency for designated freeways.

The PEIR concluded that traffic safety hazards for vehicles, bicyclists, and pedestrians from individual projects would be less than significant. The proposed Project would have no impact; therefore, the proposed Project would not create a new significant impact not discussed in the PEIR or result in substantially more severe impacts than shown in the PEIR.

c. The proposed Project would not use large cranes (those exceeding 200 feet in height or more that could trigger Federal Aviation Administration airspace safety review) or helicopters for the delivery, installation, or removal of materials. In addition, the proposed Project does not include any new structures or features that could pose a hazard to airspace navigation. Therefore, the Project would not result in changes to air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks.

The PEIR concluded that construction and operation of individual projects would not affect air traffic patterns. The proposed Project would have no impact; therefore, the proposed Project would not create a new significant impact not discussed in the PEIR or result in substantially more severe impacts than shown in the PEIR.

d. The proposed Project does not include any new public roads or permanent changes to roadway features, with the exception of adding manholes along Thousand Oaks Boulevard and Mountain View Drive. Construction of proposed Project would temporarily impact Thousand Oaks Boulevard and Mountain View Drive (entrance gate median area) due to

temporary lane closures/blockages, detours, construction vehicle ingress/egress, and/or construction activities that could potentially increase hazards to motorists, bicyclists, and pedestrians. In addition, the proposed Project would affect small sidewalk sections and roadway shoulders that may be used by bicyclists along the affected roadway segments (Note: There are no dedicated bike lanes along Thousand Oaks Blvd.). These conflicts would result in safety risks; however, the impacts would be less than significant with adherence to PMM TRAF-1 (see text in Part (a) above), which requires preparation of a Construction Traffic Control Plan. PMM TRAF-1 is proposed to reduce potential impacts to the circulation system along impacted street segments. Impacts to the circulation network related to hazards from temporary lane closure and intersection disruptions would be less than significant.

The PEIR concluded that impacts associated with changes to roadway features would be reduced to a less-than-significant level with implementation of mitigation. The proposed Project's impacts were also determined to be less than significant with PMMs incorporated, and no additional mitigation measures are required. Therefore, the proposed Project would not create a new significant impact not discussed in the PEIR or result in substantially more severe impacts than shown in the PEIR.

e. The temporary disruption to travel lanes during construction of the proposed Project would potentially increase the response times for emergency vehicles (police, fire, and ambulance/paramedic units) or disrupt access to the gated community. The impacts would be significant if the construction activities would restrict access to or from the gated community with no suitable alternative access or if the construction activities would restrict the movements of emergency vehicles (police vehicles, fire vehicles, and ambulance/paramedic units) and there would be no reasonable alternative access routes available. Community meetings will be conducted to discuss the impacts of lane closures and potential traffic detours with the nearby residents and businesses. Additionally, these potential impacts would be less than significant with adherence to PMM TRAF-1 (see text in Part (a) above), which requires preparation of a Construction Traffic Control Plan. PMM TRAF-1 is proposed to reduce potential impacts to the circulation system along impacted street segments, including coordinating with emergency service providers and ensuring access is provided to all properties along the work area. Impacts to the circulation network related to disrupting emergency vehicle response times and access due to temporary lane closure and intersection disruptions would be less than significant.

The PEIR concluded that impacts associated with inadequate emergency access would be less than significant. The proposed Project's impacts were also determined to be less than significant with PMMs incorporated, and no additional mitigation measures are required. Therefore, the proposed Project would not create a new significant impact not discussed in the PEIR or result in substantially more severe impacts than shown in the PEIR.

f. As discussed above, temporary construction activities may intermittently reduce, disrupt, or temporarily eliminate access to sidewalks and bicycle use of the affected roadway segments. Additionally, temporary lane closures could slow public transit and/or school bus movements or disrupt bus stops. To ensure temporary lane closures do not impact bicycle, public transit, or pedestrian movements, PMM TRAF-1 requires the County (DPW's Traffic Division) to prepare a Construction Traffic Control Plan to ensure proper detours or safe travel through construction areas for bicycles and pedestrians, as well as vehicles (see text in Part (a) above). The Plan further requires coordination with affected agencies (such as schools) to minimize impacts associated with delays of bus transit service. Therefore, construction of the proposed Project would have a less than significant impact on transit, bicycle, and pedestrian circulation.

The PEIR concluded that disruptions to sidewalk access, bicycle use, and public transit would be less than significant. The proposed Project's impacts were also determined to be less than significant with PMMs incorporated, and no additional mitigation measures are required. Therefore, the proposed Project would not create a new significant impact not discussed in the PEIR or result in substantially more severe impacts than shown in the PEIR.

XVII. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS **Would the project:**	Subsequent/ Supplemental EIR: New Significant Effects or Substantially More Severe Effects	Addendum: None of the Conditions in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 Would Occur
a. Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?	☐	☒
b. Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	☐	☒
c. Require or result in the construction of new stormwater drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	☐	☒
d. Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?	☐	☒
e. Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider 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?	☐	☒
f. Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?	☐	☒
g. Comply with federal, State, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	☐	☒

Discussion:

Environmental Setting

The proposed Project is located within the southwestern area of Los Angeles County. Surface and groundwater quality in the Project area is under the jurisdiction of the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), while the Los Angeles County Flood Control District manages the majority of the County's drainage infrastructure. Water supply for the County includes local surface and groundwater, imported surface water, captured and recharged stormwater, and recycled water. Las Virgenes Municipal Water District is the primary water agency for the Project area (DPW, 2015; LVMWD, 2017).

The County is also served by various landfills and recycling centers that are operated by incorporated cities, the County itself, and private facility operators. The Calabasas Landfill, which is operated by the Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County, is approximately one mile southwest of the proposed Project (LACSD, 2017).

a. The proposed Project would be constructed and operated in compliance with the existing Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Permit for Los Angeles County (Order No. R4-2012-0175), which contains requirements to reduce the discharge of pollutants in stormwater runoff to the maximum extent practicable and achieve water quality standards (DPW, 2015). The MS4 Permit allows the County to implement the requirements of the Permit on a watershed scale through customized strategies, control measures, and BMPs such as the proposed Project. As the County would be required to comply with existing discharge permit limitations, implementation of the proposed Project would be consistent with RWQCB discharge requirements (DPW, 2015). Further, the proposed Project would be designed to

infiltrate, treat, and store runoff to meet wastewater treatment requirements of the RWQCB permit. Impacts would be less than significant.

The PEIR concluded that impacts to wastewater infrastructure from individual projects would be less than significant. The proposed Project was also found to have a less than significant impact; therefore, the proposed Project would not create a new significant impact not discussed in the PEIR or result in substantially more severe impacts than shown in the PEIR.

b. The main function of the proposed Project would be to infiltrate, treat, and store runoff to help reduce the impact of stormwater and non-stormwater discharges on receiving water quality. The proposed Project would not produce wastewater during operation. Furthermore, the centralized underground stormwater capture system would be designed to meet wastewater treatment requirements of the RWQCB permit (DPW, 2015). Impacts would be less than significant.

The PEIR EWMP program would not involve changes to wastewater treatment facilities, and therefore the PEIR concluded that impacts to wastewater infrastructure would be less than significant. The proposed Project was also found to have a less than significant impact; therefore, the proposed Project would not create a new significant impact not discussed in the PEIR or result in substantially more severe impacts than shown in the PEIR.

c. The proposed Project would construct a centralized underground stormwater capture system in order to improve water quality in Las Virgenes Creek, Malibu Creek, and North Santa Monica Bay. Construction may cause short-term effects on the environment, which are discussed throughout this Addendum. Implementation of the proposed Project would not require the construction of additional, new stormwater drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities. No impact would occur.

The PEIR concluded that individual projects would improve existing storm drainage facilities, and impacts from construction would be less than significant. The proposed Project would not adversely impact stormwater drainage facilities; therefore, the proposed Project would not create a new significant impact not discussed in the PEIR or result in substantially more severe impacts than shown in the PEIR.

d. Construction and operation of the proposed Project would not increase water demands. Although construction may require some minor water usage (e.g., dust control), construction would be completed in approximately six months. As such, water demand during construction is not expected to be substantial enough to require new or expanded water supply resources. Furthermore, the proposed Project would augment local water supplies through enhanced stormwater recharge. As described in Section 2.3, up to 38.1 acre-feet of stormwater and dry weather runoff would be stored and treated annually. Of that amount, 13.7 acre-feet would be used for Park irrigation, which would reduce the demand on recycled water. Impacts to the existing water supplies are anticipated to be beneficial as a result of the proposed Project. No adverse impacts related to new or expanded water supply resources or entitlements would occur.

The EWMP program would not increase water demand or involve changes to entitlements, and therefore the PEIR concluded that impacts to water supply would be less than significant. The proposed Project was found to have no adverse impact on water supply; therefore, the proposed Project would not create a new significant impact not discussed in the PEIR or result in substantially more severe impacts than shown in the PEIR.

e. As discussed under Section VIII(b), above, the proposed Project would not produce wastewater during operation. The main function of the proposed Project would be to infiltrate,

treat, and store runoff to help reduce the impact of stormwater and non-stormwater discharges on receiving water quality. Neither construction nor operation of the proposed Project would create additional demand on the wastewater treatment provider for the Project area. Impacts would be less than significant.

The PEIR concluded that impacts to wastewater treatment would be less than significant. The proposed Project was also found to have a less-than-significant impact; therefore, the proposed Project would not create a new significant impact not discussed in the PEIR or result in substantially more severe impacts than shown in the PEIR.

f. Construction activities associated with the proposed Project would include excavation and trenching, which would require the import and export of materials listed in Appendix B, Table B-4. The largest potential source of solid waste during construction would be excavated soil. While the County anticipates that most clean soil would be recycled, reused offsite, or stockpiled and reused as backfill, it is assumed that a portion of soil would be disposed in landfills (DPW, 2015). The quantities anticipated would not result in an exceedance of the permitted capacity of local landfills. Impacts related to insufficient landfill capacity would be less than significant. Furthermore, potential impacts associated with solid waste would be reduced through implementation of adopted PMM UTIL-3 (see text below), which requires the County to encourage construction contractors to recycle construction materials and divert insert solids (e.g., asphalt, brick, concrete, dirt, fines, rock, sand, soil, and stone) from disposal in a landfill, where feasible (DPW, 2015).

> **PMM UTIL-3:** Implementing agencies shall encourage construction contractors to recycle construction materials and divert inert solids (asphalt, brick, concrete, dirt, fines, rock, sand, soil, and stone) from disposal in a landfill where feasible. Implementing agencies shall incentivize construction contractors with waste minimization goals in bid specifications where feasible.

The PEIR concluded that impacts associated with solid waste disposal during construction of individual projects would be reduced to a less-than-significant level with implementation of mitigation. The proposed Project's impacts were also determined to be less than significant with PMMs incorporated, and no additional mitigation measures are required. Therefore, the proposed Project would not create a new significant impact not discussed in the PEIR or result in substantially more severe impacts than shown in the PEIR.

g. The proposed Project would comply with all federal, State, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste, including the Los Angeles County Construction and Demolition Debris Recycling and Reuse Program (DPW, 2015). Impacts regarding noncompliance with solid waste regulations would not occur.

The PEIR concluded that construction of individual BMPs would comply with all federal, State, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste. The proposed Project would also comply with these statues and regulations; therefore, the proposed Project would not create a new significant impact not discussed in the PEIR or result in substantially more severe impacts than shown in the PEIR.

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Appendix A
List of Preparers

List of Preparers

A consultant team headed by Aspen Environmental Group prepared this document under the direction of the County of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works. The preparers and technical reviewers of this document are presented below.

Lead Agency

County of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works

Michael De Leon, Capital Project Manager, PMD II, Project Manager — Lead Agency Contact

Project Management and Document Production

Aspen Environmental Group – Prime Contractor

Lisa Blewitt, Senior Associate	Project Manager, Project Description, Hazards/Hazardous Materials, Noise
Phil Lowe, Hydrologist	Hydrology & Water Quality
Will Walters, PE, Senior Engineer	Air Quality, Greenhouse Gas Emissions
Sam Stewart, Senior Biologist	Biological Resources
Diana Dyste, PhD, RPA, Archeologist	Cultural & Paleontological Resources
Scott Debauche, Environmental Scientist	Noise, Population & Housing, Transportation/Traffic
Patrick Meddaugh, Environmental Scientist	Hydrology & Water Quality, Minerals
Tatiana Inouye, Planner	Aesthetics, Agriculture/Forestry Resources, Land Use Planning, Public Services, Recreation
Kati Simpson, Senior Graphic Artist	Document Production, Graphics
Tracy Popiel	Geographic Information Systems (GIS)

Cogstone Resource Management

Desiree Martinez, MA, Principal Archaeologist	Tribal Cultural Resources

The Sanberg Group

Dale Schneeberger, PG	Geology/Soils, Groundwater

Appendix B
Detailed Construction Information

Table B-1. Detailed Construction Schedule for the Gates Canyon Park Regional Stormwater Project								
Task	Start Date	End Date	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.
Mobilization and Staging	Jan.	Jan.						
Clear and Grub	Jan.	Jan.						
Diversion Structure/RCP Pipe (Street)	Jan.	Feb.						
Pretreatment System/RCP Pipe	Feb.	Feb.						
Underground Cistern	Mar.	May						
Ozone & UV System/Housing	May	Jun.						
Infiltration Wells/Pumps	Jan.	Mar.						
Steel Pipe and Pumps	Mar.	May						
Landscaping/Park Irrigation	Jun.	Jun.						

Information above is for estimating purposes only and are subject to change.

Table B-2. Off-Road Construction Equipment Use				
Task/Equipment Type	Horsepower	Number	Hours / Day	# Days
Mobilization				
Clear and Grub				
Dozer – D6N	166	1	6	2
Loader – 926M	153	1	4	2
Chipper	50	1	4	1
Chainsaw	6	1	6	1
Diversion Structure/RCP Pipe				
Backhoe	115	1	6	10
Pavement Saw Cutter	15	1	4	1
Excavator	150	1	6	5
Asphalt Roller	100	1	4	2
Asphalt Paver	132	1	4	2
Street Sweeper	64	1	6	5
Dump Truck	455	2	8	5
Generator	100	1	8	3
Pretreatment System/RCP Pipe				
Backhoe	115	1	8	5
Crane	330	1	8	5
Excavator	150	1	6	5
Dump Truck	455	4	8	5
Underground Cistern				
Excavator	150	1	6	15
Dozer	166	1	6	15
Grader	187	1	8	15
Compactor	10	1	8	15
Crane	330	1	8	30
Ozone & UV System/Housing				
Infiltration Wells/Pumps				
Truck bucket auger	455	2	8	20
Crane	330	1	8	15
Excavator	150	1	6	10
Dump Trucks	455	2	8	15
Steel Pipe and Pumps				
Backhoe	115	1	8	12
Excavator	150	1	6	8
Dozer	166	1	6	8
Compactor	10	1	6	8
Landscaping/Park Irrigation				

Information above is for estimating purposes only and are subject to change.

Table B-3. Field Personnel by Task	
Task	Personnel
Mobilization	10 to 12
Clear and Grub	10 to 12
Diversion Structure/ RCP Pipe	10 to 12
Pretreatment System/ RCP Pipe	10 to 12
Underground Cistern	10 to 12
Ozone & UV System/Housing	10 to 12
Infiltration Wells/ Pumps	10 to 12
Steel Pipe and Pumps	10 to 12
Landscaping/Park Irrigation	10 to 12

Note: Estimated peak workforce is anticipated to be approximately 16 to 20.
Information above is for estimating purposes only and are subject to change.

Table B-4. Materials Required for the Proposed Project		
Item Description	Unit	Quantity
Diversion structure and manhole (concrete)	CY	22
Pre-treatment (NTSS) & manhole (concrete)	CY	24
Cistern (pre-casted concrete)	CY	1,067
UV treatment system (mechanical & electrical)	LS	1
Disinfection system (mechanical & electrical)	LS	1
Pump wet well (concrete)	EA	1
Infiltration wells (concrete) 48-Inch reinforced concrete pipe	EA FT	16 640
16Optic (electrical)	LS	1
24-Inch reinforced concrete pipe	~~LF~~ FT	~~441~~ 515
~~8~~5.5-Inch steel pipe	FT	~~703~~ 917
8-Inch HDPE pipe	FT	456
AC removal	SF	796
PCC removal	CY	1
Unclassified excavation (for cistern)	CY	9,416
Unclassified excavation (wells & other)	CY	~~1,077~~ 3,797
Stone gravel for cistern base (6-inch thick)	CY	296
Stone gravel for infiltration wells (~~6~~9-inch thick)	CY	~~785~~ 293
Backfill (cistern)	CY	3,021
Transport materials	CY	7,472
Tree relocation	EA	1
Tree removal	EA	Up to 8

Information above is for estimating purposes only and are subject to change.

Notes:

1. For infiltration well gravel volume, it is corrected based on drawing noted annular space from 54 to 72 inches x 16 well x 40 feet deep.
2. The 24-Inch RCP, 5.5-inch steel, and 8-inch HDPE pipe total lengths from the 60 percent drawings.
3. Unclassified excavation corrected using pipe lengths in the 60 percent drawings and county corrected well numbers and trenching dimensions.

Appendix C
Cultural and Tribal Resources

Records Search

AB 52 - County Notification Letter

South Central Coastal Information Center
California State University, Fullerton
Department of Anthropology MH-426
800 North State College Boulevard
Fullerton, CA 92834-6846
657.278.5395 / FAX 657.278.5542
sccic@fullerton.edu
California Historical Resources Information System
Orange, Los Angeles, and Ventura Counties

8/30/2017 Records Search File No.: 18027.4076

Diana T. Dyste
Aspen Environmental Group
8801 Folsom Blvd, Suite 290
Sacramento, CA 95817

Re: Records Search Results for the 3262.008 Gates Canyon Stormwater Capture Project

The South Central Coastal Information Center received your records search request for the project area referenced above, located on the Calabasas, CA USGS 7.5' quadrangle. The following reflects the results of the records search for the project area and a ¼-mile radius:

As indicated on the data request form, the locations of resources and reports are provided in the following format: ☐ custom GIS maps ☒ shape files ☐ hand-drawn maps

Resources within project area: 0	None
Resources within ¼-mile radius: 0	None
Reports within project area: 2	LA-00868, LA03741
Reports within ¼-mile radius: 0	None

Resource Database Printout (list):	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Resource Database Printout (details):	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Resource Digital Database (spreadsheet):	☐ enclosed	☐ not requested	☒ nothing listed
Report Database Printout (list):	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Report Database Printout (details):	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Report Digital Database (spreadsheet):	☒ enclosed	☐ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Resource Record Copies:	☐ enclosed	☐ not requested	☒ nothing listed
Report Copies:	☒ enclosed	☐ not requested	☐ nothing listed
OHP Historic Properties Directory:	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility:	☐ enclosed	☐ not requested	☒ nothing listed
Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monuments	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Historical Maps:	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Ethnographic Information:	☒ not available at SCCIC		
Historical Literature:	☒ not available at SCCIC		
GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps:	☒ not available at SCCIC		

Caltrans Bridge Survey: ☒ not available at SCCIC; please go to http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/structur/strmaint/historic.htm

Shipwreck Inventory: ☒ not available at SCCIC; please go to http://shipwrecks.slc.ca.gov/ShipwrecksDatabase/Shipwrecks_Database.asp

Soil Survey Maps: (see below) ☒ not available at SCCIC; please go to http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx

Please forward a copy of any resulting reports from this project to the office as soon as possible. Due to the sensitive nature of archaeological site location data, we ask that you do not include resource location maps and resource location descriptions in your report if the report is for public distribution. If you have any questions regarding the results presented herein, please contact the office at the phone number listed above.

The provision of CHRIS Data via this records search response does not in any way constitute public disclosure of records otherwise exempt from disclosure under the California Public Records Act or any other law, including, but not limited to, records related to archeological site information maintained by or on behalf of, or in the possession of, the State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation, State Historic Preservation Officer, Office of Historic Preservation, or the State Historical Resources Commission.

Due to processing delays and other factors, not all of the historical resource reports and resource records that have been submitted to the Office of Historic Preservation are available via this records search. Additional information may be available through the federal, state, and local agencies that produced or paid for historical resource management work in the search area. Additionally, Native American tribes have historical resource information not in the CHRIS Inventory, and you should contact the California Native American Heritage Commission for information on local/regional tribal contacts.

Should you require any additional information for the above referenced project, reference the record search number listed above when making inquiries. Requests made after initial invoicing will result in the preparation of a separate invoice.

Thank you for using the California Historical Resources Information System,

Digitally signed by
Michelle Galaz
Date: 2017.08.30
17:24:03 -07'00'

Michelle Galaz
Assistant Coordinator

Enclosures:

(X) GIS Shapefiles – 2 shapes

(X) Report Digital Database (spreadsheet) – 2 lines

(X) Report Copies – (all) 40 pages

Natural History Museum
of Los Angeles County
900 Exposition Boulevard
Los Angeles, CA 90007

tel 213.763.DINO
www.nhm.org

NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM
LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Vertebrate Paleontology Section
Telephone: (213) 763-3325

e-mail: smcleod@nhm.org

2 October 2017

Aspen Environmental Group
8801 Folsom Boulevard, Suite 290
Sacramento, CA 95826

Attn: Diana T. Dyste, Senior Cultural Resources Specialist

re: Vertebrate Paleontology Records Check for paleontological resources for the proposed Gates Canyon Stormwater Capture Project, Aspen Project No. 3262.008, near Calabasas, Los Angeles County, project area

Dear Diana:

I have conducted a thorough search of our paleontology collection records for the locality and specimen data for the proposed Gates Canyon Stormwater Capture Project, Aspen Project No. 3262.008, near Calabasas, Los Angeles County, project area as outlined on the portion of the Calabasas USGS topographic quadrangle map that you sent to me via e-mail on 18 September 2017. We do not have any vertebrate fossil localities that lie directly within the proposed project area boundaries, but we do have vertebrate fossil localities nearby from the same sedimentary deposits that occur in the proposed project area.

In the lower lying terrain of the Gates Canyon drainage that forms the east border of the proposed project area the surficial deposits consist of younger Quaternary Alluvium. These deposits typically do not contain significant vertebrate fossils, at least in the uppermost layers, but they may contain significant fossil vertebrates from older deposits at depth. Our closest vertebrate fossil locality in older Quaternary deposits is LACM 5878, just north of east of the proposed project area along Long Valley Road in Hidden hills that produced a fossil specimen of mastodon, Mammutidae. Our next closest fossil vertebrate locality from these deposits is LACM 3213, just south of due west of the proposed project area near the intersection of the Ventura Freeway (US Highway 101) and South Westlake Boulevard in Thousand Oaks, that produced a fossil specimen of ground sloth, *Paramylodon*.

In the elevated terrain of most of the proposed project area there are exposures of the marine late Miocene Upper Modelo Formation (also referred to as an unnamed shale in this area). Most of our localities do not distinguish between the upper and lower parts of the Modelo Formation, but our closest vertebrate fossil locality certainly from the Upper Modelo Formation is LACM 3173, east-southeast of the proposed project area in Woodland Hills along Old Topanga Road south of Ventura Boulevard, that produced a fossil specimen of shearwater, *Puffinus*. A little further to the east-southeast, along Topanga Canyon Boulevard between Mulholland Drive and Ventura Boulevard, our Upper Modelo Formation locality LACM 5125 produced a fossil specimen of lanternfish, Myctophidae.

Very shallow excavations in the younger Quaternary Alluvium exposed in the Gates Canyon drainage in the proposed project area may not uncover any significant vertebrate fossils. Deeper excavations in that area that extend down into older deposits, as well as any excavations the Upper Modelo Formation exposures in most the proposed project area, however, may well encounter significant fossil vertebrate specimens. Any substantial excavations in the proposed project area, therefore, should be monitored closely to quickly and professionally recover any fossil remains discovered while not impeding development. Also, sediment samples should be collected and processed to determine the small fossil potential in the proposed project area. Any fossils recovered during mitigation should be deposited in an accredited and permanent scientific institution for the benefit of current and future generations.

This records search covers only the vertebrate paleontology records of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County. It is not intended to be a thorough paleontological survey of the proposed project area covering other institutional records, a literature survey, or any potential on-site survey.

Sincerely,

Samuel A. McLeod

Samuel A. McLeod, Ph.D.
Vertebrate Paleontology

enclosure: invoice

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
Environmental and Cultural Department
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710

August 22, 2017

Diana Dyste
Aspen Environmental Group

Sent by E-mail: ddyste@aspeneg.com

RE: Proposed Gates Canyon Stormwater Capture Project, City of Calabasas; Dry Canyon USGS Quadrangle, Los Angeles County, California

Dear Ms. Dyste:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) *Sacred Lands File* was completed for the area of potential project effect (APE) referenced above with negative results. Please note that the absence of specific site information in the *Sacred Lands File* does not indicate the absence of Native American cultural resources in any APE.

Attached is a list of tribes culturally affiliated to the project area. I suggest you contact all of the listed Tribes. If they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. The list should provide a starting place to locate areas of potential adverse impact within the APE. By contacting all those on the list, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the NAHC requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact via email: gayle.totton@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Gayle Totton, M.A., PhD.
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Los Angeles County
8/22/2017

Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians
Beverly Salazar, Councilmember
1931 Shady Brooks Drive — Tataviam
Thousand Oaks, CA, 91362
Phone: (805) 558 - 1154

Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians
Kimia Fatehi, Tribal Historic and Cultural Preservation Officer
1019 Second Street, Suite 1 — Tataviam
San Fernando, CA, 91340
Phone: (818) 837 - 0794
Fax: (818) 837-0796
kfatehi@tataviam-nsn.us

Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians
Beverly Folkes, Elders Council
1019 Second St. Suite 1 — Tataviam
San Fernando, CA, 91340

Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians
Alan Salazar, Chairman Elders Council
1019 Second St., Suite 1 — Tataviam
San Fernando, CA, 91340
Phone: (805) 423 - 0091

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
Andrew Salas, Chariperson
P.O. Box 393 — Gabrieleno
Covina, CA, 91723
Phone: (626) 926 - 4131
gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com

Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
Anthony Morales, Chairperson
P.O. Box 693 — Gabrieleno
San Gabriel, CA, 91778
Phone: (626) 483 - 3564
Fax: (626) 286-1262
GTTribalcouncil@aol.com

Gabrielino /Tongva Nation
Sandonne Goad, Chairperson
106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., #231 — Gabrielino
Los Angeles, CA, 90012
Phone: (951) 807 - 0479
sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
Robert Dorame, Chairperson
P.O. Box 490 — Gabrielino
Bellflower, CA, 90707
Phone: (562) 761 - 6417
Fax: (562) 761-6417
gtongva@gmail.com

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
Charles Alvarez,
23454 Vanowen Street — Gabrielino
West Hills, CA, 91307
Phone: (310) 403 - 6048
roadkingcharles@aol.com

San Fernando Band of Mission Indians
John Valenzuela, Chairperson
P.O. Box 221838 — Kitanemuk Serrano Tataviam
Newhall, CA, 91322
Phone: (760) 885 - 0955
tsen2u@hotmail.com

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Gates Canyon Stormwater Capture Project, Los Angeles County.

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

"To Enrich Lives Through Effective and Caring Service"

MARK PESTRELLA, Director

900 SOUTH FREMONT AVENUE
ALHAMBRA, CALIFORNIA 91803-1331
Telephone: (626) 458-5100
http://dpw.lacounty.gov

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO:
P.O. BOX 1460
ALHAMBRA, CALIFORNIA 91802-1460

August 14, 2017

IN REPLY PLEASE
REFER TO FILE: PM-3

Ms. Kimia Fatehi
Tribal Historic and Cultural Preservation Officer
Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians
1019 Second Street
San Fernando CA, 91340

Dear Ms. Fatehi:

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES – ASSEMBLY BILL 52
FORMAL NOTIFICATION AND RESPONSE DEADLINE
REQUEST CONSULTATION ON TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES
FOR GATES CANYON STORMWATER CAPTURE PROJECT

The Department of Public Works of the County of Los Angeles (County) is the lead agency, pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), for the preparation of an environmental document for the proposed Gates Canyon Stormwater Capture project. Assembly Bill (AB) 52 requires lead agencies to consult with California Native American Tribes that request such consultation in writing prior to the agency's release of a Notice of Preparation (NOP) of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR), or Notice of Intent (NOI) to adopt a Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) or Negative Declaration (ND) on or after July 1, 2015. The County received your request for formal notification of proposed projects within your Tribe's traditional use area. This correspondence is intended as formal notification of the proposed project pursuant to AB 52.

Project Name: Gates Canyon Stormwater Capture Project

Proposed Project: The proposed project includes a stormwater capture system designed to capture and treat urban runoff and stormwater. Components of the proposed project include diversion structures and pipes to divert flows from the Thousand Oaks Boulevard drainage system to a stormwater pre-treatment system, an underground cistern for stormwater storage, a disinfection system, and infiltration wells. These improvements would reduce the amount of bacterial, toxic, and metal pollutants being discharged into Las Virgenes Creek, a tributary of Malibu Creek; improve water quality and preserve habitat in Las Virgenes Creek, Malibu Creek and Lagoon, and the North Santa Monica Bay; assist the County in addressing stormwater permit requirements by achieving water quality objectives for the project drainage area; and reduce the use of imported water.

The preliminary design includes a concrete diversion structure placed approximately 26 feet below grade and a 24-inch pipe (trench 4 feet wide, 36 feet deep to install) to divert stormwater and non-stormwater flows from the Thousand Oaks Boulevard drain located near the intersection of Thousand Oaks Boulevard and Mountain View Drive toward the pre-treatment unit. The pre-treatment unit, composed of a separator to remove trash, sediment, and other pollutants (e.g., oil, grease, metals, bacteria 125 micron or greater), would be placed approximately 25 feet underground within the northeast corner of the park (requires about 155 cubic yards of excavation). Stormwater would then flow to a 3.5-acre-foot concrete cistern (dimension estimated at 114 feet x 138 feet x 12 feet high) located within an open, grassy area within the northeast portion of Gates Canyon Park. The cistern would be placed approximately 23 feet below grade (based on local topography to maintain gravity flow and depending on the final cistern design), requiring approximately 9,400 cubic yards of excavation. Material in this area of the park is fill material; therefore, no contamination is anticipated. Excavated material would be reused onsite to cover the cistern; however, the majority would be hauled offsite for disposal (approximately 6,500 cubic yards). It is anticipated that four mature trees and one juvenile tree within the cistern area would need to be removed, requiring approximately 10 cubic yards of excavation at depths of approximately 2 feet based on the tree type (sycamore).

The stormwater and dry-weather runoff would be treated (with ultraviolet light or ozone) to reduce bacteria levels, break down pesticides, and prevent the stored water from becoming septic. Stormwater captured in the cistern would primarily be used for park irrigation. Prior to forecasted storm events, water remaining in the cistern would be pumped to approximately 24 infiltration wells located in the undeveloped, southwestern portion of the park via a 10 or 12-inch pipe (trench 2 feet wide, 3 feet deep). Each well would require an approximately 5-foot diameter hole to accommodate a 4-foot diameter perforated pipe with gravel filling the space between the pipe and hole, and would extend to depths of approximately 40 feet. These wells would be connected by pipes (12-inches or less in diameter), requiring trenches 3 feet wide by 20 feet deep to install. The system would be controlled remotely.

As part of the CEQA process for the Gates Canyon Stormwater Capture project, a cultural resources records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center and a Sacred Lands search at the Native American Heritage Commission will be completed for the proposed project.

Location: The proposed project is generally located within Gates Canyon Park at 25801 Thousand Oaks Boulevard, Calabasas, CA 91302, which is located in the unincorporated Los Angeles County area of Calabasas (not within the city limits of the City of Calabasas). The project area falls within Township 1 North, Range 17 West of the United States Geological Survey Dry Canyon, CA 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle. The majority of the proposed project components would be constructed within the park with some elements located within (underground) Thousand Oaks Boulevard and Mountain View Drive (see Figure 1).

Your participation in this local planning process is important. If you possess any information or knowledge regarding Native American Sacred Lands or other tribal cultural resources in and around the project site, and wish to consult with the County regarding these resources or mitigation measures to reduce impacts of the proposed project, please direct your comments to Mr. Michael De Leon at mdeleon@dpw.lacounty.gov or any correspondence on this matter to: County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Project Management Division II, Attention: Mr. Michael De Leon, 900 South Fremont Avenue, 5th Floor, Alhambra, CA 91803.

AB 52 allows Tribes 30 days after receiving notification to request consultation. The County will be following up this letter by telephone to ensure you received this correspondence and to inquire whether your Tribe would like to consult. Should we not receive a response within 30 days, we will presume that you have declined consultation.

If you have any questions, please call me or your staff may contact Mr. Michael De Leon at (626) 300-3290.

Very truly yours,

MARK PESTRELLA
Director of Public Works

TE-LING CHOU
Assistant Deputy Director
Project Management Division II

MD:ec
U:\pmdII\general\Gates Canyon Park Stormwater\PF\02200 \02203\AB-52 Ltr\AB52 Gates-Fernandeno

Enc.

cc: Chief Executive Office (Ricky Beltran)
County Counsel (Laura Carinena)
Watershed Management Division (Armando D'Angelo)

GATES CANYON STORMWATER CAPTURE PROJECT
County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works

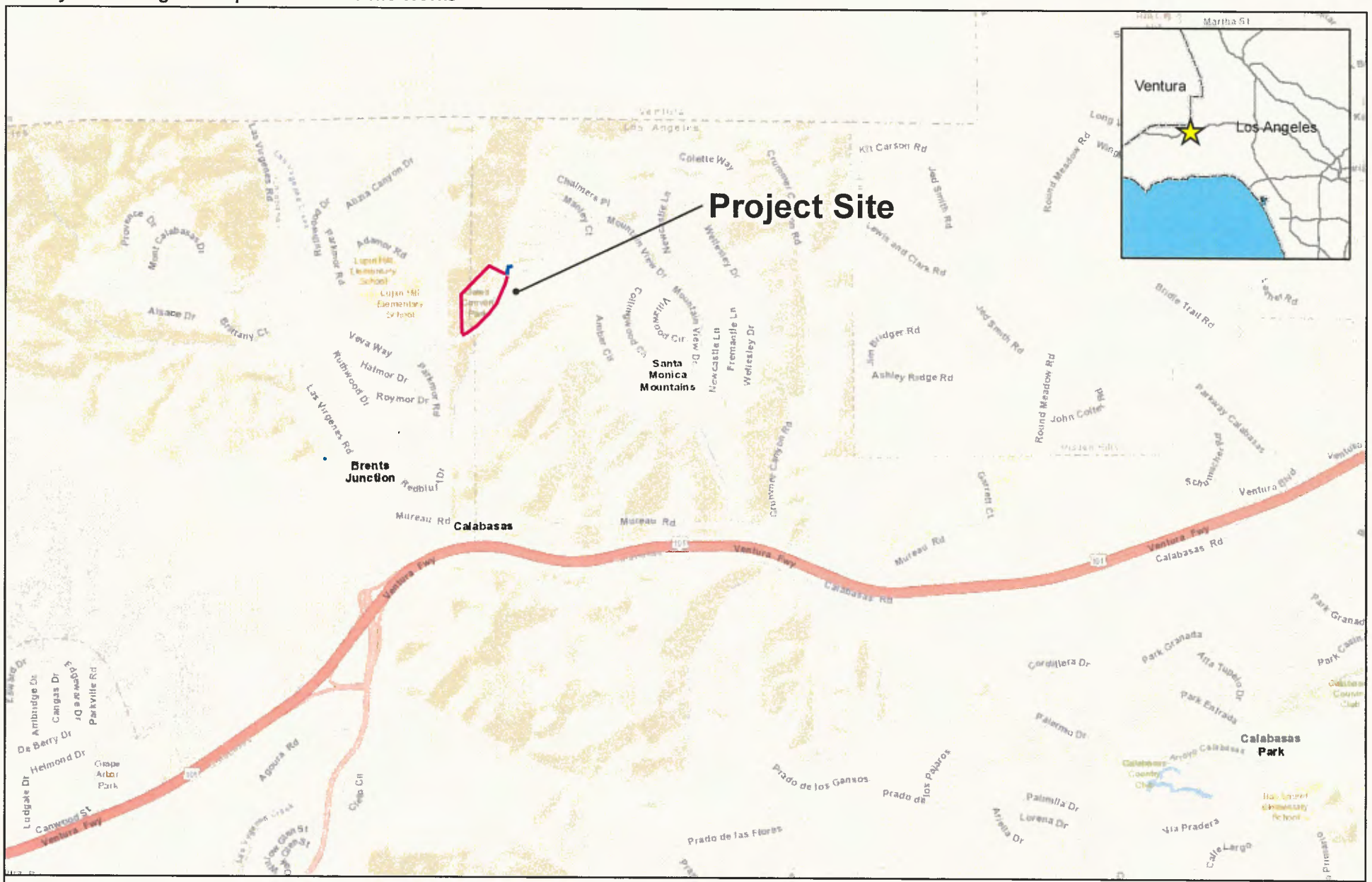


Figure 1
Project Site and Vicinity Map

Appendix D
Environmental Data Resources (EDR) Report

Gates Canyon Stormwater Capture Project
25801 Thousand Oaks Boulevard
Calabasas, CA 91302

Inquiry Number: 5017808.2s
August 09, 2017

The EDR Radius Map™ Report with GeoCheck®

6 Armstrong Road, 4th floor
Shelton, CT 06484
Toll Free: 800.352.0050
www.edrnet.com

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Thank you for your business.
Please contact EDR at 1-800-352-0050
with any questions or comments.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A search of available environmental records was conducted by Environmental Data Resources, Inc (EDR). The report was designed to assist parties seeking to meet the search requirements of EPA's Standards and Practices for All Appropriate Inquiries (40 CFR Part 312), the ASTM Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessments (E 1527-13) or custom requirements developed for the evaluation of environmental risk associated with a parcel of real estate.

TARGET PROPERTY INFORMATION

ADDRESS

25801 THOUSAND OAKS BOULEVARD
CALABASAS, CA 91302

COORDINATES

Latitude (North):	34.1621570 - 34° 9' 43.76''
Longitude (West):	118.6915890 - 118° 41' 29.72''
Universal Tranverse Mercator:	Zone 11
UTM X (Meters):	344070.9
UTM Y (Meters):	3781233.8
Elevation:	895 ft. above sea level

USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP ASSOCIATED WITH TARGET PROPERTY

Target Property Map:	5630735 CALABASAS, CA
Version Date:	2012

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY IN THIS REPORT

Portions of Photo from:	20140531, 20140514
Source:	USDA

MAPPED SITES SUMMARY

Target Property Address:
25801 THOUSAND OAKS BOULEVARD
CALABASAS, CA 91302

Click on Map ID to see full detail.

MAP ID	SITE NAME	ADDRESS	DATABASE ACRONYMS	RELATIVE ELEVATION	DIST (ft. & mi.) DIRECTION
1	DEK PLUMBING CORP	26032 EDENPARK DR	EDR Hist Cleaner	Higher	585, 0.111, WNW
2	ANGELS AUTO	26005 EDENPARK DR	EDR Hist Auto	Higher	643, 0.122, WNW

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

TARGET PROPERTY SEARCH RESULTS

The target property was not listed in any of the databases searched by EDR.

DATABASES WITH NO MAPPED SITES

No mapped sites were found in EDR's search of available ("reasonably ascertainable ") government records either on the target property or within the search radius around the target property for the following databases:

STANDARD ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS

Federal NPL site list

NPL ---------- National Priority List
Proposed NPL ---------- Proposed National Priority List Sites
NPL LIENS ---------- Federal Superfund Liens

Federal Delisted NPL site list

Delisted NPL ---------- National Priority List Deletions

Federal CERCLIS list

FEDERAL FACILITY ---------- Federal Facility Site Information listing
SEMS ---------- Superfund Enterprise Management System

Federal CERCLIS NFRAP site list

SEMS-ARCHIVE ---------- Superfund Enterprise Management System Archive

Federal RCRA CORRACTS facilities list

CORRACTS ---------- Corrective Action Report

Federal RCRA non-CORRACTS TSD facilities list

RCRA-TSDF ---------- RCRA - Treatment, Storage and Disposal

Federal RCRA generators list

RCRA-LQG ---------- RCRA - Large Quantity Generators
RCRA-SQG ---------- RCRA - Small Quantity Generators
RCRA-CESQG ---------- RCRA - Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator

Federal institutional controls / engineering controls registries

LUCIS ---------- Land Use Control Information System
US ENG CONTROLS ---------- Engineering Controls Sites List

US INST CONTROL ---------- Sites with Institutional Controls

Federal ERNS list

ERNS ---------- Emergency Response Notification System

State- and tribal - equivalent NPL

RESPONSE ---------- State Response Sites

State- and tribal - equivalent CERCLIS

ENVIROSTOR ---------- EnviroStor Database

State and tribal landfill and/or solid waste disposal site lists

SWF/LF ---------- Solid Waste Information System

State and tribal leaking storage tank lists

LUST ---------- Geotracker's Leaking Underground Fuel Tank Report
INDIAN LUST ---------- Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
SLIC ---------- Statewide SLIC Cases

State and tribal registered storage tank lists

FEMA UST ---------- Underground Storage Tank Listing
UST ---------- Active UST Facilities
AST ---------- Aboveground Petroleum Storage Tank Facilities
INDIAN UST ---------- Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

State and tribal voluntary cleanup sites

VCP ---------- Voluntary Cleanup Program Properties
INDIAN VCP ---------- Voluntary Cleanup Priority Listing

State and tribal Brownfields sites

BROWNFIELDS ---------- Considered Brownfieds Sites Listing

ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS

Local Brownfield lists

US BROWNFIELDS ---------- A Listing of Brownfields Sites

Local Lists of Landfill / Solid Waste Disposal Sites

WMUDS/SWAT ---------- Waste Management Unit Database
SWRCY ---------- Recycler Database
HAULERS ---------- Registered Waste Tire Haulers Listing
INDIAN ODI ---------- Report on the Status of Open Dumps on Indian Lands
ODI ---------- Open Dump Inventory
DEBRIS REGION 9 ---------- Torres Martinez Reservation Illegal Dump Site Locations

IHS OPEN DUMPS - Open Dumps on Indian Land

Local Lists of Hazardous waste / Contaminated Sites

AOCONCERN - San Gabriel Valley Areas of Concern
US HIST CDL - Delisted National Clandestine Laboratory Register
HIST Cal-Sites - Historical Calsites Database
SCH - School Property Evaluation Program
CDL - Clandestine Drug Labs
Toxic Pits - Toxic Pits Cleanup Act Sites
US CDL - National Clandestine Laboratory Register

Local Lists of Registered Storage Tanks

SWEEPS UST - SWEEPS UST Listing
HIST UST - Hazardous Substance Storage Container Database
CA FID UST - Facility Inventory Database

Local Land Records

LIENS - Environmental Liens Listing
LIENS 2 - CERCLA Lien Information
DEED - Deed Restriction Listing

Records of Emergency Release Reports

HMIRS - Hazardous Materials Information Reporting System
CHMIRS - California Hazardous Material Incident Report System
LDS - Land Disposal Sites Listing
MCS - Military Cleanup Sites Listing
SPILLS 90 - SPILLS 90 data from FirstSearch

Other Ascertainable Records

RCRA NonGen / NLR - RCRA - Non Generators / No Longer Regulated
FUDS - Formerly Used Defense Sites
DOD - Department of Defense Sites
SCRD DRYCLEANERS - State Coalition for Remediation of Drycleaners Listing
US FIN ASSUR - Financial Assurance Information
EPA WATCH LIST - EPA WATCH LIST
2020 COR ACTION - 2020 Corrective Action Program List
TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act
TRIS - Toxic Chemical Release Inventory System
SSTS - Section 7 Tracking Systems
ROD - Records Of Decision
RMP - Risk Management Plans
RAATS - RCRA Administrative Action Tracking System
PRP - Potentially Responsible Parties
PADS - PCB Activity Database System
ICIS - Integrated Compliance Information System
FTTS - FIFRA/ TSCA Tracking System - FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, & Rodenticide Act)/TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act)
MLTS - Material Licensing Tracking System
COAL ASH DOE - Steam-Electric Plant Operation Data
COAL ASH EPA - Coal Combustion Residues Surface Impoundments List

PCB TRANSFORMER - PCB Transformer Registration Database
RADINFO - Radiation Information Database
HIST FTTS - FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System Administrative Case Listing
DOT OPS - Incident and Accident Data
CONSENT - Superfund (CERCLA) Consent Decrees
INDIAN RESERV - Indian Reservations
FUSRAP - Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program
UMTRA - Uranium Mill Tailings Sites
LEAD SMELTERS - Lead Smelter Sites
US AIRS - Aerometric Information Retrieval System Facility Subsystem
US MINES - Mines Master Index File
ABANDONED MINES - Abandoned Mines
FINDS - Facility Index System/Facility Registry System
UXO - Unexploded Ordnance Sites
ECHO - Enforcement & Compliance History Information
DOCKET HWC - Hazardous Waste Compliance Docket Listing
FUELS PROGRAM - EPA Fuels Program Registered Listing
CA BOND EXP. PLAN - Bond Expenditure Plan
Cortese - "Cortese" Hazardous Waste & Substances Sites List
CUPA Listings - CUPA Resources List
DRYCLEANERS - Cleaner Facilities
EMI - Emissions Inventory Data
ENF - Enforcement Action Listing
Financial Assurance - Financial Assurance Information Listing
HAZNET - Facility and Manifest Data
ICE - ICE
HIST CORTESE - Hazardous Waste & Substance Site List
LOS ANGELES CO. HMS - HMS: Street Number List
HWP - EnviroStor Permitted Facilities Listing
HWT - Registered Hazardous Waste Transporter Database
MINES - Mines Site Location Listing
MWMP - Medical Waste Management Program Listing
NPDES - NPDES Permits Listing
PEST LIC - Pesticide Regulation Licenses Listing
PROC - Certified Processors Database
Notify 65 - Proposition 65 Records
LA Co. Site Mitigation - Site Mitigation List
UIC - UIC Listing
WASTEWATER PITS - Oil Wastewater Pits Listing
WDS - Waste Discharge System
WIP - Well Investigation Program Case List

EDR HIGH RISK HISTORICAL RECORDS

EDR Exclusive Records

EDR MGP - EDR Proprietary Manufactured Gas Plants

EDR RECOVERED GOVERNMENT ARCHIVES

Exclusive Recovered Govt. Archives

RGA LF - Recovered Government Archive Solid Waste Facilities List

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

RGA LUST---------- Recovered Government Archive Leaking Underground Storage Tank

SURROUNDING SITES: SEARCH RESULTS

Surrounding sites were identified in the following databases.

Elevations have been determined from the USGS Digital Elevation Model and should be evaluated on a relative (not an absolute) basis. Relative elevation information between sites of close proximity should be field verified. Sites with an elevation equal to or higher than the target property have been differentiated below from sites with an elevation lower than the target property.
Page numbers and map identification numbers refer to the EDR Radius Map report where detailed data on individual sites can be reviewed.

Sites listed in ***bold italics*** are in multiple databases.

Unmappable (orphan) sites are not considered in the foregoing analysis.

EDR HIGH RISK HISTORICAL RECORDS

EDR Exclusive Records

EDR Hist Auto: EDR has searched selected national collections of business directories and has collected listings of potential gas station/filling station/service station sites that were available to EDR researchers. EDR's review was limited to those categories of sources that might, in EDR's opinion, include gas station/filling station/service station establishments. The categories reviewed included, but were not limited to gas, gas station, gasoline station, filling station, auto, automobile repair, auto service station, service station, etc. This database falls within a category of information EDR classifies as "High Risk Historical Records", or HRHR. EDR's HRHR effort presents unique and sometimes proprietary data about past sites and operations that typically create environmental concerns, but may not show up in current government records searches.

A review of the EDR Hist Auto list, as provided by EDR, has revealed that there is 1 EDR Hist Auto site within approximately 0.125 miles of the target property.

Equal/Higher Elevation	Address	Direction / Distance	Map ID	Page
ANGELS AUTO	26005 EDENPARK DR	WNW 0 - 1/8 (0.122 mi.)	2	8

EDR Hist Cleaner: EDR has searched selected national collections of business directories and has collected listings of potential dry cleaner sites that were available to EDR researchers. EDR's review was limited to those categories of sources that might, in EDR's opinion, include dry cleaning establishments. The categories reviewed included, but were not limited to dry cleaners, cleaners, laundry, laundromat, cleaning/laundry, wash & dry etc. This database falls within a category of information EDR classifies as "High Risk Historical Records", or HRHR. EDR's HRHR effort presents unique and sometimes proprietary data about past sites and operations that typically create environmental concerns, but may not show up in current government records searches.

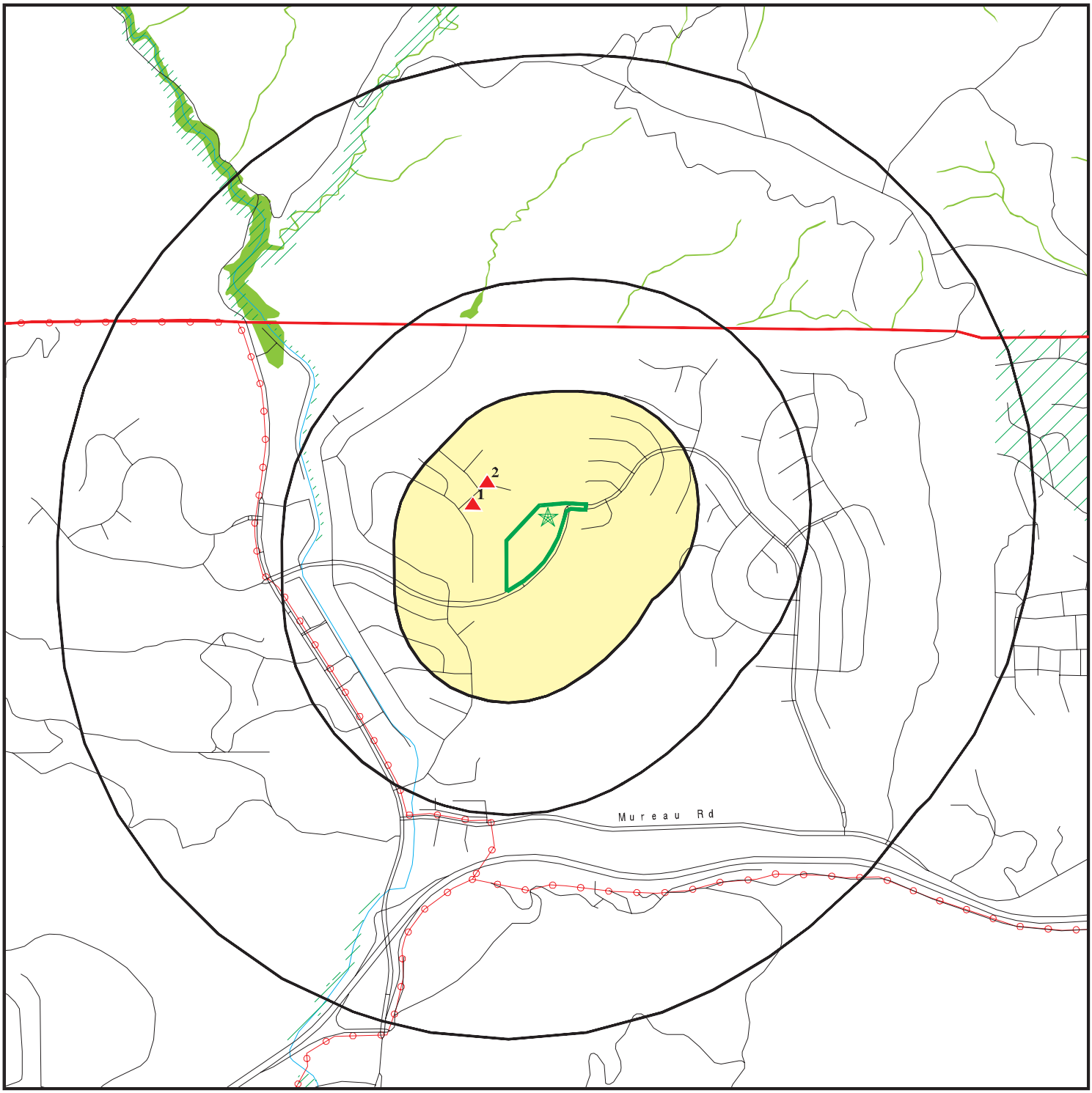
A review of the EDR Hist Cleaner list, as provided by EDR, has revealed that there is 1 EDR Hist Cleaner site within approximately 0.125 miles of the target property.

Equal/Higher Elevation	Address	Direction / Distance	Map ID	Page
DEK PLUMBING CORP	26032 EDENPARK DR	WNW 0 - 1/8 (0.111 mi.)	1	8

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

There were no unmapped sites in this report.

OVERVIEW MAP - 5017808.2S



Target Property

Sites at elevations higher than or equal to the target property

Sites at elevations lower than the target property

Manufactured Gas Plants

National Priority List Sites

Dept. Defense Sites

0 1/4 1/2 1 Miles

Indian Reservations BIA

County Boundary

Power transmission lines

100-year flood zone

500-year flood zone

National Wetland Inventory

State Wetlands

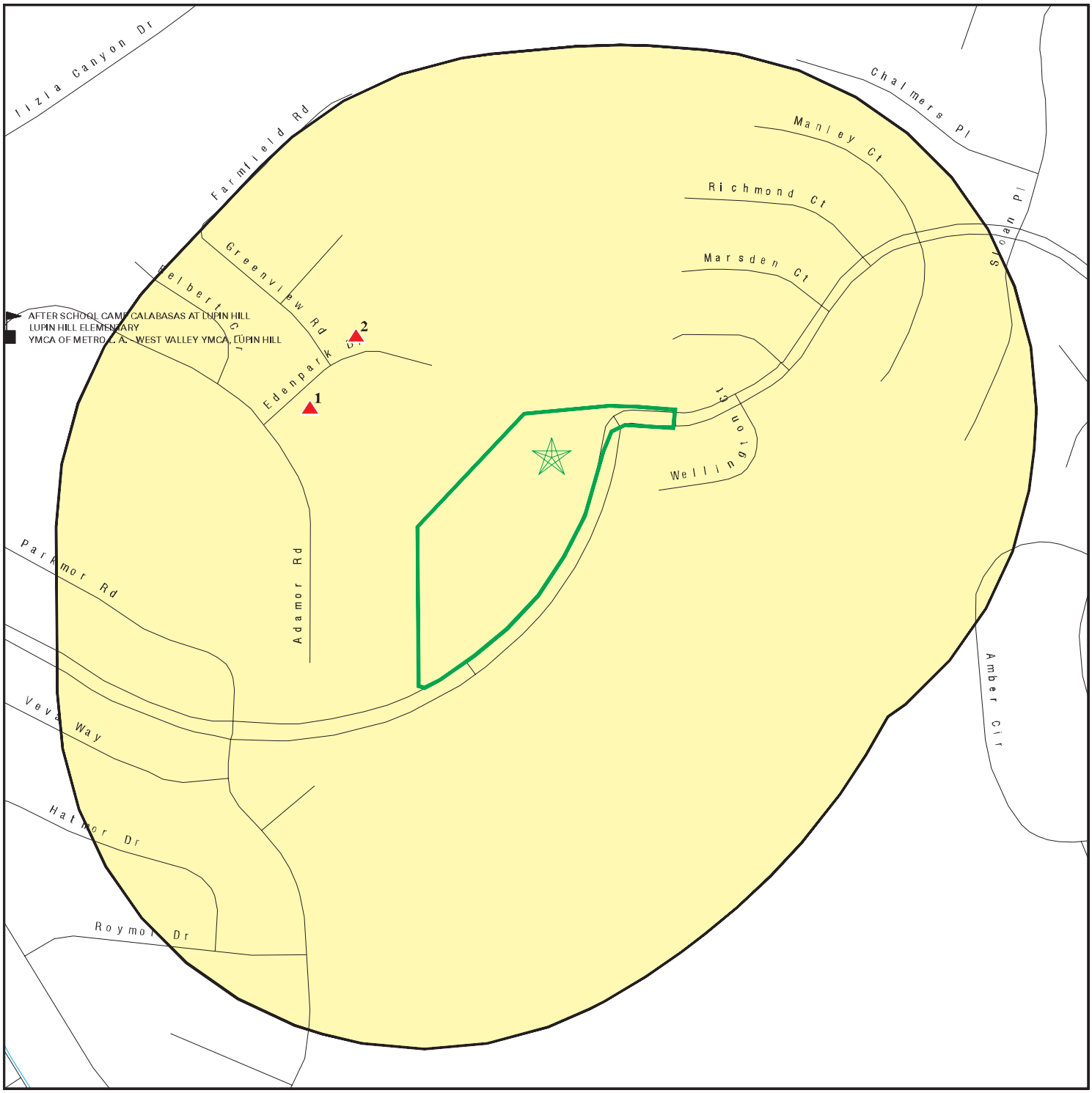
Upgradient Area

Areas of Concern

This report includes Interactive Map Layers to display and/or hide map information. The legend includes only those icons for the default map view.

SITE NAME:	Gates Canyon Stormwater Capture Project	CLIENT:	Aspen Environmental Group
ADDRESS:	25801 Thousand Oaks Boulevard Calabasas CA 91302	CONTACT:	Lisa Blewitt
		INQUIRY #:	5017808.2s
LAT/LONG:	34.162157 / 118.691589	DATE:	August 09, 2017 2:14 pm

DETAIL MAP - 5017808.2S



Target Property

Sites at elevations higher than or equal to the target property

Sites at elevations lower than the target property

Manufactured Gas Plants

Sensitive Receptors

National Priority List Sites

Dept. Defense Sites

0 1/16 1/8 1/4 Miles

Indian Reservations BIA

100-year flood zone

500-year flood zone

Areas of Concern

N

This report includes Interactive Map Layers to display and/or hide map information. The legend includes only those icons for the default map view.

SITE NAME:	Gates Canyon Stormwater Capture Project	CLIENT:	Aspen Environmental Group
ADDRESS:	25801 Thousand Oaks Boulevard Calabasas CA 91302	CONTACT:	Lisa Blewitt
		INQUIRY #:	5017808.2s
LAT/LONG:	34.162157 / 118.691589	DATE:	August 09, 2017 2:20 pm

MAP FINDINGS SUMMARY

Database	Search Distance (Miles)	Target Property	< 1/8	1/8 - 1/4	1/4 - 1/2	1/2 - 1	> 1	Total Plotted
STANDARD ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS								
Federal NPL site list								
NPL	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
Proposed NPL	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
NPL LIENS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
Federal Delisted NPL site list								
Delisted NPL	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
Federal CERCLIS list								
FEDERAL FACILITY	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
SEMS	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
Federal CERCLIS NFRAP site list								
SEMS-ARCHIVE	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
Federal RCRA CORRACTS facilities list								
CORRACTS	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
Federal RCRA non-CORRACTS TSD facilities list								
RCRA-TSDF	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
Federal RCRA generators list								
RCRA-LQG	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
RCRA-SQG	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
RCRA-CESQG	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
Federal institutional controls / engineering controls registries								
LUCIS	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
US ENG CONTROLS	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
US INST CONTROL	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
Federal ERNS list								
ERNS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
State- and tribal - equivalent NPL								
RESPONSE	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
State- and tribal - equivalent CERCLIS								
ENVIROSTOR	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
State and tribal landfill and/or solid waste disposal site lists								
SWF/LF	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
State and tribal leaking storage tank lists								
LUST	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0

MAP FINDINGS SUMMARY

Database	Search Distance (Miles)	Target Property	< 1/8	1/8 - 1/4	1/4 - 1/2	1/2 - 1	> 1	Total Plotted
INDIAN LUST	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
SLIC	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
State and tribal registered storage tank lists								
FEMA UST	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
UST	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
AST	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
INDIAN UST	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
State and tribal voluntary cleanup sites								
VCP	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
INDIAN VCP	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
State and tribal Brownfields sites								
BROWNFIELDS	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS								
Local Brownfield lists								
US BROWNFIELDS	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
Local Lists of Landfill / Solid Waste Disposal Sites								
WMUDS/SWAT	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
SWRCY	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
HAULERS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
INDIAN ODI	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
ODI	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
DEBRIS REGION 9	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
IHS OPEN DUMPS	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
Local Lists of Hazardous waste / Contaminated Sites								
AOCONCERN	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
US HIST CDL	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
HIST Cal-Sites	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
SCH	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
CDL	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
Toxic Pits	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
US CDL	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
Local Lists of Registered Storage Tanks								
SWEEPS UST	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
HIST UST	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
CA FID UST	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
Local Land Records								
LIENS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
LIENS 2	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
DEED	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0

MAP FINDINGS SUMMARY

Database	Search Distance (Miles)	Target Property	< 1/8	1/8 - 1/4	1/4 - 1/2	1/2 - 1	> 1	Total Plotted
Records of Emergency Release Reports								
HMIRS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
CHMIRS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
LDS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
MCS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
SPILLS 90	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
Other Ascertainable Records								
RCRA NonGen / NLR	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
FUDS	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
DOD	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
SCRD DRYCLEANERS	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
US FIN ASSUR	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
EPA WATCH LIST	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
2020 COR ACTION	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
TSCA	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
TRIS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
SSTS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
ROD	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
RMP	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
RAATS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
PRP	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
PADS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
ICIS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
FTTS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
MLTS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
COAL ASH DOE	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
COAL ASH EPA	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
PCB TRANSFORMER	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
RADINFO	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
HIST FTTS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
DOT OPS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
CONSENT	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
INDIAN RESERV	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
FUSRAP	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
UMTRA	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
LEAD SMELTERS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
US AIRS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
US MINES	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
ABANDONED MINES	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
FINDS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
UXO	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
ECHO	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
DOCKET HWC	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
FUELS PROGRAM	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
CA BOND EXP. PLAN	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
Cortese	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
CUPA Listings	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
DRYCLEANERS	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
EMI	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0

MAP FINDINGS SUMMARY

Database	Search Distance (Miles)	Target Property	< 1/8	1/8 - 1/4	1/4 - 1/2	1/2 - 1	> 1	Total Plotted
ENF	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
Financial Assurance	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
HAZNET	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
ICE	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
HIST CORTESE	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
LOS ANGELES CO. HMS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
HWP	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
HWT	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
MINES	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
MWMP	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
NPDES	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
PEST LIC	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
PROC	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
Notify 65	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
LA Co. Site Mitigation	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
UIC	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
WASTEWATER PITS	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
WDS	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
WIP	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
EDR HIGH RISK HISTORICAL RECORDS								
EDR Exclusive Records								
EDR MGP	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
EDR Hist Auto	0.125		1	NR	NR	NR	NR	1
EDR Hist Cleaner	0.125		1	NR	NR	NR	NR	1
EDR RECOVERED GOVERNMENT ARCHIVES								
Exclusive Recovered Govt. Archives								
RGA LF	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
RGA LUST	0.001		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
- Totals --		0	2	0	0	0	0	2

NOTES:

TP = Target Property

NR = Not Requested at this Search Distance

Sites may be listed in more than one database

1
WNW
< 1/8
0.111 mi.
585 ft.

DEK PLUMBING CORP
26032 EDENPARK DR
CALABASAS, CA 91302

EDR Hist Cleaner

1018828266
N/A

Relative:
Higher

Actual:
1040 ft.

EDR Hist Cleaner

Year:	Name:	Type:
2004	DEK PLUMBING CORP	Carpet And Upholstery Cleaning
2005	DEK PLUMBING CORP	Carpet And Upholstery Cleaning
2006	DEK PLUMBING CORP	Carpet And Upholstery Cleaning
2007	DEK PLUMBING CORP	Carpet And Upholstery Cleaning
2008	DEK PLUMBING CORP	Carpet And Upholstery Cleaning
2009	DEK PLUMBING CORP	Carpet And Upholstery Cleaning
2010	DEK PLUMBING CORP	Carpet And Upholstery Cleaning

2
WNW
< 1/8
0.122 mi.
643 ft.

ANGELS AUTO
26005 EDENPARK DR
CALABASAS, CA 91302

EDR Hist Auto

1021886350
N/A

Relative:
Higher

Actual:
972 ft.

EDR Hist Auto

Year:	Name:	Type:
2003	ANGELS AUTO	General Automotive Repair Shops
2004	ANGELS AUTO	General Automotive Repair Shops
2005	ANGELS AUTO	General Automotive Repair Shops
2006	ANGELS AUTO	General Automotive Repair Shops
2007	ANGELS AUTO	General Automotive Repair Shops
2008	ANGELS AUTO	General Automotive Repair Shops

Count: 0 records.

ORPHAN SUMMARY

City	EDR ID	Site Name	Site Address	Zip	Database(s)
		NO SITES FOUND			

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

To maintain currency of the following federal and state databases, EDR contacts the appropriate governmental agency on a monthly or quarterly basis, as required.

Number of Days to Update: Provides confirmation that EDR is reporting records that have been updated within 90 days from the date the government agency made the information available to the public.

STANDARD ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS

Federal NPL site list

NPL: National Priority List

National Priorities List (Superfund). The NPL is a subset of CERCLIS and identifies over 1,200 sites for priority cleanup under the Superfund Program. NPL sites may encompass relatively large areas. As such, EDR provides polygon coverage for over 1,000 NPL site boundaries produced by EPA's Environmental Photographic Interpretation Center (EPIC) and regional EPA offices.

Date of Government Version: 04/05/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/21/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/12/2017
Number of Days to Update: 21

Source: EPA
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 07/07/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/16/2017
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

NPL Site Boundaries

Sources:

EPA's Environmental Photographic Interpretation Center (EPIC)
Telephone: 202-564-7333

EPA Region 1
Telephone 617-918-1143

EPA Region 6
Telephone: 214-655-6659

EPA Region 3
Telephone 215-814-5418

EPA Region 7
Telephone: 913-551-7247

EPA Region 4
Telephone 404-562-8033

EPA Region 8
Telephone: 303-312-6774

EPA Region 5
Telephone 312-886-6686

EPA Region 9
Telephone: 415-947-4246

EPA Region 10
Telephone 206-553-8665

Proposed NPL: Proposed National Priority List Sites

A site that has been proposed for listing on the National Priorities List through the issuance of a proposed rule in the Federal Register. EPA then accepts public comments on the site, responds to the comments, and places on the NPL those sites that continue to meet the requirements for listing.

Date of Government Version: 04/05/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/21/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/12/2017
Number of Days to Update: 21

Source: EPA
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 07/07/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/16/2017
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

NPL LIENS: Federal Superfund Liens

Federal Superfund Liens. Under the authority granted the USEPA by CERCLA of 1980, the USEPA has the authority to file liens against real property in order to recover remedial action expenditures or when the property owner received notification of potential liability. USEPA compiles a listing of filed notices of Superfund Liens.

Date of Government Version: 10/15/1991
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/02/1994
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/30/1994
Number of Days to Update: 56

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-564-4267
Last EDR Contact: 08/15/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/28/2011
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Federal Delisted NPL site list

Delisted NPL: National Priority List Deletions

The National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) establishes the criteria that the EPA uses to delete sites from the NPL. In accordance with 40 CFR 300.425.(e), sites may be deleted from the NPL where no further response is appropriate.

Date of Government Version: 04/05/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/21/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/12/2017
Number of Days to Update: 21

Source: EPA
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 07/07/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/16/2017
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Federal CERCLIS list

FEDERAL FACILITY: Federal Facility Site Information listing

A listing of National Priority List (NPL) and Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) sites found in the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Information System (CERCLIS) Database where EPA Federal Facilities Restoration and Reuse Office is involved in cleanup activities.

Date of Government Version: 11/07/2016
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/05/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/07/2017
Number of Days to Update: 92

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 703-603-8704
Last EDR Contact: 07/07/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/16/2017
Data Release Frequency: Varies

SEMS: Superfund Enterprise Management System

SEMS (Superfund Enterprise Management System) tracks hazardous waste sites, potentially hazardous waste sites, and remedial activities performed in support of EPA's Superfund Program across the United States. The list was formerly know as CERCLIS, renamed to SEMS by the EPA in 2015. The list contains data on potentially hazardous waste sites that have been reported to the USEPA by states, municipalities, private companies and private persons, pursuant to Section 103 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). This dataset also contains sites which are either proposed to or on the National Priorities List (NPL) and the sites which are in the screening and assessment phase for possible inclusion on the NPL.

Date of Government Version: 02/07/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/19/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/05/2017
Number of Days to Update: 16

Source: EPA
Telephone: 800-424-9346
Last EDR Contact: 07/21/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/30/2017
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Federal CERCLIS NFRAP site list

SEMS-ARCHIVE: Superfund Enterprise Management System Archive

SEMS-ARCHIVE (Superfund Enterprise Management System Archive) tracks sites that have no further interest under the Federal Superfund Program based on available information. The list was formerly known as the CERCLIS-NFRAP, renamed to SEMS ARCHIVE by the EPA in 2015. EPA may perform a minimal level of assessment work at a site while it is archived if site conditions change and/or new information becomes available. Archived sites have been removed and archived from the inventory of SEMS sites. Archived status indicates that, to the best of EPA's knowledge, assessment at a site has been completed and that EPA has determined no further steps will be taken to list the site on the National Priorities List (NPL), unless information indicates this decision was not appropriate or other considerations require a recommendation for listing at a later time. The decision does not necessarily mean that there is no hazard associated with a given site; it only means that. based upon available information, the location is not judged to be potential NPL site.

Date of Government Version: 02/07/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/19/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/05/2017
Number of Days to Update: 16

Source: EPA
Telephone: 800-424-9346
Last EDR Contact: 07/28/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/30/2017
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Federal RCRA CORRACTS facilities list

CORRACTS: Corrective Action Report

CORRACTS identifies hazardous waste handlers with RCRA corrective action activity.

Date of Government Version: 12/12/2016
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/28/2016
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/10/2017
Number of Days to Update: 44

Source: EPA
Telephone: 800-424-9346
Last EDR Contact: 06/29/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/09/2017
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Federal RCRA non-CORRACTS TSD facilities list

RCRA-TSDF: RCRA - Treatment, Storage and Disposal

RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Transporters are individuals or entities that move hazardous waste from the generator offsite to a facility that can recycle, treat, store, or dispose of the waste. TSDFs treat, store, or dispose of the waste.

Date of Government Version: 12/12/2016
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/28/2016
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/10/2017
Number of Days to Update: 44

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: (415) 495-8895
Last EDR Contact: 06/29/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/09/2017
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Federal RCRA generators list

RCRA-LQG: RCRA - Large Quantity Generators

RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Large quantity generators (LQGs) generate over 1,000 kilograms (kg) of hazardous waste, or over 1 kg of acutely hazardous waste per month.

Date of Government Version: 12/12/2016
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/28/2016
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/10/2017
Number of Days to Update: 44

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: (415) 495-8895
Last EDR Contact: 06/29/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/09/2017
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

RCRA-SQG: RCRA - Small Quantity Generators

RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Small quantity generators (SQGs) generate between 100 kg and 1,000 kg of hazardous waste per month.

Date of Government Version: 12/12/2016
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/28/2016
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/10/2017
Number of Days to Update: 44

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: (415) 495-8895
Last EDR Contact: 06/29/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/09/2017
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

RCRA-CESQG: RCRA - Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generators

RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Conditionally exempt small quantity generators (CESQGs) generate less than 100 kg of hazardous waste, or less than 1 kg of acutely hazardous waste per month.

Date of Government Version: 12/12/2016
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/28/2016
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/10/2017
Number of Days to Update: 44

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: (415) 495-8895
Last EDR Contact: 06/29/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/09/2017
Data Release Frequency: Varies

Federal institutional controls / engineering controls registries

LUCIS: Land Use Control Information System

LUCIS contains records of land use control information pertaining to the former Navy Base Realignment and Closure properties.

Date of Government Version: 12/28/2016
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/04/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/07/2017
Number of Days to Update: 93

Source: Department of the Navy
Telephone: 843-820-7326
Last EDR Contact: 05/15/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/28/2017
Data Release Frequency: Varies

US ENG CONTROLS: Engineering Controls Sites List

A listing of sites with engineering controls in place. Engineering controls include various forms of caps, building foundations, liners, and treatment methods to create pathway elimination for regulated substances to enter environmental media or effect human health.

Date of Government Version: 02/13/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/28/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/09/2017
Number of Days to Update: 101

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 703-603-0695
Last EDR Contact: 05/31/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/11/2017
Data Release Frequency: Varies

US INST CONTROL: Sites with Institutional Controls

A listing of sites with institutional controls in place. Institutional controls include administrative measures, such as groundwater use restrictions, construction restrictions, property use restrictions, and post remediation care requirements intended to prevent exposure to contaminants remaining on site. Deed restrictions are generally required as part of the institutional controls.

Date of Government Version: 02/13/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/28/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/09/2017
Number of Days to Update: 101

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 703-603-0695
Last EDR Contact: 05/31/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/11/2017
Data Release Frequency: Varies

Federal ERNS list

ERNS: Emergency Response Notification System

Emergency Response Notification System. ERNS records and stores information on reported releases of oil and hazardous substances.

Date of Government Version: 09/26/2016
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/29/2016
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/11/2016
Number of Days to Update: 43

Source: National Response Center, United States Coast Guard
Telephone: 202-267-2180
Last EDR Contact: 06/28/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/09/2017
Data Release Frequency: Annually

State- and tribal - equivalent NPL

RESPONSE: State Response Sites

Identifies confirmed release sites where DTSC is involved in remediation, either in a lead or oversight capacity. These confirmed release sites are generally high-priority and high potential risk.

Date of Government Version: 01/30/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/31/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/23/2017
Number of Days to Update: 112

Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control
Telephone: 916-323-3400
Last EDR Contact: 08/01/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/13/2017
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

State- and tribal - equivalent CERCLIS

ENVIROSTOR: EnviroStor Database

The Department of Toxic Substances Control's (DTSC's) Site Mitigation and Brownfields Reuse Program's (SMBRP's) EnviroStor database identifes sites that have known contamination or sites for which there may be reasons to investigate further. The database includes the following site types: Federal Superfund sites (National Priorities List (NPL)); State Response, including Military Facilities and State Superfund; Voluntary Cleanup; and School sites. EnviroStor provides similar information to the information that was available in CalSites, and provides additional site information, including, but not limited to, identification of formerly-contaminated properties that have been released for reuse, properties where environmental deed restrictions have been recorded to prevent inappropriate land uses, and risk characterization information that is used to assess potential impacts to public health and the environment at contaminated sites.

Date of Government Version: 01/30/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/31/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/23/2017
Number of Days to Update: 112

Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control
Telephone: 916-323-3400
Last EDR Contact: 08/01/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/13/2017
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

State and tribal landfill and/or solid waste disposal site lists

SWF/LF (SWIS): Solid Waste Information System

Active, Closed and Inactive Landfills. SWF/LF records typically contain an inve ntory of solid waste disposal facilities or landfills. These may be active or i nactive facilities or open dumps that failed to meet RCRA Section 4004 criteria for solid waste landfills or disposal sites.

Date of Government Version: 02/13/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/15/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/02/2017
Number of Days to Update: 76

Source: Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery
Telephone: 916-341-6320
Last EDR Contact: 05/17/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/28/2017
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

State and tribal leaking storage tank lists

LUST: Leaking Underground Fuel Tank Report (GEOTRACKER)
Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) Sites included in GeoTracker. GeoTracker is the Water Boards data management system for sites that impact, or have the potential to impact, water quality in California, with emphasis on groundwater.

Date of Government Version: 03/13/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/14/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/02/2017
Number of Days to Update: 49
Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: see region list
Last EDR Contact: 06/14/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/25/2017
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

LUST REG 6V: Leaking Underground Storage Tank Case Listing
Leaking Underground Storage Tank locations. Inyo, Kern, Los Angeles, Mono, San Bernardino counties.

Date of Government Version: 06/07/2005
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/07/2005
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/29/2005
Number of Days to Update: 22
Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board Victorville Branch Office (6)
Telephone: 760-241-7365
Last EDR Contact: 09/12/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/26/2011
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

LUST REG 4: Underground Storage Tank Leak List
Los Angeles, Ventura counties. For more current information, please refer to the State Water Resources Control Board's LUST database.

Date of Government Version: 09/07/2004
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/07/2004
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/12/2004
Number of Days to Update: 35
Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board Los Angeles Region (4)
Telephone: 213-576-6710
Last EDR Contact: 09/06/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/19/2011
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

LUST REG 3: Leaking Underground Storage Tank Database
Leaking Underground Storage Tank locations. Monterey, San Benito, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz counties.

Date of Government Version: 05/19/2003
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/19/2003
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/02/2003
Number of Days to Update: 14
Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board Central Coast Region (3)
Telephone: 805-542-4786
Last EDR Contact: 07/18/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/31/2011
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

LUST REG 2: Fuel Leak List
Leaking Underground Storage Tank locations. Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Napa, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Solano, Sonoma counties.

Date of Government Version: 09/30/2004
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/20/2004
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/19/2004
Number of Days to Update: 30
Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board San Francisco Bay Region (2)
Telephone: 510-622-2433
Last EDR Contact: 09/19/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/02/2012
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

LUST REG 1: Active Toxic Site Investigation
Del Norte, Humboldt, Lake, Mendocino, Modoc, Siskiyou, Sonoma, Trinity counties. For more current information, please refer to the State Water Resources Control Board's LUST database.

Date of Government Version: 02/01/2001
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/28/2001
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/29/2001
Number of Days to Update: 29
Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board North Coast (1)
Telephone: 707-570-3769
Last EDR Contact: 08/01/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/14/2011
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

LUST REG 6L: Leaking Underground Storage Tank Case Listing
For more current information, please refer to the State Water Resources Control Board's LUST database.

Date of Government Version: 09/09/2003
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/10/2003
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/07/2003
Number of Days to Update: 27

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board Lahontan Region (6)
Telephone: 530-542-5572
Last EDR Contact: 09/12/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/26/2011
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

LUST REG 5: Leaking Underground Storage Tank Database

Leaking Underground Storage Tank locations. Alameda, Alpine, Amador, Butte, Colusa, Contra Costa, Calveras, El Dorado, Fresno, Glenn, Kern, Kings, Lake, Lassen, Madera, Mariposa, Merced, Modoc, Napa, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Shasta, Solano, Stanislaus, Sutter, Tehama, Tulare, Tuolumne, Yolo, Yuba counties.

Date of Government Version: 07/01/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/22/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/31/2008
Number of Days to Update: 9

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board Central Valley Region (5)
Telephone: 916-464-4834
Last EDR Contact: 07/01/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/17/2011
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

LUST REG 7: Leaking Underground Storage Tank Case Listing

Leaking Underground Storage Tank locations. Imperial, Riverside, San Diego, Santa Barbara counties.

Date of Government Version: 02/26/2004
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/26/2004
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/24/2004
Number of Days to Update: 27

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board Colorado River Basin Region (7)
Telephone: 760-776-8943
Last EDR Contact: 08/01/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/14/2011
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

LUST REG 8: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

California Regional Water Quality Control Board Santa Ana Region (8). For more current information, please refer to the State Water Resources Control Board's LUST database.

Date of Government Version: 02/14/2005
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/15/2005
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/28/2005
Number of Days to Update: 41

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board Santa Ana Region (8)
Telephone: 909-782-4496
Last EDR Contact: 08/15/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/28/2011
Data Release Frequency: Varies

LUST REG 9: Leaking Underground Storage Tank Report

Orange, Riverside, San Diego counties. For more current information, please refer to the State Water Resources Control Board's LUST database.

Date of Government Version: 03/01/2001
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/23/2001
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/21/2001
Number of Days to Update: 28

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board San Diego Region (9)
Telephone: 858-637-5595
Last EDR Contact: 09/26/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/09/2012
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

INDIAN LUST R1: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

A listing of leaking underground storage tank locations on Indian Land.

Date of Government Version: 11/14/2016
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/26/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/05/2017
Number of Days to Update: 99

Source: EPA Region 1
Telephone: 617-918-1313
Last EDR Contact: 07/27/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/08/2017
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN LUST R4: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

LUSTs on Indian land in Florida, Mississippi and North Carolina.

Date of Government Version: 10/14/2016
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/27/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/05/2017
Number of Days to Update: 98

Source: EPA Region 4
Telephone: 404-562-8677
Last EDR Contact: 07/28/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/08/2017
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

INDIAN LUST R10: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
LUSTs on Indian land in Alaska, Idaho, Oregon and Washington.

Date of Government Version: 10/07/2016
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/26/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/05/2017
Number of Days to Update: 99
Source: EPA Region 10
Telephone: 206-553-2857
Last EDR Contact: 07/27/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/08/2017
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

INDIAN LUST R9: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
LUSTs on Indian land in Arizona, California, New Mexico and Nevada

Date of Government Version: 10/06/2016
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/26/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/05/2017
Number of Days to Update: 99
Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 415-972-3372
Last EDR Contact: 07/27/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/08/2017
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

INDIAN LUST R6: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
LUSTs on Indian land in New Mexico and Oklahoma.

Date of Government Version: 10/01/2016
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/26/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/05/2017
Number of Days to Update: 99
Source: EPA Region 6
Telephone: 214-665-6597
Last EDR Contact: 07/27/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/08/2017
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN LUST R5: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
Leaking underground storage tanks located on Indian Land in Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin.

Date of Government Version: 11/14/2016
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/26/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/05/2017
Number of Days to Update: 99
Source: EPA, Region 5
Telephone: 312-886-7439
Last EDR Contact: 07/27/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/08/2017
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN LUST R8: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
LUSTs on Indian land in Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah and Wyoming.

Date of Government Version: 10/17/2016
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/26/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/05/2017
Number of Days to Update: 99
Source: EPA Region 8
Telephone: 303-312-6271
Last EDR Contact: 07/27/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/08/2017
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

INDIAN LUST R7: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
LUSTs on Indian land in Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska

Date of Government Version: 09/01/2016
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/26/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/05/2017
Number of Days to Update: 99
Source: EPA Region 7
Telephone: 913-551-7003
Last EDR Contact: 07/27/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/08/2017
Data Release Frequency: Varies

SLIC: Statewide SLIC Cases (GEOTRACKER)
Cleanup Program Sites (CPS; also known as Site Cleanups [SC] and formerly known as Spills, Leaks, Investigations, and Cleanups [SLIC] sites) included in GeoTracker. GeoTracker is the Water Boards data management system for sites that impact, or have the potential to impact, water quality in California, with emphasis on groundwater.

Date of Government Version: 03/13/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/14/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/02/2017
Number of Days to Update: 49
Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: 866-480-1028
Last EDR Contact: 06/14/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/25/2017
Data Release Frequency: Varies

SLIC REG 1: Active Toxic Site Investigations
The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.

Date of Government Version: 04/03/2003
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/07/2003
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/25/2003
Number of Days to Update: 18

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board, North Coast Region (1)
Telephone: 707-576-2220
Last EDR Contact: 08/01/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/14/2011
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

SLIC REG 2: Spills, Leaks, Investigation & Cleanup Cost Recovery Listing
The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.

Date of Government Version: 09/30/2004
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/20/2004
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/19/2004
Number of Days to Update: 30

Source: Regional Water Quality Control Board San Francisco Bay Region (2)
Telephone: 510-286-0457
Last EDR Contact: 09/19/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/02/2012
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

SLIC REG 3: Spills, Leaks, Investigation & Cleanup Cost Recovery Listing
The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.

Date of Government Version: 05/18/2006
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/18/2006
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/15/2006
Number of Days to Update: 28

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board Central Coast Region (3)
Telephone: 805-549-3147
Last EDR Contact: 07/18/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/31/2011
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

SLIC REG 4: Spills, Leaks, Investigation & Cleanup Cost Recovery Listing
The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.

Date of Government Version: 11/17/2004
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/18/2004
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/04/2005
Number of Days to Update: 47

Source: Region Water Quality Control Board Los Angeles Region (4)
Telephone: 213-576-6600
Last EDR Contact: 07/01/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/17/2011
Data Release Frequency: Varies

SLIC REG 5: Spills, Leaks, Investigation & Cleanup Cost Recovery Listing
The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.

Date of Government Version: 04/01/2005
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/05/2005
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/21/2005
Number of Days to Update: 16

Source: Regional Water Quality Control Board Central Valley Region (5)
Telephone: 916-464-3291
Last EDR Contact: 09/12/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/26/2011
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

SLIC REG 6V: Spills, Leaks, Investigation & Cleanup Cost Recovery Listing
The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.

Date of Government Version: 05/24/2005
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/25/2005
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/16/2005
Number of Days to Update: 22

Source: Regional Water Quality Control Board, Victorville Branch
Telephone: 619-241-6583
Last EDR Contact: 08/15/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/28/2011
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

SLIC REG 6L: SLIC Sites
The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.

Date of Government Version: 09/07/2004
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/07/2004
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/12/2004
Number of Days to Update: 35
Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Lahontan Region
Telephone: 530-542-5574
Last EDR Contact: 08/15/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/28/2011
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

SLIC REG 7: SLIC List
The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.

Date of Government Version: 11/24/2004
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/29/2004
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/04/2005
Number of Days to Update: 36
Source: California Regional Quality Control Board, Colorado River Basin Region
Telephone: 760-346-7491
Last EDR Contact: 08/01/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/14/2011
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

SLIC REG 8: Spills, Leaks, Investigation & Cleanup Cost Recovery Listing
The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.

Date of Government Version: 04/03/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/03/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/14/2008
Number of Days to Update: 11
Source: California Region Water Quality Control Board Santa Ana Region (8)
Telephone: 951-782-3298
Last EDR Contact: 09/12/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/26/2011
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

SLIC REG 9: Spills, Leaks, Investigation & Cleanup Cost Recovery Listing
The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.

Date of Government Version: 09/10/2007
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/11/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/28/2007
Number of Days to Update: 17
Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board San Diego Region (9)
Telephone: 858-467-2980
Last EDR Contact: 08/08/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/21/2011
Data Release Frequency: Annually

State and tribal registered storage tank lists

FEMA UST: Underground Storage Tank Listing
A listing of all FEMA owned underground storage tanks.

Date of Government Version: 01/01/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/16/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/12/2010
Number of Days to Update: 55
Source: FEMA
Telephone: 202-646-5797
Last EDR Contact: 07/14/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/23/2017
Data Release Frequency: Varies

UST: Active UST Facilities
Active UST facilities gathered from the local regulatory agencies

Date of Government Version: 03/12/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/16/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/12/2017
Number of Days to Update: 57
Source: SWRCB
Telephone: 916-341-5851
Last EDR Contact: 06/14/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/25/2017
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

AST: Aboveground Petroleum Storage Tank Facilities
A listing of aboveground storage tank petroleum storage tank locations.

Date of Government Version: 07/06/2016
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/12/2016
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/19/2016
Number of Days to Update: 69
Source: California Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 916-327-5092
Last EDR Contact: 06/21/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/09/2017
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

INDIAN UST R5: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
The Indian Underground Storage Tank (UST) database provides information about underground storage tanks on Indian land in EPA Region 5 (Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin and Tribal Nations).

Date of Government Version: 01/14/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/26/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/05/2017
Number of Days to Update: 99
Source: EPA Region 5
Telephone: 312-886-6136
Last EDR Contact: 07/27/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/08/2017
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN UST R6: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
The Indian Underground Storage Tank (UST) database provides information about underground storage tanks on Indian land in EPA Region 6 (Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Texas and 65 Tribes).

Date of Government Version: 10/01/2016
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/26/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/05/2017
Number of Days to Update: 99
Source: EPA Region 6
Telephone: 214-665-7591
Last EDR Contact: 07/27/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/08/2017
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

INDIAN UST R7: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
The Indian Underground Storage Tank (UST) database provides information about underground storage tanks on Indian land in EPA Region 7 (Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and 9 Tribal Nations).

Date of Government Version: 09/01/2016
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/26/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/05/2017
Number of Days to Update: 99
Source: EPA Region 7
Telephone: 913-551-7003
Last EDR Contact: 07/27/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/08/2017
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN UST R8: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
The Indian Underground Storage Tank (UST) database provides information about underground storage tanks on Indian land in EPA Region 8 (Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming and 27 Tribal Nations).

Date of Government Version: 10/17/2016
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/26/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/05/2017
Number of Days to Update: 99
Source: EPA Region 8
Telephone: 303-312-6137
Last EDR Contact: 07/27/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/08/2017
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

INDIAN UST R9: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
The Indian Underground Storage Tank (UST) database provides information about underground storage tanks on Indian land in EPA Region 9 (Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada, the Pacific Islands, and Tribal Nations).

Date of Government Version: 10/06/2016
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/26/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/05/2017
Number of Days to Update: 99
Source: EPA Region 9
Telephone: 415-972-3368
Last EDR Contact: 07/27/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/08/2017
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

INDIAN UST R1: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

The Indian Underground Storage Tank (UST) database provides information about underground storage tanks on Indian land in EPA Region 1 (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont and ten Tribal Nations).

Date of Government Version: 11/14/2016
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/26/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/05/2017
Number of Days to Update: 99

Source: EPA, Region 1
Telephone: 617-918-1313
Last EDR Contact: 07/27/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/08/2017
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN UST R4: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

The Indian Underground Storage Tank (UST) database provides information about underground storage tanks on Indian land in EPA Region 4 (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Tribal Nations)

Date of Government Version: 10/14/2016
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/27/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/05/2017
Number of Days to Update: 98

Source: EPA Region 4
Telephone: 404-562-9424
Last EDR Contact: 07/28/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/08/2017
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

INDIAN UST R10: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

The Indian Underground Storage Tank (UST) database provides information about underground storage tanks on Indian land in EPA Region 10 (Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, and Tribal Nations).

Date of Government Version: 10/07/2016
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/26/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/05/2017
Number of Days to Update: 99

Source: EPA Region 10
Telephone: 206-553-2857
Last EDR Contact: 07/27/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/08/2017
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

State and tribal voluntary cleanup sites

INDIAN VCP R1: Voluntary Cleanup Priority Listing

A listing of voluntary cleanup priority sites located on Indian Land located in Region 1.

Date of Government Version: 07/27/2015
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/29/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/18/2016
Number of Days to Update: 142

Source: EPA, Region 1
Telephone: 617-918-1102
Last EDR Contact: 06/27/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/09/2017
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN VCP R7: Voluntary Cleanup Priority Lisitng

A listing of voluntary cleanup priority sites located on Indian Land located in Region 7.

Date of Government Version: 03/20/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/22/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/19/2008
Number of Days to Update: 27

Source: EPA, Region 7
Telephone: 913-551-7365
Last EDR Contact: 04/20/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/20/2009
Data Release Frequency: Varies

VCP: Voluntary Cleanup Program Properties

Contains low threat level properties with either confirmed or unconfirmed releases and the project proponents have request that DTSC oversee investigation and/or cleanup activities and have agreed to provide coverage for DTSC's costs.

Date of Government Version: 01/30/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/31/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/23/2017
Number of Days to Update: 112

Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control
Telephone: 916-323-3400
Last EDR Contact: 08/01/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/13/2017
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

State and tribal Brownfields sites

BROWNFIELDS: Considered Brownfieds Sites Listing
A listing of sites the SWRCB considers to be Brownfields since these are sites have come to them through the MOA Process.

Date of Government Version: 01/03/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/04/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/02/2017
Number of Days to Update: 57
Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: 916-323-7905
Last EDR Contact: 06/28/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/09/2017
Data Release Frequency: Varies

ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS

Local Brownfield lists

US BROWNFIELDS: A Listing of Brownfields Sites
Brownfields are real property, the expansion, redevelopment, or reuse of which may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant. Cleaning up and reinvesting in these properties takes development pressures off of undeveloped, open land, and both improves and protects the environment. Assessment, Cleanup and Redevelopment Exchange System (ACRES) stores information reported by EPA Brownfields grant recipients on brownfields properties assessed or cleaned up with grant funding as well as information on Targeted Brownfields Assessments performed by EPA Regions. A listing of ACRES Brownfield sites is obtained from Cleanups in My Community. Cleanups in My Community provides information on Brownfields properties for which information is reported back to EPA, as well as areas served by Brownfields grant programs.

Date of Government Version: 03/02/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/02/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/07/2017
Number of Days to Update: 36
Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-566-2777
Last EDR Contact: 06/20/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/02/2017
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

Local Lists of Landfill / Solid Waste Disposal Sites

WMUDS/SWAT: Waste Management Unit Database
Waste Management Unit Database System. WMUDS is used by the State Water Resources Control Board staff and the Regional Water Quality Control Boards for program tracking and inventory of waste management units. WMUDS is composed of the following databases: Facility Information, Scheduled Inspections Information, Waste Management Unit Information, SWAT Program Information, SWAT Report Summary Information, SWAT Report Summary Data, Chapter 15 (formerly Subchapter 15) Information, Chapter 15 Monitoring Parameters, TPCA Program Information, RCRA Program Information, Closure Information, and Interested Parties Information.

Date of Government Version: 04/01/2000
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/10/2000
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/10/2000
Number of Days to Update: 30
Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: 916-227-4448
Last EDR Contact: 08/03/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/20/2017
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

SWRCY: Recycler Database
A listing of recycling facilities in California.

Date of Government Version: 03/13/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/14/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/03/2017
Number of Days to Update: 50
Source: Department of Conservation
Telephone: 916-323-3836
Last EDR Contact: 06/14/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/25/2017
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

HAULERS: Registered Waste Tire Haulers Listing
A listing of registered waste tire haulers.

Date of Government Version: 01/13/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/17/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/31/2017
Number of Days to Update: 134
Source: Integrated Waste Management Board
Telephone: 916-341-6422
Last EDR Contact: 05/15/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/28/2017
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN ODI: Report on the Status of Open Dumps on Indian Lands
Location of open dumps on Indian land.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/1998
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/03/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/24/2008
Number of Days to Update: 52
Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 703-308-8245
Last EDR Contact: 08/01/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/13/2017
Data Release Frequency: Varies

ODI: Open Dump Inventory
An open dump is defined as a disposal facility that does not comply with one or more of the Part 257 or Part 258 Subtitle D Criteria.

Date of Government Version: 06/30/1985
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/09/2004
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/17/2004
Number of Days to Update: 39
Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 800-424-9346
Last EDR Contact: 06/09/2004
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

DEBRIS REGION 9: Torres Martinez Reservation Illegal Dump Site Locations
A listing of illegal dump sites location on the Torres Martinez Indian Reservation located in eastern Riverside County and northern Imperial County, California.

Date of Government Version: 01/12/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/07/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/21/2009
Number of Days to Update: 137
Source: EPA, Region 9
Telephone: 415-947-4219
Last EDR Contact: 07/24/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/08/2017
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

IHS OPEN DUMPS: Open Dumps on Indian Land
A listing of all open dumps located on Indian Land in the United States.

Date of Government Version: 04/01/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/06/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/29/2015
Number of Days to Update: 176
Source: Department of Health & Human Serivces, Indian Health Service
Telephone: 301-443-1452
Last EDR Contact: 08/03/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/13/2017
Data Release Frequency: Varies

Local Lists of Hazardous waste / Contaminated Sites

US HIST CDL: National Clandestine Laboratory Register
A listing of clandestine drug lab locations that have been removed from the DEAs National Clandestine Laboratory Register.

Date of Government Version: 02/09/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/08/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/09/2017
Number of Days to Update: 93
Source: Drug Enforcement Administration
Telephone: 202-307-1000
Last EDR Contact: 02/28/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/12/2017
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

HIST CAL-SITES: Calsites Database
The Calsites database contains potential or confirmed hazardous substance release properties. In 1996, California EPA reevaluated and significantly reduced the number of sites in the Calsites database. No longer updated by the state agency. It has been replaced by ENVIROSTOR.

Date of Government Version: 08/08/2005
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/03/2006
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/24/2006
Number of Days to Update: 21

Source: Department of Toxic Substance Control
Telephone: 916-323-3400
Last EDR Contact: 02/23/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/25/2009
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

SCH: School Property Evaluation Program

This category contains proposed and existing school sites that are being evaluated by DTSC for possible hazardous materials contamination. In some cases, these properties may be listed in the CalSites category depending on the level of threat to public health and safety or the environment they pose.

Date of Government Version: 01/30/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/31/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/23/2017
Number of Days to Update: 112

Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control
Telephone: 916-323-3400
Last EDR Contact: 08/01/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/13/2017
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

CDL: Clandestine Drug Labs

A listing of drug lab locations. Listing of a location in this database does not indicate that any illegal drug lab materials were or were not present there, and does not constitute a determination that the location either requires or does not require additional cleanup work.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2016
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/17/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/10/2017
Number of Days to Update: 54

Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control
Telephone: 916-255-6504
Last EDR Contact: 08/03/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/23/2017
Data Release Frequency: Varies

TOXIC PITS: Toxic Pits Cleanup Act Sites

Toxic PITS Cleanup Act Sites. TOXIC PITS identifies sites suspected of containing hazardous substances where cleanup has not yet been completed.

Date of Government Version: 07/01/1995
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/30/1995
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/26/1995
Number of Days to Update: 27

Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: 916-227-4364
Last EDR Contact: 01/26/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/27/2009
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

US CDL: Clandestine Drug Labs

A listing of clandestine drug lab locations. The U.S. Department of Justice ("the Department") provides this web site as a public service. It contains addresses of some locations where law enforcement agencies reported they found chemicals or other items that indicated the presence of either clandestine drug laboratories or dumpsites. In most cases, the source of the entries is not the Department, and the Department has not verified the entry and does not guarantee its accuracy. Members of the public must verify the accuracy of all entries by, for example, contacting local law enforcement and local health departments.

Date of Government Version: 02/09/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/08/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/09/2017
Number of Days to Update: 93

Source: Drug Enforcement Administration
Telephone: 202-307-1000
Last EDR Contact: 05/31/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/11/2017
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Local Lists of Registered Storage Tanks

SWEEPS UST: SWEEPS UST Listing

Statewide Environmental Evaluation and Planning System. This underground storage tank listing was updated and maintained by a company contacted by the SWRCB in the early 1990's. The listing is no longer updated or maintained. The local agency is the contact for more information on a site on the SWEEPS list.

Date of Government Version: 06/01/1994
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/07/2005
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/11/2005
Number of Days to Update: 35

Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 06/03/2005
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

UST MENDOCINO: Mendocino County UST Database

A listing of underground storage tank locations in Mendocino County.

Date of Government Version: 03/09/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/17/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/23/2017
Number of Days to Update: 67

Source: Department of Public Health
Telephone: 707-463-4466
Last EDR Contact: 05/24/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/11/2017
Data Release Frequency: Annually

HIST UST: Hazardous Substance Storage Container Database

The Hazardous Substance Storage Container Database is a historical listing of UST sites. Refer to local/county source for current data.

Date of Government Version: 10/15/1990
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/25/1991
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/12/1991
Number of Days to Update: 18

Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: 916-341-5851
Last EDR Contact: 07/26/2001
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

CA FID UST: Facility Inventory Database

The Facility Inventory Database (FID) contains a historical listing of active and inactive underground storage tank locations from the State Water Resource Control Board. Refer to local/county source for current data.

Date of Government Version: 10/31/1994
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/05/1995
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/29/1995
Number of Days to Update: 24

Source: California Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 916-341-5851
Last EDR Contact: 12/28/1998
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

Local Land Records

LIENS: Environmental Liens Listing

A listing of property locations with environmental liens for California where DTSC is a lien holder.

Date of Government Version: 03/06/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/07/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/21/2017
Number of Days to Update: 45

Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control
Telephone: 916-323-3400
Last EDR Contact: 06/02/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/18/2017
Data Release Frequency: Varies

LIENS 2: CERCLA Lien Information

A Federal CERCLA ('Superfund') lien can exist by operation of law at any site or property at which EPA has spent Superfund monies. These monies are spent to investigate and address releases and threatened releases of contamination. CERCLIS provides information as to the identity of these sites and properties.

Date of Government Version: 02/18/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/18/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/24/2014
Number of Days to Update: 37

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-564-6023
Last EDR Contact: 07/26/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/08/2017
Data Release Frequency: Varies

DEED: Deed Restriction Listing

Site Mitigation and Brownfields Reuse Program Facility Sites with Deed Restrictions & Hazardous Waste Management Program Facility Sites with Deed / Land Use Restriction. The DTSC Site Mitigation and Brownfields Reuse Program (SMBRP) list includes sites cleaned up under the program's oversight and generally does not include current or former hazardous waste facilities that required a hazardous waste facility permit. The list represents deed restrictions that are active. Some sites have multiple deed restrictions. The DTSC Hazardous Waste Management Program (HWMP) has developed a list of current or former hazardous waste facilities that have a recorded land use restriction at the local county recorder's office. The land use restrictions on this list were required by the DTSC HWMP as a result of the presence of hazardous substances that remain on site after the facility (or part of the facility) has been closed or cleaned up. The types of land use restriction include deed notice, deed restriction, or a land use restriction that binds current and future owners.

Date of Government Version: 03/06/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/07/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/23/2017
Number of Days to Update: 77

Source: DTSC and SWRCB
Telephone: 916-323-3400
Last EDR Contact: 06/06/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/18/2017
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

Records of Emergency Release Reports

HMIRS: Hazardous Materials Information Reporting System

Hazardous Materials Incident Report System. HMIRS contains hazardous material spill incidents reported to DOT.

Date of Government Version: 12/28/2016
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/28/2016
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/03/2017
Number of Days to Update: 37

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation
Telephone: 202-366-4555
Last EDR Contact: 06/28/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/09/2017
Data Release Frequency: Annually

CHMIRS: California Hazardous Material Incident Report System

California Hazardous Material Incident Reporting System. CHMIRS contains information on reported hazardous material incidents (accidental releases or spills).

Date of Government Version: 12/06/2016
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/25/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/10/2017
Number of Days to Update: 105

Source: Office of Emergency Services
Telephone: 916-845-8400
Last EDR Contact: 07/26/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/08/2017
Data Release Frequency: Varies

LDS: Land Disposal Sites Listing (GEOTRACKER)

Land Disposal sites (Landfills) included in GeoTracker. GeoTracker is the Water Boards data management system for sites that impact, or have the potential to impact, water quality in California, with emphasis on groundwater.

Date of Government Version: 03/13/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/14/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/02/2017
Number of Days to Update: 49

Source: State Water Qualilty Control Board
Telephone: 866-480-1028
Last EDR Contact: 06/14/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/25/2017
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

MCS: Military Cleanup Sites Listing (GEOTRACKER)

Military sites (consisting of: Military UST sites; Military Privatized sites; and Military Cleanup sites [formerly known as DoD non UST]) included in GeoTracker. GeoTracker is the Water Boards data management system for sites that impact, or have the potential to impact, water quality in California, with emphasis on groundwater.

Date of Government Version: 03/13/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/14/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/02/2017
Number of Days to Update: 49

Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: 866-480-1028
Last EDR Contact: 06/14/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/25/2017
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

SPILLS 90: SPILLS90 data from FirstSearch

Spills 90 includes those spill and release records available exclusively from FirstSearch databases. Typically, they may include chemical, oil and/or hazardous substance spills recorded after 1990. Duplicate records that are already included in EDR incident and release records are not included in Spills 90.

Date of Government Version: 06/06/2012
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/03/2013
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/22/2013
Number of Days to Update: 50

Source: FirstSearch
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 01/03/2013
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

Other Ascertainable Records

RCRA NonGen / NLR: RCRA - Non Generators / No Longer Regulated

RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Non-Generators do not presently generate hazardous waste.

Date of Government Version: 12/12/2016
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/28/2016
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/10/2017
Number of Days to Update: 44

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: (415) 495-8895
Last EDR Contact: 06/29/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/09/2017
Data Release Frequency: Varies

FUDS: Formerly Used Defense Sites

The listing includes locations of Formerly Used Defense Sites properties where the US Army Corps of Engineers is actively working or will take necessary cleanup actions.

Date of Government Version: 01/31/2015
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/08/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/13/2015
Number of Days to Update: 97

Source: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Telephone: 202-528-4285
Last EDR Contact: 02/24/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/05/2017
Data Release Frequency: Varies

DOD: Department of Defense Sites

This data set consists of federally owned or administered lands, administered by the Department of Defense, that have any area equal to or greater than 640 acres of the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2005
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/10/2006
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/11/2007
Number of Days to Update: 62

Source: USGS
Telephone: 888-275-8747
Last EDR Contact: 07/12/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/23/2017
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

FEDLAND: Federal and Indian Lands

Federally and Indian administrated lands of the United States. Lands included are administrated by: Army Corps of Engineers, Bureau of Reclamation, National Wild and Scenic River, National Wildlife Refuge, Public Domain Land, Wilderness, Wilderness Study Area, Wildlife Management Area, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Land Management, Department of Justice, Forest Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2005
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/06/2006
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/11/2007
Number of Days to Update: 339

Source: U.S. Geological Survey
Telephone: 888-275-8747
Last EDR Contact: 07/14/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/23/2017
Data Release Frequency: N/A

SCRD DRYCLEANERS: State Coalition for Remediation of Drycleaners Listing

The State Coalition for Remediation of Drycleaners was established in 1998, with support from the U.S. EPA Office of Superfund Remediation and Technology Innovation. It is comprised of representatives of states with established drycleaner remediation programs. Currently the member states are Alabama, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, North Carolina, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Wisconsin.

Date of Government Version: 01/01/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/03/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/07/2017
Number of Days to Update: 63

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 615-532-8599
Last EDR Contact: 05/19/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/28/2017
Data Release Frequency: Varies

US FIN ASSUR: Financial Assurance Information

All owners and operators of facilities that treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste are required to provide proof that they will have sufficient funds to pay for the clean up, closure, and post-closure care of their facilities.

Date of Government Version: 02/13/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/15/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/12/2017
Number of Days to Update: 86

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-566-1917
Last EDR Contact: 05/17/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/28/2017
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

EPA WATCH LIST: EPA WATCH LIST

EPA maintains a "Watch List" to facilitate dialogue between EPA, state and local environmental agencies on enforcement matters relating to facilities with alleged violations identified as either significant or high priority. Being on the Watch List does not mean that the facility has actually violated the law only that an investigation by EPA or a state or local environmental agency has led those organizations to allege that an unproven violation has in fact occurred. Being on the Watch List does not represent a higher level of concern regarding the alleged violations that were detected, but instead indicates cases requiring additional dialogue between EPA, state and local agencies - primarily because of the length of time the alleged violation has gone unaddressed or unresolved.

Date of Government Version: 08/30/2013
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/21/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/17/2014
Number of Days to Update: 88

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 617-520-3000
Last EDR Contact: 05/08/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/21/2017
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

2020 COR ACTION: 2020 Corrective Action Program List

The EPA has set ambitious goals for the RCRA Corrective Action program by creating the 2020 Corrective Action Universe. This RCRA cleanup baseline includes facilities expected to need corrective action. The 2020 universe contains a wide variety of sites. Some properties are heavily contaminated while others were contaminated but have since been cleaned up. Still others have not been fully investigated yet, and may require little or no remediation. Inclusion in the 2020 Universe does not necessarily imply failure on the part of a facility to meet its RCRA obligations.

Date of Government Version: 04/22/2013
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/03/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/09/2015
Number of Days to Update: 6

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 703-308-4044
Last EDR Contact: 08/03/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/20/2017
Data Release Frequency: Varies

TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act

Toxic Substances Control Act. TSCA identifies manufacturers and importers of chemical substances included on the TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory list. It includes data on the production volume of these substances by plant site.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2012
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/15/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/29/2015
Number of Days to Update: 14

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-260-5521
Last EDR Contact: 06/21/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/02/2017
Data Release Frequency: Every 4 Years

TRIS: Toxic Chemical Release Inventory System

Toxic Release Inventory System. TRIS identifies facilities which release toxic chemicals to the air, water and land in reportable quantities under SARA Title III Section 313.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/24/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/05/2016
Number of Days to Update: 133

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-566-0250
Last EDR Contact: 05/26/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/04/2017
Data Release Frequency: Annually

SSTS: Section 7 Tracking Systems

Section 7 of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, as amended (92 Stat. 829) requires all registered pesticide-producing establishments to submit a report to the Environmental Protection Agency by March 1st each year. Each establishment must report the types and amounts of pesticides, active ingredients and devices being produced, and those having been produced and sold or distributed in the past year.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/10/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/25/2011
Number of Days to Update: 77

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-564-4203
Last EDR Contact: 07/28/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/08/2017
Data Release Frequency: Annually

ROD: Records Of Decision

Record of Decision. ROD documents mandate a permanent remedy at an NPL (Superfund) site containing technical and health information to aid in the cleanup.

Date of Government Version: 11/25/2013
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/12/2013
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/24/2014
Number of Days to Update: 74

Source: EPA
Telephone: 703-416-0223
Last EDR Contact: 06/09/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/18/2017
Data Release Frequency: Annually

RMP: Risk Management Plans

When Congress passed the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, it required EPA to publish regulations and guidance for chemical accident prevention at facilities using extremely hazardous substances. The Risk Management Program Rule (RMP Rule) was written to implement Section 112(r) of these amendments. The rule, which built upon existing industry codes and standards, requires companies of all sizes that use certain flammable and toxic substances to develop a Risk Management Program, which includes a(n): Hazard assessment that details the potential effects of an accidental release, an accident history of the last five years, and an evaluation of worst-case and alternative accidental releases; Prevention program that includes safety precautions and maintenance, monitoring, and employee training measures; and Emergency response program that spells out emergency health care, employee training measures and procedures for informing the public and response agencies (e.g the fire department) should an accident occur.

Date of Government Version: 02/01/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/09/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/07/2017
Number of Days to Update: 57

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-564-8600
Last EDR Contact: 07/24/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/08/2017
Data Release Frequency: Varies

RAATS: RCRA Administrative Action Tracking System

RCRA Administration Action Tracking System. RAATS contains records based on enforcement actions issued under RCRA pertaining to major violators and includes administrative and civil actions brought by the EPA. For administration actions after September 30, 1995, data entry in the RAATS database was discontinued. EPA will retain a copy of the database for historical records. It was necessary to terminate RAATS because a decrease in agency resources made it impossible to continue to update the information contained in the database.

Date of Government Version: 04/17/1995
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/03/1995
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/07/1995
Number of Days to Update: 35

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-564-4104
Last EDR Contact: 06/02/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/01/2008
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

PRP: Potentially Responsible Parties
A listing of verified Potentially Responsible Parties

Date of Government Version: 10/25/2013
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/17/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/20/2014
Number of Days to Update: 3
Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-564-6023
Last EDR Contact: 06/06/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/21/2017
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

PADS: PCB Activity Database System
PCB Activity Database. PADS Identifies generators, transporters, commercial storers and/or brokers and disposers of PCB's who are required to notify the EPA of such activities.

Date of Government Version: 01/20/2016
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/28/2016
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/02/2016
Number of Days to Update: 127
Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-566-0500
Last EDR Contact: 04/10/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/24/2017
Data Release Frequency: Annually

ICIS: Integrated Compliance Information System
The Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS) supports the information needs of the national enforcement and compliance program as well as the unique needs of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program.

Date of Government Version: 11/18/2016
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/23/2016
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/10/2017
Number of Days to Update: 79
Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-564-2501
Last EDR Contact: 07/28/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/23/2017
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

FTTS: FIFRA/ TSCA Tracking System - FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, & Rodenticide Act)/TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act)
FTTS tracks administrative cases and pesticide enforcement actions and compliance activities related to FIFRA, TSCA and EPCRA (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act). To maintain currency, EDR contacts the Agency on a quarterly basis.

Date of Government Version: 04/09/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/16/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/11/2009
Number of Days to Update: 25
Source: EPA/Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances
Telephone: 202-566-1667
Last EDR Contact: 05/19/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/04/2017
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

FTTS INSP: FIFRA/ TSCA Tracking System - FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, & Rodenticide Act)/TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act)
A listing of FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System (FTTS) inspections and enforcements.

Date of Government Version: 04/09/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/16/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/11/2009
Number of Days to Update: 25
Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-566-1667
Last EDR Contact: 05/19/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/04/2017
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

MLTS: Material Licensing Tracking System
MLTS is maintained by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and contains a list of approximately 8,100 sites which possess or use radioactive materials and which are subject to NRC licensing requirements. To maintain currency, EDR contacts the Agency on a quarterly basis.

Date of Government Version: 08/30/2016
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/08/2016
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/21/2016
Number of Days to Update: 43
Source: Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Telephone: 301-415-7169
Last EDR Contact: 05/08/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/21/2017
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

COAL ASH DOE: Steam-Electric Plant Operation Data
A listing of power plants that store ash in surface ponds.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2005
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/07/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/22/2009
Number of Days to Update: 76
Source: Department of Energy
Telephone: 202-586-8719
Last EDR Contact: 06/05/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/18/2017
Data Release Frequency: Varies

COAL ASH EPA: Coal Combustion Residues Surface Impoundments List
A listing of coal combustion residues surface impoundments with high hazard potential ratings.

Date of Government Version: 07/01/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/10/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/20/2014
Number of Days to Update: 40
Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 06/05/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/18/2017
Data Release Frequency: Varies

PCB TRANSFORMER: PCB Transformer Registration Database
The database of PCB transformer registrations that includes all PCB registration submittals.

Date of Government Version: 02/01/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/19/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/10/2012
Number of Days to Update: 83
Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-566-0517
Last EDR Contact: 07/28/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/08/2017
Data Release Frequency: Varies

RADINFO: Radiation Information Database
The Radiation Information Database (RADINFO) contains information about facilities that are regulated by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations for radiation and radioactivity.

Date of Government Version: 01/04/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/06/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/10/2017
Number of Days to Update: 35
Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-343-9775
Last EDR Contact: 07/12/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/16/2017
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

HIST FTTS: FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System Administrative Case Listing
A complete administrative case listing from the FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System (FTTS) for all ten EPA regions. The information was obtained from the National Compliance Database (NCDB). NCDB supports the implementation of FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act) and TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act). Some EPA regions are now closing out records. Because of that, and the fact that some EPA regions are not providing EPA Headquarters with updated records, it was decided to create a HIST FTTS database. It included records that may not be included in the newer FTTS database updates. This database is no longer updated.

Date of Government Version: 10/19/2006
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/01/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/10/2007
Number of Days to Update: 40
Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-564-2501
Last EDR Contact: 12/17/2007
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/17/2008
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

HIST FTTS INSP: FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System Inspection & Enforcement Case Listing
A complete inspection and enforcement case listing from the FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System (FTTS) for all ten EPA regions. The information was obtained from the National Compliance Database (NCDB). NCDB supports the implementation of FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act) and TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act). Some EPA regions are now closing out records. Because of that, and the fact that some EPA regions are not providing EPA Headquarters with updated records, it was decided to create a HIST FTTS database. It included records that may not be included in the newer FTTS database updates. This database is no longer updated.

Date of Government Version: 10/19/2006
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/01/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/10/2007
Number of Days to Update: 40

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-564-2501
Last EDR Contact: 12/17/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/17/2008
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

DOT OPS: Incident and Accident Data

Department of Transporation, Office of Pipeline Safety Incident and Accident data.

Date of Government Version: 07/31/2012
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/07/2012
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/18/2012
Number of Days to Update: 42

Source: Department of Transporation, Office of Pipeline Safety
Telephone: 202-366-4595
Last EDR Contact: 08/01/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/13/2017
Data Release Frequency: Varies

CONSENT: Superfund (CERCLA) Consent Decrees

Major legal settlements that establish responsibility and standards for cleanup at NPL (Superfund) sites. Released periodically by United States District Courts after settlement by parties to litigation matters.

Date of Government Version: 09/30/2016
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/18/2016
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/03/2017
Number of Days to Update: 77

Source: Department of Justice, Consent Decree Library
Telephone: Varies
Last EDR Contact: 06/21/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/09/2017
Data Release Frequency: Varies

BRS: Biennial Reporting System

The Biennial Reporting System is a national system administered by the EPA that collects data on the generation and management of hazardous waste. BRS captures detailed data from two groups: Large Quantity Generators (LQG) and Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2013
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/24/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/30/2015
Number of Days to Update: 218

Source: EPA/NTIS
Telephone: 800-424-9346
Last EDR Contact: 05/26/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/04/2017
Data Release Frequency: Biennially

INDIAN RESERV: Indian Reservations

This map layer portrays Indian administered lands of the United States that have any area equal to or greater than 640 acres.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/14/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/10/2017
Number of Days to Update: 546

Source: USGS
Telephone: 202-208-3710
Last EDR Contact: 07/11/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/23/2017
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

FUSRAP: Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program

DOE established the Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program (FUSRAP) in 1974 to remediate sites where radioactive contamination remained from Manhattan Project and early U.S. Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) operations.

Date of Government Version: 12/23/2016
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/27/2016
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/17/2017
Number of Days to Update: 52

Source: Department of Energy
Telephone: 202-586-3559
Last EDR Contact: 08/03/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/20/2017
Data Release Frequency: Varies

UMTRA: Uranium Mill Tailings Sites

Uranium ore was mined by private companies for federal government use in national defense programs. When the mills shut down, large piles of the sand-like material (mill tailings) remain after uranium has been extracted from the ore. Levels of human exposure to radioactive materials from the piles are low; however, in some cases tailings were used as construction materials before the potential health hazards of the tailings were recognized.

Date of Government Version: 09/14/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/07/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/01/2012
Number of Days to Update: 146

Source: Department of Energy
Telephone: 505-845-0011
Last EDR Contact: 05/22/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/04/2017
Data Release Frequency: Varies

LEAD SMELTER 1: Lead Smelter Sites

A listing of former lead smelter site locations.

Date of Government Version: 12/05/2016
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/05/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/10/2017
Number of Days to Update: 36

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 703-603-8787
Last EDR Contact: 07/07/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/16/2017
Data Release Frequency: Varies

LEAD SMELTER 2: Lead Smelter Sites

A list of several hundred sites in the U.S. where secondary lead smelting was done from 1931and 1964. These sites may pose a threat to public health through ingestion or inhalation of contaminated soil or dust

Date of Government Version: 04/05/2001
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/27/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/02/2010
Number of Days to Update: 36

Source: American Journal of Public Health
Telephone: 703-305-6451
Last EDR Contact: 12/02/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

US AIRS (AFS): Aerometric Information Retrieval System Facility Subsystem (AFS)

The database is a sub-system of Aerometric Information Retrieval System (AIRS). AFS contains compliance data on air pollution point sources regulated by the U.S. EPA and/or state and local air regulatory agencies. This information comes from source reports by various stationary sources of air pollution, such as electric power plants, steel mills, factories, and universities, and provides information about the air pollutants they produce. Action, air program, air program pollutant, and general level plant data. It is used to track emissions and compliance data from industrial plants.

Date of Government Version: 10/12/2016
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/26/2016
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/03/2017
Number of Days to Update: 100

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-564-2496
Last EDR Contact: 06/21/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/09/2017
Data Release Frequency: Annually

US AIRS MINOR: Air Facility System Data

A listing of minor source facilities.

Date of Government Version: 10/12/2016
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/26/2016
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/03/2017
Number of Days to Update: 100

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-564-2496
Last EDR Contact: 06/21/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/09/2017
Data Release Frequency: Annually

US MINES: Mines Master Index File

Contains all mine identification numbers issued for mines active or opened since 1971. The data also includes violation information.

Date of Government Version: 02/08/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/28/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/07/2017
Number of Days to Update: 38

Source: Department of Labor, Mine Safety and Health Administration
Telephone: 303-231-5959
Last EDR Contact: 05/31/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/11/2017
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

US MINES 2: Ferrous and Nonferrous Metal Mines Database Listing

This map layer includes ferrous (ferrous metal mines are facilities that extract ferrous metals, such as iron ore or molybdenum) and nonferrous (Nonferrous metal mines are facilities that extract nonferrous metals, such as gold, silver, copper, zinc, and lead) metal mines in the United States.

Date of Government Version: 12/05/2005
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/29/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/18/2008
Number of Days to Update: 49

Source: USGS
Telephone: 703-648-7709
Last EDR Contact: 05/31/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/11/2017
Data Release Frequency: Varies

US MINES 3: Active Mines & Mineral Plants Database Listing

Active Mines and Mineral Processing Plant operations for commodities monitored by the Minerals Information Team of the USGS.

Date of Government Version: 04/14/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/08/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/13/2011
Number of Days to Update: 97

Source: USGS
Telephone: 703-648-7709
Last EDR Contact: 06/02/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/11/2017
Data Release Frequency: Varies

ABANDONED MINES: Abandoned Mines

An inventory of land and water impacted by past mining (primarily coal mining) is maintained by OSMRE to provide information needed to implement the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (SMCRA). The inventory contains information on the location, type, and extent of AML impacts, as well as, information on the cost associated with the reclamation of those problems. The inventory is based upon field surveys by State, Tribal, and OSMRE program officials. It is dynamic to the extent that it is modified as new problems are identified and existing problems are reclaimed.

Date of Government Version: 03/14/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/17/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/07/2017
Number of Days to Update: 21

Source: Department of Interior
Telephone: 202-208-2609
Last EDR Contact: 06/09/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/25/2017
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

FINDS: Facility Index System/Facility Registry System

Facility Index System. FINDS contains both facility information and 'pointers' to other sources that contain more detail. EDR includes the following FINDS databases in this report: PCS (Permit Compliance System), AIRS (Aerometric Information Retrieval System), DOCKET (Enforcement Docket used to manage and track information on civil judicial enforcement cases for all environmental statutes), FURS (Federal Underground Injection Control), C-DOCKET (Criminal Docket System used to track criminal enforcement actions for all environmental statutes), FFIS (Federal Facilities Information System), STATE (State Environmental Laws and Statutes), and PADS (PCB Activity Data System).

Date of Government Version: 04/04/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/07/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/12/2017
Number of Days to Update: 35

Source: EPA
Telephone: (415) 947-8000
Last EDR Contact: 06/07/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/18/2017
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

ECHO: Enforcement & Compliance History Information

ECHO provides integrated compliance and enforcement information for about 800,000 regulated facilities nationwide.

Date of Government Version: 03/19/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/21/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/12/2017
Number of Days to Update: 52

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-564-2280
Last EDR Contact: 06/07/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/18/2017
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

UXO: Unexploded Ordnance Sites

A listing of unexploded ordnance site locations

Date of Government Version: 10/25/2015
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/29/2016
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/05/2016
Number of Days to Update: 67

Source: Department of Defense
Telephone: 571-373-0407
Last EDR Contact: 07/17/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/30/2017
Data Release Frequency: Varies

DOCKET HWC: Hazardous Waste Compliance Docket Listing
A complete list of the Federal Agency Hazardous Waste Compliance Docket Facilities.

Date of Government Version: 06/02/2016
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/03/2016
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/02/2016
Number of Days to Update: 91
Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-564-0527
Last EDR Contact: 05/24/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/11/2017
Data Release Frequency: Varies

FUELS PROGRAM: EPA Fuels Program Registered Listing
This listing includes facilities that are registered under the Part 80 (Code of Federal Regulations) EPA Fuels Programs. All companies now are required to submit new and updated registrations.

Date of Government Version: 02/22/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/22/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/12/2017
Number of Days to Update: 79
Source: EPA
Telephone: 800-385-6164
Last EDR Contact: 05/24/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/04/2017
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

CA BOND EXP. PLAN: Bond Expenditure Plan
Department of Health Services developed a site-specific expenditure plan as the basis for an appropriation of Hazardous Substance Cleanup Bond Act funds. It is not updated.

Date of Government Version: 01/01/1989
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/27/1994
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/02/1994
Number of Days to Update: 6
Source: Department of Health Services
Telephone: 916-255-2118
Last EDR Contact: 05/31/1994
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

CORTESE: "Cortese" Hazardous Waste & Substances Sites List
The sites for the list are designated by the State Water Resource Control Board (LUST), the Integrated Waste Board (SWF/LS), and the Department of Toxic Substances Control (Cal-Sites).

Date of Government Version: 12/28/2016
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/28/2016
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/02/2017
Number of Days to Update: 64
Source: CAL EPA/Office of Emergency Information
Telephone: 916-323-3400
Last EDR Contact: 06/28/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/09/2017
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

DRYCLEANERS: Cleaner Facilities
A list of drycleaner related facilities that have EPA ID numbers. These are facilities with certain SIC codes: power laundries, family and commercial; garment pressing and cleaner's agents; linen supply; coin-operated laundries and cleaning; drycleaning plants, except rugs; carpet and upholster cleaning; industrial launderers; laundry and garment services.

Date of Government Version: 03/09/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/11/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/23/2017
Number of Days to Update: 42
Source: Department of Toxic Substance Control
Telephone: 916-327-4498
Last EDR Contact: 07/13/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/18/2017
Data Release Frequency: Annually

EMI: Emissions Inventory Data
Toxics and criteria pollutant emissions data collected by the ARB and local air pollution agencies.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/23/2016
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/24/2016
Number of Days to Update: 31
Source: California Air Resources Board
Telephone: 916-322-2990
Last EDR Contact: 06/23/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/02/2017
Data Release Frequency: Varies

ENF: Enforcement Action Listing

A listing of Water Board Enforcement Actions. Formal is everything except Oral/Verbal Communication, Notice of Violation, Expedited Payment Letter, and Staff Enforcement Letter.

Date of Government Version: 01/23/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/27/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/25/2017
Number of Days to Update: 118

Source: State Water Resoruces Control Board
Telephone: 916-445-9379
Last EDR Contact: 08/03/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/08/2017
Data Release Frequency: Varies

Financial Assurance 1: Financial Assurance Information Listing

Financial Assurance information

Date of Government Version: 04/25/2016
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/29/2016
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/21/2016
Number of Days to Update: 53

Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control
Telephone: 916-255-3628
Last EDR Contact: 07/21/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/30/2017
Data Release Frequency: Varies

Financial Assurance 2: Financial Assurance Information Listing

A listing of financial assurance information for solid waste facilities. Financial assurance is intended to ensure that resources are available to pay for the cost of closure, post-closure care, and corrective measures if the owner or operator of a regulated facility is unable or unwilling to pay.

Date of Government Version: 02/14/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/17/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/25/2017
Number of Days to Update: 97

Source: California Integrated Waste Management Board
Telephone: 916-341-6066
Last EDR Contact: 05/15/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/28/2017
Data Release Frequency: Varies

HAZNET: Facility and Manifest Data

Facility and Manifest Data. The data is extracted from the copies of hazardous waste manifests received each year by the DTSC. The annual volume of manifests is typically 700,000 - 1,000,000 annually, representing approximately 350,000 - 500,000 shipments. Data are from the manifests submitted without correction, and therefore many contain some invalid values for data elements such as generator ID, TSD ID, waste category, and disposal method. This database begins with calendar year 1993.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2015
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/12/2016
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/15/2016
Number of Days to Update: 64

Source: California Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 916-255-1136
Last EDR Contact: 07/12/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/23/2017
Data Release Frequency: Annually

ICE: ICE

Contains data pertaining to the Permitted Facilities with Inspections / Enforcements sites tracked in Envirostor.

Date of Government Version: 11/21/2016
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/22/2016
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/23/2017
Number of Days to Update: 62

Source: Department of Toxic Subsances Control
Telephone: 877-786-9427
Last EDR Contact: 05/24/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/04/2017
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

HIST CORTESE: Hazardous Waste & Substance Site List

The sites for the list are designated by the State Water Resource Control Board [LUST], the Integrated Waste Board [SWF/LS], and the Department of Toxic Substances Control [CALSITES]. This listing is no longer updated by the state agency.

Date of Government Version: 04/01/2001
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/22/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/08/2009
Number of Days to Update: 76

Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control
Telephone: 916-323-3400
Last EDR Contact: 01/22/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

HWP: EnviroStor Permitted Facilities Listing
Detailed information on permitted hazardous waste facilities and corrective action ("cleanups") tracked in EnviroStor.

Date of Government Version: 11/21/2016
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/22/2016
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/23/2017
Number of Days to Update: 62
Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control
Telephone: 916-323-3400
Last EDR Contact: 05/24/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/04/2017
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

HWT: Registered Hazardous Waste Transporter Database
A listing of hazardous waste transporters. In California, unless specifically exempted, it is unlawful for any person to transport hazardous wastes unless the person holds a valid registration issued by DTSC. A hazardous waste transporter registration is valid for one year and is assigned a unique registration number.

Date of Government Version: 04/11/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/13/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/26/2017
Number of Days to Update: 13
Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control
Telephone: 916-440-7145
Last EDR Contact: 07/12/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/23/2017
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

MINES: Mines Site Location Listing
A listing of mine site locations from the Office of Mine Reclamation.

Date of Government Version: 09/12/2016
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/14/2016
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/14/2016
Number of Days to Update: 30
Source: Department of Conservation
Telephone: 916-322-1080
Last EDR Contact: 06/14/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/25/2017
Data Release Frequency: Varies

MWMP: Medical Waste Management Program Listing
The Medical Waste Management Program (MWMP) ensures the proper handling and disposal of medical waste by permitting and inspecting medical waste Offsite Treatment Facilities (PDF) and Transfer Stations (PDF) throughout the state. MWMP also oversees all Medical Waste Transporters.

Date of Government Version: 12/02/2016
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/06/2016
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/02/2017
Number of Days to Update: 86
Source: Department of Public Health
Telephone: 916-558-1784
Last EDR Contact: 06/06/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/18/2017
Data Release Frequency: Varies

NPDES: NPDES Permits Listing
A listing of NPDES permits, including stormwater.

Date of Government Version: 11/14/2016
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/15/2016
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/02/2017
Number of Days to Update: 107
Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: 916-445-9379
Last EDR Contact: 05/17/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/28/2017
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

PEST LIC: Pesticide Regulation Licenses Listing
A listing of licenses and certificates issued by the Department of Pesticide Regulation. The DPR issues licenses and/or certificates to: Persons and businesses that apply or sell pesticides; Pest control dealers and brokers; Persons who advise on agricultural pesticide applications.

Date of Government Version: 12/06/2016
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/06/2016
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/03/2017
Number of Days to Update: 87
Source: Department of Pesticide Regulation
Telephone: 916-445-4038
Last EDR Contact: 06/07/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/18/2017
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

PROC: Certified Processors Database
A listing of certified processors.

Date of Government Version: 03/13/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/14/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/03/2017
Number of Days to Update: 50
Source: Department of Conservation
Telephone: 916-323-3836
Last EDR Contact: 06/14/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/25/2017
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

NOTIFY 65: Proposition 65 Records
Listings of all Proposition 65 incidents reported to counties by the State Water Resources Control Board and the Regional Water Quality Control Board. This database is no longer updated by the reporting agency.

Date of Government Version: 12/16/2016
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/22/2016
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/02/2017
Number of Days to Update: 70
Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: 916-445-3846
Last EDR Contact: 06/16/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/02/2017
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

UIC: UIC Listing
A listing of wells identified as underground injection wells, in the California Oil and Gas Wells database.

Date of Government Version: 01/20/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/14/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/03/2017
Number of Days to Update: 50
Source: Deaprtment of Conservation
Telephone: 916-445-2408
Last EDR Contact: 06/14/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/25/2017
Data Release Frequency: Varies

WASTEWATER PITS: Oil Wastewater Pits Listing
Water officials discovered that oil producers have been dumping chemical-laden wastewater into hundreds of unlined pits that are operating without proper permits. Inspections completed by the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board revealed the existence of previously unidentified waste sites. The water board?s review found that more than one-third of the region?s active disposal pits are operating without permission.

Date of Government Version: 04/15/2015
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/17/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/23/2015
Number of Days to Update: 67
Source: RWQCB, Central Valley Region
Telephone: 559-445-5577
Last EDR Contact: 07/14/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/23/2017
Data Release Frequency: Varies

WDS: Waste Discharge System
Sites which have been issued waste discharge requirements.

Date of Government Version: 06/19/2007
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/20/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/29/2007
Number of Days to Update: 9
Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: 916-341-5227
Last EDR Contact: 05/22/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/04/2017
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

WIP: Well Investigation Program Case List
Well Investigation Program case in the San Gabriel and San Fernando Valley area.

Date of Government Version: 07/03/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/21/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/03/2009
Number of Days to Update: 13
Source: Los Angeles Water Quality Control Board
Telephone: 213-576-6726
Last EDR Contact: 06/27/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/09/2017
Data Release Frequency: Varies

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

EDR HIGH RISK HISTORICAL RECORDS

EDR Exclusive Records

EDR MGP: EDR Proprietary Manufactured Gas Plants

The EDR Proprietary Manufactured Gas Plant Database includes records of coal gas plants (manufactured gas plants) compiled by EDR's researchers. Manufactured gas sites were used in the United States from the 1800's to 1950's to produce a gas that could be distributed and used as fuel. These plants used whale oil, rosin, coal, or a mixture of coal, oil, and water that also produced a significant amount of waste. Many of the byproducts of the gas production, such as coal tar (oily waste containing volatile and non-volatile chemicals), sludges, oils and other compounds are potentially hazardous to human health and the environment. The byproduct from this process was frequently disposed of directly at the plant site and can remain or spread slowly, serving as a continuous source of soil and groundwater contamination.

Date of Government Version: N/A
Date Data Arrived at EDR: N/A
Date Made Active in Reports: N/A
Number of Days to Update: N/A

Source: EDR, Inc.
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: N/A
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

EDR Hist Auto: EDR Exclusive Historic Gas Stations

EDR has searched selected national collections of business directories and has collected listings of potential gas station/filling station/service station sites that were available to EDR researchers. EDR's review was limited to those categories of sources that might, in EDR's opinion, include gas station/filling station/service station establishments. The categories reviewed included, but were not limited to gas, gas station, gasoline station, filling station, auto, automobile repair, auto service station, service station, etc. This database falls within a category of information EDR classifies as "High Risk Historical Records", or HRHR. EDR's HRHR effort presents unique and sometimes proprietary data about past sites and operations that typically create environmental concerns, but may not show up in current government records searches.

Date of Government Version: N/A
Date Data Arrived at EDR: N/A
Date Made Active in Reports: N/A
Number of Days to Update: N/A

Source: EDR, Inc.
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: N/A
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: Varies

EDR Hist Cleaner: EDR Exclusive Historic Dry Cleaners

EDR has searched selected national collections of business directories and has collected listings of potential dry cleaner sites that were available to EDR researchers. EDR's review was limited to those categories of sources that might, in EDR's opinion, include dry cleaning establishments. The categories reviewed included, but were not limited to dry cleaners, cleaners, laundry, laundromat, cleaning/laundry, wash & dry etc. This database falls within a category of information EDR classifies as "High Risk Historical Records", or HRHR. EDR's HRHR effort presents unique and sometimes proprietary data about past sites and operations that typically create environmental concerns, but may not show up in current government records searches.

Date of Government Version: N/A
Date Data Arrived at EDR: N/A
Date Made Active in Reports: N/A
Number of Days to Update: N/A

Source: EDR, Inc.
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: N/A
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: Varies

EDR RECOVERED GOVERNMENT ARCHIVES

Exclusive Recovered Govt. Archives

RGA LF: Recovered Government Archive Solid Waste Facilities List

The EDR Recovered Government Archive Landfill database provides a list of landfills derived from historical databases and includes many records that no longer appear in current government lists. Compiled from Records formerly available from the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery in California.

Date of Government Version: N/A
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/01/2013
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/13/2014
Number of Days to Update: 196

Source: Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 06/01/2012
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: Varies

RGA LUST: Recovered Government Archive Leaking Underground Storage Tank

The EDR Recovered Government Archive Leaking Underground Storage Tank database provides a list of LUST incidents derived from historical databases and includes many records that no longer appear in current government lists. Compiled from Records formerly available from the State Water Resources Control Board in California.

Date of Government Version: N/A
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/01/2013
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/30/2013
Number of Days to Update: 182

Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 06/01/2012
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: Varies

COUNTY RECORDS

ALAMEDA COUNTY:

Contaminated Sites

A listing of contaminated sites overseen by the Toxic Release Program (oil and groundwater contamination from chemical releases and spills) and the Leaking Underground Storage Tank Program (soil and ground water contamination from leaking petroleum USTs).

Date of Government Version: 04/10/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/11/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/12/2017
Number of Days to Update: 31

Source: Alameda County Environmental Health Services
Telephone: 510-567-6700
Last EDR Contact: 07/07/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/23/2017
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

Underground Tanks

Underground storage tank sites located in Alameda county.

Date of Government Version: 04/10/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/11/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/02/2017
Number of Days to Update: 21

Source: Alameda County Environmental Health Services
Telephone: 510-567-6700
Last EDR Contact: 07/07/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/24/2047
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

AMADOR COUNTY:

CUPA Facility List

Cupa Facility List

Date of Government Version: 03/06/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/08/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/14/2017
Number of Days to Update: 37

Source: Amador County Environmental Health
Telephone: 209-223-6439
Last EDR Contact: 06/16/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/18/2017
Data Release Frequency: Varies

BUTTE COUNTY:

CUPA Facility Listing

Cupa facility list.

Date of Government Version: 01/31/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/07/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/12/2017
Number of Days to Update: 94

Source: Public Health Department
Telephone: 530-538-7149
Last EDR Contact: 08/03/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/23/2017
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

CALVERAS COUNTY:

CUPA Facility Listing
Cupa Facility Listing

Date of Government Version: 01/09/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/11/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/02/2017
Number of Days to Update: 50

Source: Calveras County Environmental Health
Telephone: 209-754-6399
Last EDR Contact: 06/27/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/09/2017
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

COLUSA COUNTY:

CUPA Facility List
Cupa facility list.

Date of Government Version: 02/23/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/24/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/12/2017
Number of Days to Update: 77

Source: Health & Human Services
Telephone: 530-458-0396
Last EDR Contact: 08/03/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/20/2017
Data Release Frequency: Varies

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY:

Site List
List includes sites from the underground tank, hazardous waste generator and business plan/2185 programs.

Date of Government Version: 05/26/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/30/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/27/2017
Number of Days to Update: 58

Source: Contra Costa Health Services Department
Telephone: 925-646-2286
Last EDR Contact: 07/31/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/13/2017
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

DEL NORTE COUNTY:

CUPA Facility List
Cupa Facility list

Date of Government Version: 05/02/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/04/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/04/2017
Number of Days to Update: 92

Source: Del Norte County Environmental Health Division
Telephone: 707-465-0426
Last EDR Contact: 07/27/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/13/2017
Data Release Frequency: Varies

EL DORADO COUNTY:

CUPA Facility List
CUPA facility list.

Date of Government Version: 02/24/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/28/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/12/2017
Number of Days to Update: 73

Source: El Dorado County Environmental Management Department
Telephone: 530-621-6623
Last EDR Contact: 07/31/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/13/2017
Data Release Frequency: Varies

FRESNO COUNTY:

CUPA Resources List

Certified Unified Program Agency. CUPA's are responsible for implementing a unified hazardous materials and hazardous waste management regulatory program. The agency provides oversight of businesses that deal with hazardous materials, operate underground storage tanks or aboveground storage tanks.

Date of Government Version: 06/30/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/05/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/04/2017
Number of Days to Update: 30

Source: Dept. of Community Health
Telephone: 559-445-3271
Last EDR Contact: 06/29/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/16/2017
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

GLENN COUNTY:

CUPA Facility List

Cupa facility list

Date of Government Version: 12/02/2016
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/03/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/25/2017
Number of Days to Update: 111

Source: Glenn County Air Pollution Control District
Telephone: 830-934-6500
Last EDR Contact: 07/21/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/08/2017
Data Release Frequency: Varies

HUMBOLDT COUNTY:

CUPA Facility List

CUPA facility list.

Date of Government Version: 03/20/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/21/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/17/2017
Number of Days to Update: 57

Source: Humboldt County Environmental Health
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 05/22/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/04/2017
Data Release Frequency: Varies

IMPERIAL COUNTY:

CUPA Facility List

Cupa facility list.

Date of Government Version: 04/24/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/25/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/04/2017
Number of Days to Update: 101

Source: San Diego Border Field Office
Telephone: 760-339-2777
Last EDR Contact: 07/21/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/08/2017
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INYO COUNTY:

CUPA Facility List
Cupa facility list.

Date of Government Version: 06/08/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/09/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/04/2017
Number of Days to Update: 56

Source: Inyo County Environmental Health Services
Telephone: 760-878-0238
Last EDR Contact: 06/02/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/04/2017
Data Release Frequency: Varies

KERN COUNTY:

Underground Storage Tank Sites & Tank Listing
Kern County Sites and Tanks Listing.

Date of Government Version: 02/07/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/10/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/02/2017
Number of Days to Update: 81

Source: Kern County Environment Health Services Department
Telephone: 661-862-8700
Last EDR Contact: 08/03/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/20/2017
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

KINGS COUNTY:

CUPA Facility List
A listing of sites included in the county's Certified Unified Program Agency database. California's Secretary for Environmental Protection established the unified hazardous materials and hazardous waste regulatory program as required by chapter 6.11 of the California Health and Safety Code. The Unified Program consolidates the administration, permits, inspections, and enforcement activities.

Date of Government Version: 03/06/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/07/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/17/2017
Number of Days to Update: 71

Source: Kings County Department of Public Health
Telephone: 559-584-1411
Last EDR Contact: 08/03/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/04/2017
Data Release Frequency: Varies

LAKE COUNTY:

CUPA Facility List
Cupa facility list

Date of Government Version: 01/18/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/20/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/02/2017
Number of Days to Update: 41

Source: Lake County Environmental Health
Telephone: 707-263-1164
Last EDR Contact: 07/17/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/30/2017
Data Release Frequency: Varies

LASSEN COUNTY:

CUPA Facility List
Cupa facility list

Date of Government Version: 01/13/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/25/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/04/2017
Number of Days to Update: 101

Source: Lassen County Environmental Health
Telephone: 530-251-8528
Last EDR Contact: 07/21/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/08/2017
Data Release Frequency: Varies

LOS ANGELES COUNTY:

San Gabriel Valley Areas of Concern
San Gabriel Valley areas where VOC contamination is at or above the MCL as designated by region 9 EPA office.

Date of Government Version: 03/30/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/31/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/23/2009
Number of Days to Update: 206
Source: EPA Region 9
Telephone: 415-972-3178
Last EDR Contact: 06/16/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/02/2017
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

HMS: Street Number List
Industrial Waste and Underground Storage Tank Sites.

Date of Government Version: 11/14/2016
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/18/2016
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/23/2017
Number of Days to Update: 66
Source: Department of Public Works
Telephone: 626-458-3517
Last EDR Contact: 07/07/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/23/2017
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

List of Solid Waste Facilities
Solid Waste Facilities in Los Angeles County.

Date of Government Version: 04/17/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/18/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/02/2017
Number of Days to Update: 14
Source: La County Department of Public Works
Telephone: 818-458-5185
Last EDR Contact: 07/18/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/30/2017
Data Release Frequency: Varies

City of Los Angeles Landfills
Landfills owned and maintained by the City of Los Angeles.

Date of Government Version: 01/01/2016
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/26/2016
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/22/2016
Number of Days to Update: 56
Source: Engineering & Construction Division
Telephone: 213-473-7869
Last EDR Contact: 07/13/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/30/2017
Data Release Frequency: Varies

Site Mitigation List
Industrial sites that have had some sort of spill or complaint.

Date of Government Version: 03/29/2016
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/06/2016
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/13/2016
Number of Days to Update: 68
Source: Community Health Services
Telephone: 323-890-7806
Last EDR Contact: 07/17/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/30/2017
Data Release Frequency: Annually

City of El Segundo Underground Storage Tank
Underground storage tank sites located in El Segundo city.

Date of Government Version: 01/17/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/18/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/10/2017
Number of Days to Update: 112
Source: City of El Segundo Fire Department
Telephone: 310-524-2236
Last EDR Contact: 07/13/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/30/2017
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

City of Long Beach Underground Storage Tank
Underground storage tank sites located in the city of Long Beach.

Date of Government Version: 03/09/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/10/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/03/2017
Number of Days to Update: 54
Source: City of Long Beach Fire Department
Telephone: 562-570-2563
Last EDR Contact: 07/21/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/08/2017
Data Release Frequency: Annually

City of Torrance Underground Storage Tank
Underground storage tank sites located in the city of Torrance.

Date of Government Version: 01/10/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/13/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/03/2017
Number of Days to Update: 110

Source: City of Torrance Fire Department
Telephone: 310-618-2973
Last EDR Contact: 07/07/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/23/2017
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

MADERA COUNTY:

CUPA Facility List
A listing of sites included in the county's Certified Unified Program Agency database. California's Secretary for Environmental Protection established the unified hazardous materials and hazardous waste regulatory program as required by chapter 6.11 of the California Health and Safety Code. The Unified Program consolidates the administration, permits, inspections, and enforcement activities.

Date of Government Version: 06/01/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/02/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/04/2017
Number of Days to Update: 63

Source: Madera County Environmental Health
Telephone: 559-675-7823
Last EDR Contact: 05/22/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/04/2017
Data Release Frequency: Varies

MARIN COUNTY:

Underground Storage Tank Sites
Currently permitted USTs in Marin County.

Date of Government Version: 03/31/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/06/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/03/2017
Number of Days to Update: 27

Source: Public Works Department Waste Management
Telephone: 415-473-6647
Last EDR Contact: 06/29/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/16/2017
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

MERCED COUNTY:

CUPA Facility List
CUPA facility list.

Date of Government Version: 02/22/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/23/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/17/2017
Number of Days to Update: 83

Source: Merced County Environmental Health
Telephone: 209-381-1094
Last EDR Contact: 07/13/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/04/2017
Data Release Frequency: Varies

MONO COUNTY:

CUPA Facility List
CUPA Facility List

Date of Government Version: 02/21/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/02/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/17/2017
Number of Days to Update: 76

Source: Mono County Health Department
Telephone: 760-932-5580
Last EDR Contact: 05/24/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/11/2017
Data Release Frequency: Varies

MONTEREY COUNTY:

CUPA Facility Listing
CUPA Program listing from the Environmental Health Division.

Date of Government Version: 06/24/2016
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/27/2016
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/09/2016
Number of Days to Update: 43
Source: Monterey County Health Department
Telephone: 831-796-1297
Last EDR Contact: 05/22/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/04/2017
Data Release Frequency: Varies

NAPA COUNTY:

Sites With Reported Contamination
A listing of leaking underground storage tank sites located in Napa county.

Date of Government Version: 01/09/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/11/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/02/2017
Number of Days to Update: 50
Source: Napa County Department of Environmental Management
Telephone: 707-253-4269
Last EDR Contact: 05/24/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/11/2017
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

Closed and Operating Underground Storage Tank Sites
Underground storage tank sites located in Napa county.

Date of Government Version: 03/15/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/16/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/09/2017
Number of Days to Update: 54
Source: Napa County Department of Environmental Management
Telephone: 707-253-4269
Last EDR Contact: 05/24/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/11/2017
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

NEVADA COUNTY:

CUPA Facility List
CUPA facility list.

Date of Government Version: 02/09/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/10/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/17/2017
Number of Days to Update: 96
Source: Community Development Agency
Telephone: 530-265-1467
Last EDR Contact: 07/27/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/13/2017
Data Release Frequency: Varies

ORANGE COUNTY:

List of Industrial Site Cleanups
Petroleum and non-petroleum spills.

Date of Government Version: 02/06/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/10/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/21/2017
Number of Days to Update: 70
Source: Health Care Agency
Telephone: 714-834-3446
Last EDR Contact: 05/08/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/21/2017
Data Release Frequency: Annually

List of Underground Storage Tank Cleanups
Orange County Underground Storage Tank Cleanups (LUST).

Date of Government Version: 11/04/2016
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/11/2016
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/23/2017
Number of Days to Update: 73
Source: Health Care Agency
Telephone: 714-834-3446
Last EDR Contact: 05/08/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/21/2017
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

List of Underground Storage Tank Facilities
Orange County Underground Storage Tank Facilities (UST).

Date of Government Version: 02/06/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/07/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/03/2017
Number of Days to Update: 85
Source: Health Care Agency
Telephone: 714-834-3446
Last EDR Contact: 05/09/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/21/2017
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

PLACER COUNTY:

Master List of Facilities
List includes aboveground tanks, underground tanks and cleanup sites.

Date of Government Version: 09/02/2016
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/06/2016
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/14/2016
Number of Days to Update: 38
Source: Placer County Health and Human Services
Telephone: 530-745-2363
Last EDR Contact: 06/02/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/18/2017
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

PLUMAS COUNTY:

CUPA Facility List
Plumas County CUPA Program facilities.

Date of Government Version: 01/31/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/03/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/25/2017
Number of Days to Update: 111
Source: Plumas County Environmental Health
Telephone: 530-283-6355
Last EDR Contact: 07/21/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/08/2017
Data Release Frequency: Varies

RIVERSIDE COUNTY:

Listing of Underground Tank Cleanup Sites
Riverside County Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Sites (LUST).

Date of Government Version: 04/18/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/20/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/21/2017
Number of Days to Update: 1
Source: Department of Environmental Health
Telephone: 951-358-5055
Last EDR Contact: 06/19/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/02/2017
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Underground Storage Tank Tank List
Underground storage tank sites located in Riverside county.

Date of Government Version: 01/19/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/25/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/03/2017
Number of Days to Update: 98
Source: Department of Environmental Health
Telephone: 951-358-5055
Last EDR Contact: 06/19/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/02/2017
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

SACRAMENTO COUNTY:

Toxic Site Clean-Up List
List of sites where unauthorized releases of potentially hazardous materials have occurred.

Date of Government Version: 11/07/2016
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/05/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/02/2017
Number of Days to Update: 56

Source: Sacramento County Environmental Management
Telephone: 916-875-8406
Last EDR Contact: 07/06/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/16/2017
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Master Hazardous Materials Facility List

Any business that has hazardous materials on site - hazardous material storage sites, underground storage tanks, waste generators.

Date of Government Version: 11/08/2016
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/05/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/02/2017
Number of Days to Update: 56

Source: Sacramento County Environmental Management
Telephone: 916-875-8406
Last EDR Contact: 07/06/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/16/2017
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

SAN BENITO COUNTY:

CUPA Facility List

Cupa facility list

Date of Government Version: 11/30/2016
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/09/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/25/2017
Number of Days to Update: 105

Source: San Benito County Environmental Health
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 08/03/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/20/2017
Data Release Frequency: Varies

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY:

Hazardous Material Permits

This listing includes underground storage tanks, medical waste handlers/generators, hazardous materials handlers, hazardous waste generators, and waste oil generators/handlers.

Date of Government Version: 12/09/2016
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/13/2016
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/03/2017
Number of Days to Update: 80

Source: San Bernardino County Fire Department Hazardous Materials Division
Telephone: 909-387-3041
Last EDR Contact: 05/08/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/21/2017
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

SAN DIEGO COUNTY:

Hazardous Materials Management Division Database

The database includes: HE58 - This report contains the business name, site address, business phone number, establishment 'H' permit number, type of permit, and the business status. HE17 - In addition to providing the same information provided in the HE58 listing, HE17 provides inspection dates, violations received by the establishment, hazardous waste generated, the quantity, method of storage, treatment/disposal of waste and the hauler, and information on underground storage tanks. Unauthorized Release List - Includes a summary of environmental contamination cases in San Diego County (underground tank cases, non-tank cases, groundwater contamination, and soil contamination are included.)

Date of Government Version: 10/05/2016
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/06/2016
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/02/2017
Number of Days to Update: 86

Source: Hazardous Materials Management Division
Telephone: 619-338-2268
Last EDR Contact: 06/07/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/18/2017
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Solid Waste Facilities
San Diego County Solid Waste Facilities.

Date of Government Version: 10/31/2015
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/07/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/04/2016
Number of Days to Update: 58
Source: Department of Health Services
Telephone: 619-338-2209
Last EDR Contact: 07/21/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/08/2017
Data Release Frequency: Varies

Environmental Case Listing
The listing contains all underground tank release cases and projects pertaining to properties contaminated with hazardous substances that are actively under review by the Site Assessment and Mitigation Program.

Date of Government Version: 03/23/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/15/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/09/2010
Number of Days to Update: 24
Source: San Diego County Department of Environmental Health
Telephone: 619-338-2371
Last EDR Contact: 06/05/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/18/2017
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY:

Local Oversite Facilities
A listing of leaking underground storage tank sites located in San Francisco county.

Date of Government Version: 09/19/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/19/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/29/2008
Number of Days to Update: 10
Source: Department Of Public Health San Francisco County
Telephone: 415-252-3920
Last EDR Contact: 05/05/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/21/2017
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Underground Storage Tank Information
Underground storage tank sites located in San Francisco county.

Date of Government Version: 02/28/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/02/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/03/2017
Number of Days to Update: 62
Source: Department of Public Health
Telephone: 415-252-3920
Last EDR Contact: 05/05/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/21/2017
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY:

San Joaquin Co. UST
A listing of underground storage tank locations in San Joaquin county.

Date of Government Version: 03/21/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/23/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/09/2017
Number of Days to Update: 47
Source: Environmental Health Department
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 06/16/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/02/2017
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY:

CUPA Facility List
Cupa Facility List.

Date of Government Version: 02/21/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/21/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/23/2017
Number of Days to Update: 91
Source: San Luis Obispo County Public Health Department
Telephone: 805-781-5596
Last EDR Contact: 06/02/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/04/2017
Data Release Frequency: Varies

SAN MATEO COUNTY:

Business Inventory
List includes Hazardous Materials Business Plan, hazardous waste generators, and underground storage tanks.

Date of Government Version: 03/15/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/07/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/10/2017
Number of Days to Update: 33
Source: San Mateo County Environmental Health Services Division
Telephone: 650-363-1921
Last EDR Contact: 06/09/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/25/2017
Data Release Frequency: Annually

Fuel Leak List
A listing of leaking underground storage tank sites located in San Mateo county.

Date of Government Version: 03/15/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/07/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/21/2017
Number of Days to Update: 14
Source: San Mateo County Environmental Health Services Division
Telephone: 650-363-1921
Last EDR Contact: 06/09/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/25/2017
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY:

CUPA Facility Listing
CUPA Program Listing from the Environmental Health Services division.

Date of Government Version: 09/08/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/09/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/07/2011
Number of Days to Update: 28
Source: Santa Barbara County Public Health Department
Telephone: 805-686-8167
Last EDR Contact: 05/22/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/04/2017
Data Release Frequency: Varies

SANTA CLARA COUNTY:

Cupa Facility List
Cupa facility list

Date of Government Version: 02/22/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/23/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/23/2017
Number of Days to Update: 89
Source: Department of Environmental Health
Telephone: 408-918-1973
Last EDR Contact: 05/22/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/04/2017
Data Release Frequency: Varies

HIST LUST - Fuel Leak Site Activity Report
A listing of open and closed leaking underground storage tanks. This listing is no longer updated by the county. Leaking underground storage tanks are now handled by the Department of Environmental Health.

Date of Government Version: 03/29/2005
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/30/2005
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/21/2005
Number of Days to Update: 22
Source: Santa Clara Valley Water District
Telephone: 408-265-2600
Last EDR Contact: 03/23/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/22/2009
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

LOP Listing
A listing of leaking underground storage tanks located in Santa Clara county.

Date of Government Version: 03/03/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/05/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/18/2014
Number of Days to Update: 13
Source: Department of Environmental Health
Telephone: 408-918-3417
Last EDR Contact: 05/24/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/11/2017
Data Release Frequency: Annually

Hazardous Material Facilities
Hazardous material facilities, including underground storage tank sites.

Date of Government Version: 05/04/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/08/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/27/2017
Number of Days to Update: 80

Source: City of San Jose Fire Department
Telephone: 408-535-7694
Last EDR Contact: 08/03/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/20/2017
Data Release Frequency: Annually

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY:

CUPA Facility List
CUPA facility listing.

Date of Government Version: 01/21/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/22/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/23/2017
Number of Days to Update: 90

Source: Santa Cruz County Environmental Health
Telephone: 831-464-2761
Last EDR Contact: 05/22/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/04/2017
Data Release Frequency: Varies

SHASTA COUNTY:

CUPA Facility List
Cupa Facility List.

Date of Government Version: 03/14/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/17/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/23/2017
Number of Days to Update: 67

Source: Shasta County Department of Resource Management
Telephone: 530-225-5789
Last EDR Contact: 05/22/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/04/2017
Data Release Frequency: Varies

SOLANO COUNTY:

Leaking Underground Storage Tanks
A listing of leaking underground storage tank sites located in Solano county.

Date of Government Version: 11/29/2016
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/21/2016
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/22/2016
Number of Days to Update: 1

Source: Solano County Department of Environmental Management
Telephone: 707-784-6770
Last EDR Contact: 06/09/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/25/2017
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Underground Storage Tanks
Underground storage tank sites located in Solano county.

Date of Government Version: 03/15/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/17/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/03/2017
Number of Days to Update: 47

Source: Solano County Department of Environmental Management
Telephone: 707-784-6770
Last EDR Contact: 06/09/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/25/2017
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

SONOMA COUNTY:

Cupa Facility List
Cupa Facility list

Date of Government Version: 03/01/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/30/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/23/2017
Number of Days to Update: 54

Source: County of Sonoma Fire & Emergency Services Department
Telephone: 707-565-1174
Last EDR Contact: 06/21/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/09/2017
Data Release Frequency: Varies

Leaking Underground Storage Tank Sites

A listing of leaking underground storage tank sites located in Sonoma county.

Date of Government Version: 01/04/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/06/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/02/2017
Number of Days to Update: 55

Source: Department of Health Services
Telephone: 707-565-6565
Last EDR Contact: 06/21/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/09/2017
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

STANISLAUS COUNTY:

CUPA Facility List

Cupa facility list

Date of Government Version: 01/20/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/24/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/18/2017
Number of Days to Update: 114

Source: Stanislaus County Department of Ennvironmental Protection
Telephone: 209-525-6751
Last EDR Contact: 07/17/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/30/2017
Data Release Frequency: Varies

SUTTER COUNTY:

Underground Storage Tanks

Underground storage tank sites located in Sutter county.

Date of Government Version: 12/02/2016
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/06/2016
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/10/2017
Number of Days to Update: 35

Source: Sutter County Department of Agriculture
Telephone: 530-822-7500
Last EDR Contact: 06/02/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/18/2017
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

TEHAMA COUNTY:

CUPA Facility List

Cupa facilities

Date of Government Version: 01/05/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/10/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/25/2017
Number of Days to Update: 104

Source: Tehama County Department of Environmental Health
Telephone: 530-527-8020
Last EDR Contact: 08/03/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/20/2017
Data Release Frequency: Varies

TRINITY COUNTY:

CUPA Facility List

Cupa facility list

Date of Government Version: 01/23/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/25/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/18/2017
Number of Days to Update: 113

Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control
Telephone: 760-352-0381
Last EDR Contact: 07/21/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/08/2017
Data Release Frequency: Varies

TULARE COUNTY:

CUPA Facility List
Cupa program facilities

Date of Government Version: 01/05/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/10/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/25/2017
Number of Days to Update: 104

Source: Tulare County Environmental Health Services Division
Telephone: 559-624-7400
Last EDR Contact: 08/03/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/20/2017
Data Release Frequency: Varies

TUOLUMNE COUNTY:

CUPA Facility List
Cupa facility list

Date of Government Version: 01/25/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/27/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/02/2017
Number of Days to Update: 34

Source: Divison of Environmental Health
Telephone: 209-533-5633
Last EDR Contact: 08/03/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/08/2017
Data Release Frequency: Varies

VENTURA COUNTY:

Business Plan, Hazardous Waste Producers, and Operating Underground Tanks
The BWT list indicates by site address whether the Environmental Health Division has Business Plan (B), Waste Producer (W), and/or Underground Tank (T) information.

Date of Government Version: 12/27/2016
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/27/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/10/2017
Number of Days to Update: 103

Source: Ventura County Environmental Health Division
Telephone: 805-654-2813
Last EDR Contact: 07/24/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/08/2017
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Inventory of Illegal Abandoned and Inactive Sites
Ventura County Inventory of Closed, Illegal Abandoned, and Inactive Sites.

Date of Government Version: 12/01/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/01/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/19/2012
Number of Days to Update: 49

Source: Environmental Health Division
Telephone: 805-654-2813
Last EDR Contact: 06/29/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/16/2017
Data Release Frequency: Annually

Listing of Underground Tank Cleanup Sites
Ventura County Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Sites (LUST).

Date of Government Version: 05/29/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/24/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/31/2008
Number of Days to Update: 37

Source: Environmental Health Division
Telephone: 805-654-2813
Last EDR Contact: 05/15/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/28/2017
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Medical Waste Program List
To protect public health and safety and the environment from potential exposure to disease causing agents, the Environmental Health Division Medical Waste Program regulates the generation, handling, storage, treatment and disposal of medical waste throughout the County.

Date of Government Version: 09/26/2016
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/27/2016
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/24/2017
Number of Days to Update: 89

Source: Ventura County Resource Management Agency
Telephone: 805-654-2813
Last EDR Contact: 07/24/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/08/2017
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Underground Tank Closed Sites List
Ventura County Operating Underground Storage Tank Sites (UST)/Underground Tank Closed Sites List.

Date of Government Version: 02/27/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/15/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/03/2017
Number of Days to Update: 49
Source: Environmental Health Division
Telephone: 805-654-2813
Last EDR Contact: 06/14/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/25/2017
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

YOLO COUNTY:

Underground Storage Tank Comprehensive Facility Report
Underground storage tank sites located in Yolo county.

Date of Government Version: 03/31/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/06/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/03/2017
Number of Days to Update: 27
Source: Yolo County Department of Health
Telephone: 530-666-8646
Last EDR Contact: 06/29/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/16/2017
Data Release Frequency: Annually

YUBA COUNTY:

CUPA Facility List
CUPA facility listing for Yuba County.

Date of Government Version: 01/30/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/31/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/23/2017
Number of Days to Update: 112
Source: Yuba County Environmental Health Department
Telephone: 530-749-7523
Last EDR Contact: 07/27/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/13/2017
Data Release Frequency: Varies

OTHER DATABASE(S)

Depending on the geographic area covered by this report, the data provided in these specialty databases may or may not be complete. For example, the existence of wetlands information data in a specific report does not mean that all wetlands in the area covered by the report are included. Moreover, the absence of any reported wetlands information does not necessarily mean that wetlands do not exist in the area covered by the report.

CT MANIFEST: Hazardous Waste Manifest Data
Facility and manifest data. Manifest is a document that lists and tracks hazardous waste from the generator through transporters to a tsd facility.

Date of Government Version: 07/30/2013
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/19/2013
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/03/2013
Number of Days to Update: 45
Source: Department of Energy & Environmental Protection
Telephone: 860-424-3375
Last EDR Contact: 05/15/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/28/2017
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

NJ MANIFEST: Manifest Information
Hazardous waste manifest information.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2016
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/11/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/27/2017
Number of Days to Update: 107
Source: Department of Environmental Protection
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 07/10/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/23/2017
Data Release Frequency: Annually

NY MANIFEST: Facility and Manifest Data

Manifest is a document that lists and tracks hazardous waste from the generator through transporters to a TSD facility.

Date of Government Version: 01/30/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/01/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/13/2017
Number of Days to Update: 12

Source: Department of Environmental Conservation
Telephone: 518-402-8651
Last EDR Contact: 08/03/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/13/2017
Data Release Frequency: Annually

PA MANIFEST: Manifest Information

Hazardous waste manifest information.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2015
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/22/2016
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/22/2016
Number of Days to Update: 123

Source: Department of Environmental Protection
Telephone: 717-783-8990
Last EDR Contact: 07/17/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/30/2017
Data Release Frequency: Annually

RI MANIFEST: Manifest information

Hazardous waste manifest information

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2013
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/19/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/15/2015
Number of Days to Update: 26

Source: Department of Environmental Management
Telephone: 401-222-2797
Last EDR Contact: 05/22/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/04/2017
Data Release Frequency: Annually

WI MANIFEST: Manifest Information

Hazardous waste manifest information.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2016
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/13/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/14/2017
Number of Days to Update: 92

Source: Department of Natural Resources
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 06/12/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/25/2017
Data Release Frequency: Annually

Oil/Gas Pipelines

Source: PennWell Corporation

Petroleum Bundle (Crude Oil, Refined Products, Petrochemicals, Gas Liquids (LPG/NGL), and Specialty Gases (Miscellaneous)) N = Natural Gas Bundle (Natural Gas, Gas Liquids (LPG/NGL), and Specialty Gases (Miscellaneous)). This map includes information copyrighted by PennWell Corporation. This information is provided on a best effort basis and PennWell Corporation does not guarantee its accuracy nor warrant its fitness for any particular purpose. Such information has been reprinted with the permission of PennWell.

Electric Power Transmission Line Data

Source: PennWell Corporation

This map includes information copyrighted by PennWell Corporation. This information is provided on a best effort basis and PennWell Corporation does not guarantee its accuracy nor warrant its fitness for any particular purpose. Such information has been reprinted with the permission of PennWell.

Sensitive Receptors: There are individuals deemed sensitive receptors due to their fragile immune systems and special sensitivity to environmental discharges. These sensitive receptors typically include the elderly, the sick, and children. While the location of all sensitive receptors cannot be determined, EDR indicates those buildings and facilities - schools, daycares, hospitals, medical centers, and nursing homes - where individuals who are sensitive receptors are likely to be located.

AHA Hospitals:

Source: American Hospital Association, Inc.
Telephone: 312-280-5991
The database includes a listing of hospitals based on the American Hospital Association's annual survey of hospitals.

Medical Centers: Provider of Services Listing

Source: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services
Telephone: 410-786-3000
A listing of hospitals with Medicare provider number, produced by Centers of Medicare & Medicaid Services, a federal agency within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Nursing Homes
Source: National Institutes of Health
Telephone: 301-594-6248
Information on Medicare and Medicaid certified nursing homes in the United States.
Public Schools
Source: National Center for Education Statistics
Telephone: 202-502-7300
The National Center for Education Statistics' primary database on elementary and secondary public education in the United States. It is a comprehensive, annual, national statistical database of all public elementary and secondary schools and school districts, which contains data that are comparable across all states.
Private Schools
Source: National Center for Education Statistics
Telephone: 202-502-7300
The National Center for Education Statistics' primary database on private school locations in the United States.
Daycare Centers: Licensed Facilities
Source: Department of Social Services
Telephone: 916-657-4041

Flood Zone Data: This data was obtained from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). It depicts 100-year and 500-year flood zones as defined by FEMA. It includes the National Flood Hazard Layer (NFHL) which incorporates Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) data and Q3 data from FEMA in areas not covered by NFHL.
Source: FEMA
Telephone: 877-336-2627
Date of Government Version: 2003, 2015

NWI: National Wetlands Inventory. This data, available in select counties across the country, was obtained by EDR in 2002, 2005 and 2010 from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

State Wetlands Data: Wetland Inventory
Source: Department of Fish & Game
Telephone: 916-445-0411

Current USGS 7.5 Minute Topographic Map
Source: U.S. Geological Survey

STREET AND ADDRESS INFORMATION

GEOCHECK ®- PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE ADDENDUM

TARGET PROPERTY ADDRESS

GATES CANYON STORMWATER CAPTURE PROJECT
25801 THOUSAND OAKS BOULEVARD
CALABASAS, CA 91302

TARGET PROPERTY COORDINATES

Latitude (North):	34.162157 - 34° 9' 43.77''
Longitude (West):	118.691589 - 118° 41' 29.72''
Universal Tranverse Mercator:	Zone 11
UTM X (Meters):	344070.9
UTM Y (Meters):	3781233.8
Elevation:	895 ft. above sea level

USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

Target Property Map:	5630735 CALABASAS, CA
Version Date:	2012

EDR's GeoCheck Physical Setting Source Addendum is provided to assist the environmental professional in forming an opinion about the impact of potential contaminant migration.

Assessment of the impact of contaminant migration generally has two principal investigative components:

1. Groundwater flow direction, and
2. Groundwater flow velocity.

Groundwater flow direction may be impacted by surface topography, hydrology, hydrogeology, characteristics of the soil, and nearby wells. Groundwater flow velocity is generally impacted by the nature of the geologic strata.

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE SUMMARY

GROUNDWATER FLOW DIRECTION INFORMATION

Groundwater flow direction for a particular site is best determined by a qualified environmental professional using site-specific well data. If such data is not reasonably ascertainable, it may be necessary to rely on other sources of information, such as surface topographic information, hydrologic information, hydrogeologic data collected on nearby properties, and regional groundwater flow information (from deep aquifers).

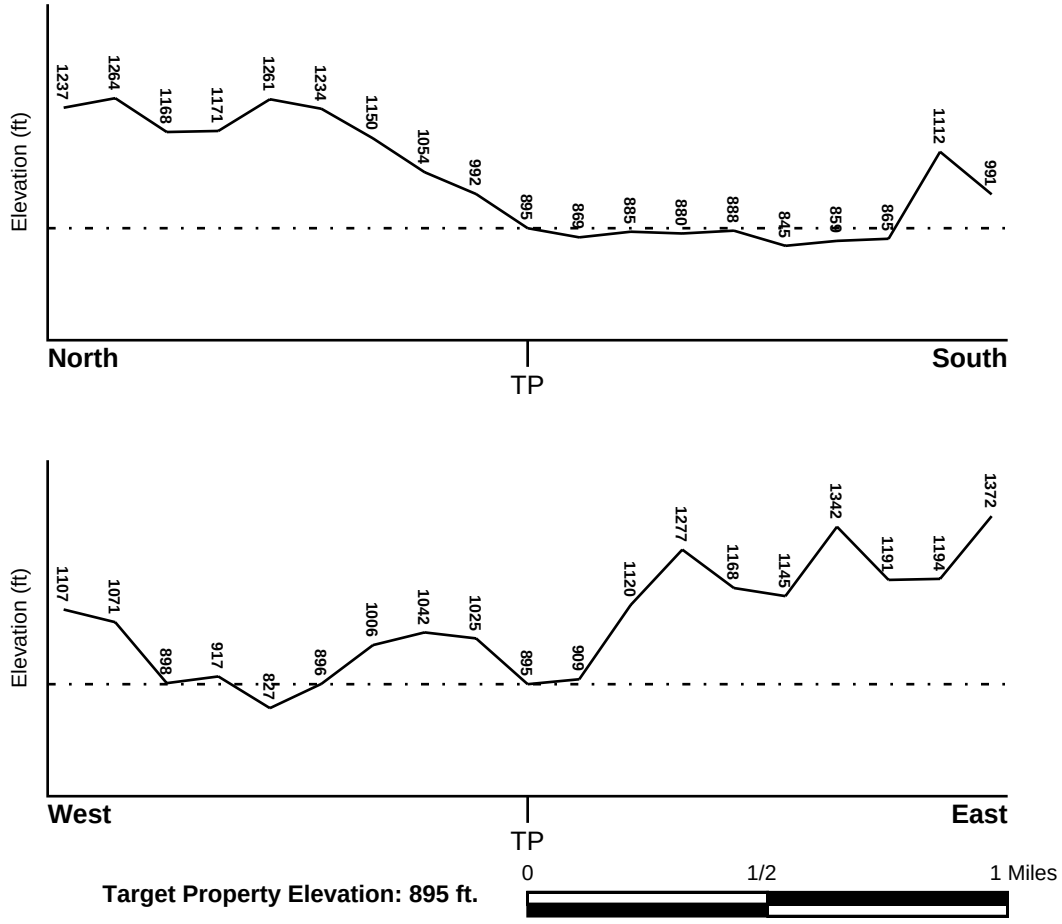
TOPOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Surface topography may be indicative of the direction of surficial groundwater flow. This information can be used to assist the environmental professional in forming an opinion about the impact of nearby contaminated properties or, should contamination exist on the target property, what downgradient sites might be impacted.

TARGET PROPERTY TOPOGRAPHY

General Topographic Gradient: General SSW

SURROUNDING TOPOGRAPHY: ELEVATION PROFILES



Source: Topography has been determined from the USGS 7.5' Digital Elevation Model and should be evaluated on a relative (not an absolute) basis. Relative elevation information between sites of close proximity should be field verified.

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE SUMMARY

HYDROLOGIC INFORMATION

Surface water can act as a hydrologic barrier to groundwater flow. Such hydrologic information can be used to assist the environmental professional in forming an opinion about the impact of nearby contaminated properties or, should contamination exist on the target property, what downgradient sites might be impacted.

Refer to the Physical Setting Source Map following this summary for hydrologic information (major waterways and bodies of water).

FEMA FLOOD ZONE

Flood Plain Panel at Target Property	FEMA Source Type
06037C1262F	FEMA FIRM Flood data

Additional Panels in search area:	FEMA Source Type
06037C1266F	FEMA FIRM Flood data
06037C1264F	FEMA FIRM Flood data
06037C1268F	FEMA FIRM Flood data

NATIONAL WETLAND INVENTORY

NWI Quad at Target Property	NWI Electronic Data Coverage
CALABASAS	YES - refer to the Overview Map and Detail Map

HYDROGEOLOGIC INFORMATION

Hydrogeologic information obtained by installation of wells on a specific site can often be an indicator of groundwater flow direction in the immediate area. Such hydrogeologic information can be used to assist the environmental professional in forming an opinion about the impact of nearby contaminated properties or, should contamination exist on the target property, what downgradient sites might be impacted.

Site-Specific Hydrogeological Data*:

Search Radius:	1.25 miles
Status:	Not found

AQUIFLOW®

Search Radius: 1.000 Mile.

EDR has developed the AQUIFLOW Information System to provide data on the general direction of groundwater flow at specific points. EDR has reviewed reports submitted by environmental professionals to regulatory authorities at select sites and has extracted the date of the report, groundwater flow direction as determined hydrogeologically, and the depth to water table.

MAP ID	LOCATION FROM TP	GENERAL DIRECTION GROUNDWATER FLOW
A1	1/2 - 1 Mile SSW	SW
A2	1/2 - 1 Mile SSW	SW
A3	1/2 - 1 Mile SSW	SW
1G	1/2 - 1 Mile SSW	SW
2G	1/2 - 1 Mile SSW	SW
3G	1/2 - 1 Mile SSW	SW

For additional site information, refer to Physical Setting Source Map Findings.

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE SUMMARY

GROUNDWATER FLOW VELOCITY INFORMATION

Groundwater flow velocity information for a particular site is best determined by a qualified environmental professional using site specific geologic and soil strata data. If such data are not reasonably ascertainable, it may be necessary to rely on other sources of information, including geologic age identification, rock stratigraphic unit and soil characteristics data collected on nearby properties and regional soil information. In general, contaminant plumes move more quickly through sandy-gravelly types of soils than silty-clayey types of soils.

GEOLOGIC INFORMATION IN GENERAL AREA OF TARGET PROPERTY

Geologic information can be used by the environmental professional in forming an opinion about the relative speed at which contaminant migration may be occurring.

ROCK STRATIGRAPHIC UNIT

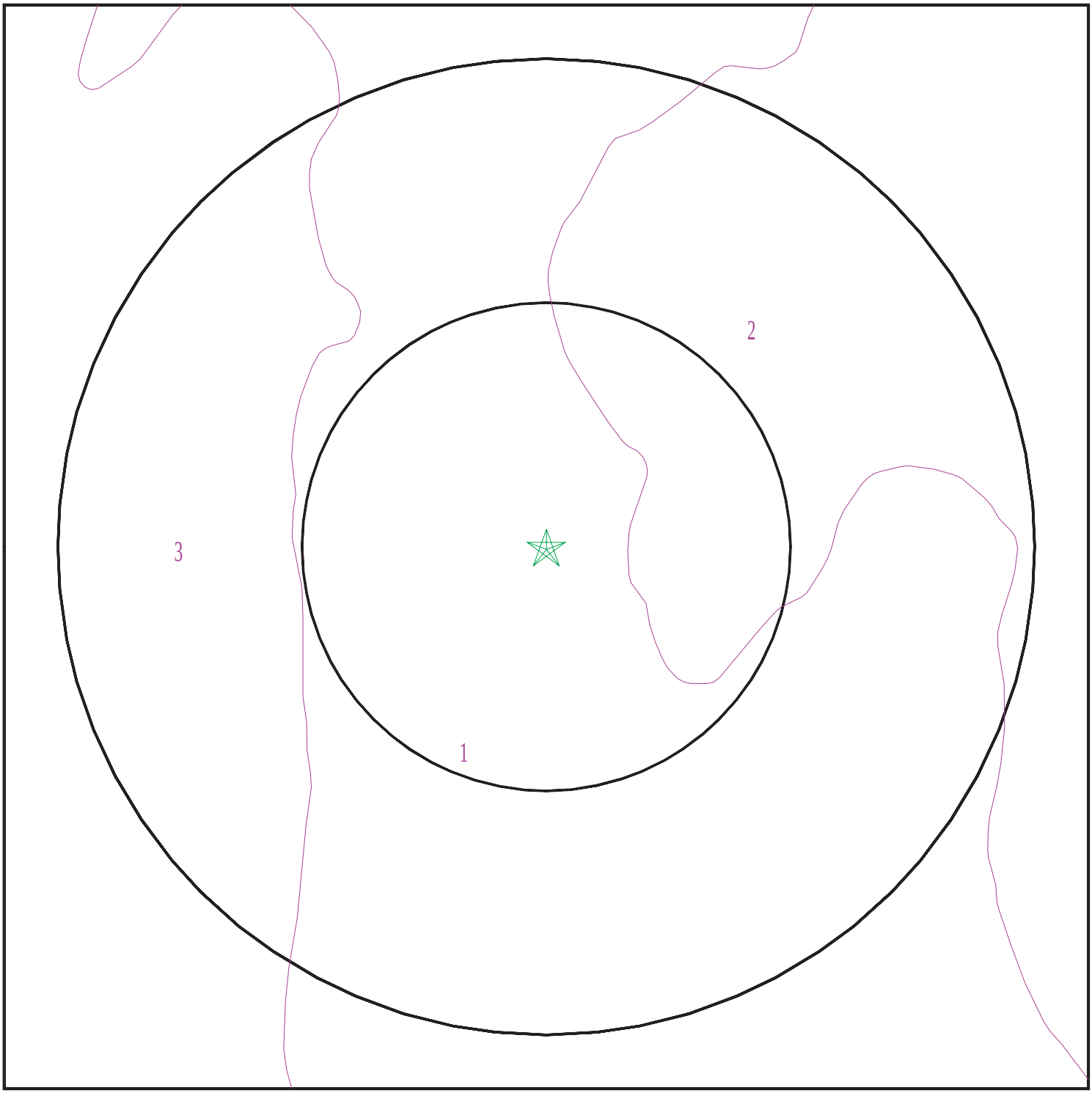
Era:	Cenozoic
System:	Tertiary
Series:	Miocene
Code:	Tm *(decoded above as Era, System & Series)*

GEOLOGIC AGE IDENTIFICATION

Category: Stratified Sequence

Geologic Age and Rock Stratigraphic Unit Source: P.G. Schruben, R.E. Arndt and W.J. Bawiec, Geology of the Conterminous U.S. at 1:2,500,000 Scale - a digital representation of the 1974 P.B. King and H.M. Beikman Map, USGS Digital Data Series DDS - 11 (1994).

SSURGO SOIL MAP - 5017808.2s



Target Property
SSURGO Soil
Water

0 1/16 1/8 1/4 Miles

N

SITE NAME:	Gates Canyon Stormwater Capture Project	CLIENT:	Aspen Environmental Group
ADDRESS:	25801 Thousand Oaks Boulevard Calabasas CA 91302	CONTACT:	Lisa Blewitt
		INQUIRY #:	5017808.2s
LAT/LONG:	34.162157 / 118.691589	DATE:	August 09, 2017 2:21 pm

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE SUMMARY

DOMINANT SOIL COMPOSITION IN GENERAL AREA OF TARGET PROPERTY

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Soil Conservation Service (SCS) leads the National Cooperative Soil Survey (NCSS) and is responsible for collecting, storing, maintaining and distributing soil survey information for privately owned lands in the United States. A soil map in a soil survey is a representation of soil patterns in a landscape. The following information is based on Soil Conservation Service SSURGO data.

Soil Map ID: 1

Soil Component Name: Linne

Soil Surface Texture: silty clay loam

Hydrologic Group: Class C - Slow infiltration rates. Soils with layers impeding downward movement of water, or soils with moderately fine or fine textures.

Soil Drainage Class: Well drained

Hydric Status: Not hydric

Corrosion Potential - Uncoated Steel: High

Depth to Bedrock Min: > 0 inches

Depth to Watertable Min: > 0 inches

Soil Layer Information							
	Boundary			Classification		Saturated hydraulic conductivity micro m/sec	Soil Reaction (pH)
Layer	Upper	Lower	Soil Texture Class	AASHTO Group	Unified Soil		
1	0 inches	24 inches	silty clay loam	Silt-Clay Materials (more than 35 pct. passing No. 200), Clayey Soils.	FINE-GRAINED SOILS, Silts and Clays (liquid limit less than 50%), silt.	Max: 4 Min: 1.4	Max: 8.4 Min: 7.9
2	24 inches	29 inches	silty clay loam	Silt-Clay Materials (more than 35 pct. passing No. 200), Clayey Soils.	FINE-GRAINED SOILS, Silts and Clays (liquid limit less than 50%), silt.	Max: 4 Min: 1.4	Max: 8.4 Min: 7.9
3	29 inches	29 inches	weathered bedrock	Not reported	Not reported	Max: 0.06 Min: 0	Max: Min:

Soil Map ID: 2

Soil Component Name: Xerorthents

Soil Surface Texture: loam

Hydrologic Group: Class D - Very slow infiltration rates. Soils are clayey, have a high water table, or are shallow to an impervious layer.

Soil Drainage Class: Well drained

Hydric Status: Not hydric

Corrosion Potential - Uncoated Steel: Moderate

Depth to Bedrock Min: > 0 inches

Depth to Watertable Min: > 0 inches

Soil Layer Information							
	Boundary			Classification		Saturated hydraulic conductivity micro m/sec	Soil Reaction (pH)
Layer	Upper	Lower	Soil Texture Class	AASHTO Group	Unified Soil		
1	0 inches	3 inches	loam	Granular materials (35 pct. or less passing No. 200), Silty, or Clayey Gravel and Sand.	COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Sands with fines, Silty Sand.	Max: 2 Min: 0.6	Max: 8.4 Min: 6.6
2	3 inches	51 inches	loam	Granular materials (35 pct. or less passing No. 200), Silty, or Clayey Gravel and Sand.	COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Sands with fines, Silty Sand.	Max: 2 Min: 0.6	Max: 8.4 Min: 6.6
3	51 inches	51 inches	weathered bedrock	Not reported	Not reported	Max: 0.06 Min: 0	Max: Min:

Soil Map ID: 3

Soil Component Name: Xerorthents

Soil Surface Texture: loam

Hydrologic Group: Class D - Very slow infiltration rates. Soils are clayey, have a high water table, or are shallow to an impervious layer.

Soil Drainage Class: Well drained

Hydric Status: Not hydric

Corrosion Potential - Uncoated Steel: Moderate

Depth to Bedrock Min: > 0 inches

Depth to Watertable Min: > 0 inches

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE SUMMARY

Soil Layer Information							
	Boundary			Classification		Saturated hydraulic conductivity micro m/sec	Soil Reaction (pH)
Layer	Upper	Lower	Soil Texture Class	AASHTO Group	Unified Soil		
1	0 inches	3 inches	loam	Granular materials (35 pct. or less passing No. 200), Silty, or Clayey Gravel and Sand.	COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Sands with fines, Silty Sand.	Max: 2 Min: 0.6	Max: 8.4 Min: 6.6
2	3 inches	51 inches	loam	Granular materials (35 pct. or less passing No. 200), Silty, or Clayey Gravel and Sand.	COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Sands with fines, Silty Sand.	Max: 2 Min: 0.6	Max: 8.4 Min: 6.6
3	51 inches	51 inches	weathered bedrock	Not reported	Not reported	Max: 0.06 Min: 0	Max: Min:

LOCAL / REGIONAL WATER AGENCY RECORDS

EDR Local/Regional Water Agency records provide water well information to assist the environmental professional in assessing sources that may impact ground water flow direction, and in forming an opinion about the impact of contaminant migration on nearby drinking water wells.

WELL SEARCH DISTANCE INFORMATION

DATABASE	SEARCH DISTANCE (miles)
Federal USGS	1.000
Federal FRDS PWS	Nearest PWS within 0.001 miles
State Database	1.000

FEDERAL USGS WELL INFORMATION

MAP ID	WELL ID	LOCATION FROM TP
No Wells Found		

FEDERAL FRDS PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM INFORMATION

MAP ID	WELL ID	LOCATION FROM TP

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE SUMMARY

FEDERAL FRDS PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM INFORMATION

MAP ID	WELL ID	LOCATION FROM TP
No PWS System Found		

Note: PWS System location is not always the same as well location.

STATE DATABASE WELL INFORMATION

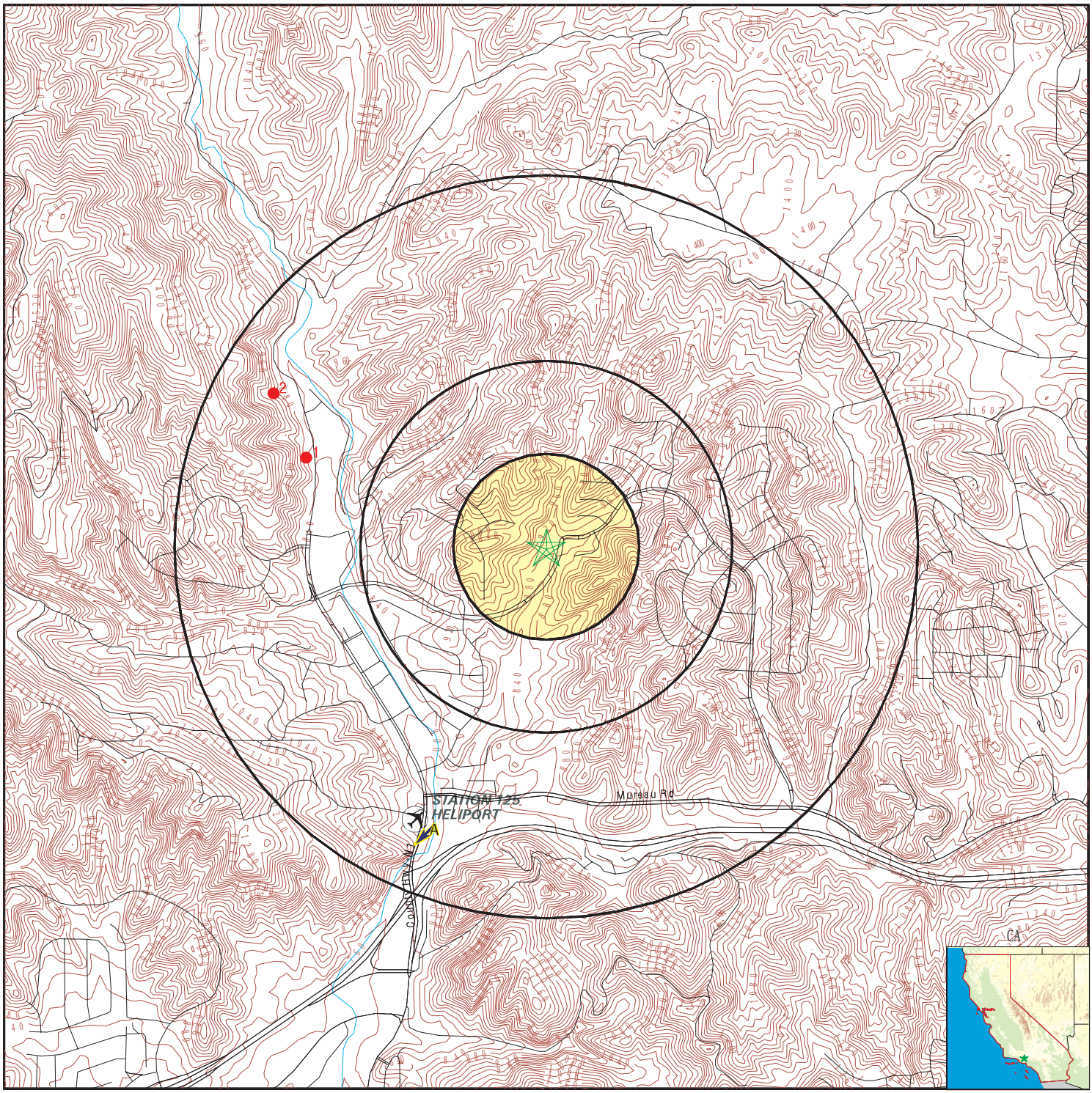
MAP ID	WELL ID	LOCATION FROM TP
No Wells Found		

OTHER STATE DATABASE INFORMATION

STATE OIL/GAS WELL INFORMATION

MAP ID	WELL ID	LOCATION FROM TP
1	CAOG11000280688	1/2 - 1 Mile WNW
2	CAOG11000205006	1/2 - 1 Mile WNW

PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE MAP - 5017808.2s



- County Boundary
- Major Roads
- Contour Lines
- Earthquake Fault Lines
- Airports
- Earthquake epicenter, Richter 5 or greater
- Water Wells
- Public Water Supply Wells
- Cluster of Multiple Icons
- Groundwater Flow Direction
- GI Indeterminate Groundwater Flow at Location
- GV Groundwater Flow Varies at Location
- HD Closest Hydrogeological Data
- Oil, gas or related wells

SITE NAME:	Gates Canyon Stormwater Capture Project	CLIENT:	Aspen Environmental Group
ADDRESS:	25801 Thousand Oaks Boulevard Calabasas CA 91302	CONTACT:	Lisa Blewitt
		INQUIRY #:	5017808.2s
LAT/LONG:	34.162157 / 118.691589	DATE:	August 09, 2017 2:21 pm

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE MAP FINDINGS

Map ID Direction Distance Elevation			Database	EDR ID Number
A1 **SSW** **1/2 - 1 Mile** **Lower**	Site ID: Groundwater Flow: Shallow Water Depth: Deep Water Depth: Average Water Depth: Date:	I-01586 SW 21.82 27.21 Not Reported 11/27/1996	**AQUIFLOW**	**38177**
A2 **SSW** **1/2 - 1 Mile** **Lower**	Site ID: Groundwater Flow: Shallow Water Depth: Deep Water Depth: Average Water Depth: Date:	I-01586 SW 21.82 27.21 Not Reported 11/27/1996	**AQUIFLOW**	**38176**
A3 **SSW** **1/2 - 1 Mile** **Lower**	Site ID: Groundwater Flow: Shallow Water Depth: Deep Water Depth: Average Water Depth: Date:	I-01586 SW 21.82 27.21 Not Reported 11/27/1996	**AQUIFLOW**	**38174**
1G **SSW** **1/2 - 1 Mile** **Lower**	Site ID: Groundwater Flow: Shallow Water Depth: Deep Water Depth: Average Water Depth: Date:	I-01586 SW 21.82 27.21 Not Reported 11/27/1996	**AQUIFLOW**	**38177**
2G **SSW** **1/2 - 1 Mile** **Lower**	Site ID: Groundwater Flow: Shallow Water Depth: Deep Water Depth: Average Water Depth: Date:	I-01586 SW 21.82 27.21 Not Reported 11/27/1996	**AQUIFLOW**	**38176**
3G **SSW** **1/2 - 1 Mile** **Lower**	Site ID: Groundwater Flow: Shallow Water Depth: Deep Water Depth: Average Water Depth: Date:	I-01586 SW 21.82 27.21 Not Reported 11/27/1996	**AQUIFLOW**	**38174**

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE MAP FINDINGS

Map ID
Direction
Distance

Database EDR ID Number

1
WNW **OIL_GAS** **CAOG11000280688**
1/2 - 1 Mile

District nun:	2	Api number:	03705281
Blm well:	N	Redrill can:	No
Dryhole:	Y	Well status:	B
Operator name:	Chathill Syndicate		
County name:	Los Angeles	Fieldname:	Any Field
Area name:	Any Area	Section:	18
Township:	02N	Range:	16W
Base meridian:	SB	Elevation:	Not Reported
Locationde:	Not Reported		
Gissourcec:	hud		
Comments:	Not Reported		
Leasename:	Well No.	Wellnumber:	1
Epawell:	N	Hydraulica:	N
Confidenti:	N	Spuddate:	Not Reported
Welldeptha:	0		
Redrillfoo:	0		
Abandonedd:	Not Reported	Completion:	Not Reported
Directiona:	Not Directionally drilled	Gissymbol:	PDH
Site id:	CAOG11000280688		

2
WNW **OIL_GAS** **CAOG11000205006**
1/2 - 1 Mile

District nun:	1	Api number:	03705921
Blm well:	N	Redrill can:	Not Reported
Dryhole:	Y	Well status:	P
Operator name:	Simi Oil Co., Ltd.		
County name:	Los Angeles	Fieldname:	Any Field
Area name:	Any Area	Section:	18
Township:	01N	Range:	17W
Base meridian:	SB	Elevation:	Not Reported
Locationde:	Not Reported		
Gissourcec:	hud		
Comments:	Not Reported		
Leasename:	Not Reported	Wellnumber:	1
Epawell:	N	Hydraulica:	N
Confidenti:	N	Spuddate:	Not Reported
Welldeptha:	0		
Redrillfoo:	0		
Abandonedd:	Not Reported	Completion:	Not Reported
Directiona:	Unknown	Gissymbol:	PDH
Site id:	CAOG11000205006		

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE MAP FINDINGS
RADON

AREA RADON INFORMATION

State Database: CA Radon

Radon Test Results

Zipcode	Num Tests	> 4 pCi/L
91302	313	55

Federal EPA Radon Zone for LOS ANGELES County: 2

Note: Zone 1 indoor average level > 4 pCi/L.
: Zone 2 indoor average level >= 2 pCi/L and <= 4 pCi/L.
: Zone 3 indoor average level < 2 pCi/L.

Federal Area Radon Information for Zip Code: 91302

Number of sites tested: 1

Area	Average Activity	% <4 pCi/L	% 4-20 pCi/L	% >20 pCi/L
Living Area - 1st Floor	1.600 pCi/L	100%	0%	0%
Living Area - 2nd Floor	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported
Basement	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported

PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE RECORDS SEARCHED

TOPOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

USGS 7.5' Digital Elevation Model (DEM)
Source: United States Geologic Survey
EDR acquired the USGS 7.5' Digital Elevation Model in 2002 and updated it in 2006. The 7.5 minute DEM corresponds to the USGS 1:24,000- and 1:25,000-scale topographic quadrangle maps. The DEM provides elevation data with consistent elevation units and projection.

Current USGS 7.5 Minute Topographic Map
Source: U.S. Geological Survey

HYDROLOGIC INFORMATION

Flood Zone Data: This data was obtained from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). It depicts 100-year and 500-year flood zones as defined by FEMA. It includes the National Flood Hazard Layer (NFHL) which incorporates Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) data and Q3 data from FEMA in areas not covered by NFHL.
Source: FEMA
Telephone: 877-336-2627
Date of Government Version: 2003, 2015

NWI: National Wetlands Inventory. This data, available in select counties across the country, was obtained by EDR in 2002, 2005 and 2010 from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

State Wetlands Data: Wetland Inventory
Source: Department of Fish & Game
Telephone: 916-445-0411

HYDROGEOLOGIC INFORMATION

AQUIFLOW^{R} Information System
Source: EDR proprietary database of groundwater flow information
EDR has developed the AQUIFLOW Information System (AIS) to provide data on the general direction of groundwater flow at specific points. EDR has reviewed reports submitted to regulatory authorities at select sites and has extracted the date of the report, hydrogeologically determined groundwater flow direction and depth to water table information.

GEOLOGIC INFORMATION

Geologic Age and Rock Stratigraphic Unit
Source: P.G. Schruben, R.E. Arndt and W.J. Bawiec, Geology of the Conterminous U.S. at 1:2,500,000 Scale - A digital representation of the 1974 P.B. King and H.M. Beikman Map, USGS Digital Data Series DDS - 11 (1994).

STATSGO: State Soil Geographic Database
Source: Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)
The U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) leads the national Conservation Soil Survey (NCSS) and is responsible for collecting, storing, maintaining and distributing soil survey information for privately owned lands in the United States. A soil map in a soil survey is a representation of soil patterns in a landscape. Soil maps for STATSGO are compiled by generalizing more detailed (SSURGO) soil survey maps.

SSURGO: Soil Survey Geographic Database
Source: Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)
Telephone: 800-672-5559
SSURGO is the most detailed level of mapping done by the Natural Resources Conservation Service, mapping scales generally range from 1:12,000 to 1:63,360. Field mapping methods using national standards are used to construct the soil maps in the Soil Survey Geographic (SSURGO) database. SSURGO digitizing duplicates the original soil survey maps. This level of mapping is designed for use by landowners, townships and county natural resource planning and management.

PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE RECORDS SEARCHED

LOCAL / REGIONAL WATER AGENCY RECORDS

FEDERAL WATER WELLS

PWS: Public Water Systems
Source: EPA/Office of Drinking Water
Telephone: 202-564-3750
Public Water System data from the Federal Reporting Data System. A PWS is any water system which provides water to at least 25 people for at least 60 days annually. PWSs provide water from wells, rivers and other sources.

PWS ENF: Public Water Systems Violation and Enforcement Data
Source: EPA/Office of Drinking Water
Telephone: 202-564-3750
Violation and Enforcement data for Public Water Systems from the Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS) after August 1995. Prior to August 1995, the data came from the Federal Reporting Data System (FRDS).

USGS Water Wells: USGS National Water Inventory System (NWIS)
This database contains descriptive information on sites where the USGS collects or has collected data on surface water and/or groundwater. The groundwater data includes information on wells, springs, and other sources of groundwater.

STATE RECORDS

Water Well Database
Source: Department of Water Resources
Telephone: 916-651-9648

California Drinking Water Quality Database
Source: Department of Public Health
Telephone: 916-324-2319
The database includes all drinking water compliance and special studies monitoring for the state of California since 1984. It consists of over 3,200,000 individual analyses along with well and water system information.

OTHER STATE DATABASE INFORMATION

California Oil and Gas Well Locations
Source: Department of Conservation
Telephone: 916-323-1779
Oil and Gas well locations in the state.

RADON

State Database: CA Radon
Source: Department of Health Services
Telephone: 916-324-2208
Radon Database for California

Area Radon Information
Source: USGS
Telephone: 703-356-4020
The National Radon Database has been developed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and is a compilation of the EPA/State Residential Radon Survey and the National Residential Radon Survey. The study covers the years 1986 - 1992. Where necessary data has been supplemented by information collected at private sources such as universities and research institutions.

EPA Radon Zones
Source: EPA
Telephone: 703-356-4020
Sections 307 & 309 of IRAA directed EPA to list and identify areas of U.S. with the potential for elevated indoor radon levels.

PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE RECORDS SEARCHED

OTHER

Airport Landing Facilities: Private and public use landing facilities
Source: Federal Aviation Administration, 800-457-6656

Epicenters: World earthquake epicenters, Richter 5 or greater
Source: Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

California Earthquake Fault Lines: The fault lines displayed on EDR's Topographic map are digitized quaternary fault lines, prepared in 1975 by the United State Geological Survey. Additional information (also from 1975) regarding activity at specific fault lines comes from California's Preliminary Fault Activity Map prepared by the California Division of Mines and Geology.

STREET AND ADDRESS INFORMATION

Appendix E
Air Quality Calculations

Gates Canyon Stormwater Capture Project

Project and Emissions Estimate Assumptions

General Assumptions

1) Work occurs 5 days a week one 8-hour daytime shift per day

Onroad Equipment Emission Calculations Assumptions

1) CARB EMFAC2014 model emission factors for South Coast Air Basin in 2018 are used to estimate on-road emissions. Passenger vehicle emissions are an all fuels composite of LDA, LDT1, LDT2, LHDT1, LHDT2, and MCY vehicles, all delivery and heavy duty trucks are assumed to be diesel-fueled (MHDT and HDDT, respectively). Emissions factors (lb/mile) for each of the three vehicle types based on the total emissions divided by the total miles traveled.
2) Trip estimates for raw material import/export trips derived from materials/waste quality data provided by County, and worker trips provided by County. Some additional trips are assumed for inspectors/management staff and sanitary and fuel delivery.
3) Trip distance assumptions based on rounding SCAG RTP commute and engineering assumptions.
4) Project requires no unpaved road travel.

Offroad Equipment Emission Calculation Assumptions

1) CARB OFFROAD model emission factors for South Coast Air Basin area in 2018 are used to estimate NOx, ROG (VOC), and PM emissions for off-road equipment. SOx determined using sulfur content mass balance based on OFFROAD fuel use estimates.
2) SCAQMD CEQA website emission factors, hp interpolated, are used for CO for all offroad equipment (2018 EFs).
3) The worst case daily equipment use was estimated by the County with assumptions on which equipment items do not work concurrently for each of the different tasks/equipment spreads.

Fugitive Dust Emission Calculations Assumptions

1) Dozing and grading fugitive dust emissions are calculated using USEPA AP-42 section 11.9. Soil handing emission factors, for trenching excavation and boring operations are calculated using the recent version of USEPA AP-42 Section 13.2.4.
2) Paved road emission factors are calculated using the most current version of USEPA AP-42 Section 13.2.1 and use the following assumptions:
   A) Silt loading is 0.06 g/m2 for 5,000<ADT<10,0000 of Table 13.2.1-2; B) average vehicle weight is calculated on VMT average basis.
3) Windblown emissions are calculated using engineering assumptions on the amount of exposed surface area during construction and AP-42 section 11.9 and ARB/SCAQMD CEIDARS PM size fraction assumptions for PM10 and PM2.5.

Gates Canyon Stormwater Capture Project

Emissions Summary

Criteria Pollutant Emissions Summary

Unmitigated Emissions

Daily Emissions - Worst Case Unmitigated Day

Emissions Source	VOC (lb/day)	CO (lb/day)	NOX (lb/day)	SOX (lb/day)	PM10 (lb/day)	PM2.5 (lb/day)
Onroad	0.89	2.83	17.98	0.05	0.09	0.09
Offroad	11.41	43.07	45.88	0.07	2.00	1.84
Fugitive Dust	--	--	--	--	15.94	4.38
Total	12.30	45.90	63.86	0.12	18.03	6.30

(Underground Cistern and Infiltration Wells/Pumps Tasks overlap)

Total Project Emissions - Tons

Emissions Source	VOC (tons)	CO (tons)	NOX (tons)	SOX (tons)	PM10 (tons)	PM2.5 (tons)
Onroad	0.03	0.17	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offroad	0.14	0.54	0.68	0.00	0.03	0.03
Fugitive Dust	--	--	--	--	0.21	0.05
Total	0.17	0.72	0.94	0.00	0.24	0.08

GHG Emissions Summary

Emissions Source	Unmitigated
Onroad	113
Offroad	103
Indirect Water Use	4
Total	220
30-Year Amortized	7.3

Tons

Gates Canyon Stormwater Capture Project

On-Road Trip Assumptions

Maximum Daily Trips

Vehicle	Vehicle Type	Trips/Day	Trip Length	VMT Daily
Worker	Passenger	20	30	600
Pickups/Inspectors	Passenger	4	30	120
Fuel/Sanitary	Delivery	2	20	40
Excavation Waste	HDDT	30	40	1200
Backfill/other Imports	HDDT	5	40	200
Water Truck	HDDT	1	10	10

Total Trips

Task 1 - Mobilization

Vehicle	Vehicle Type	Trip Length	Days	Total Trips	VMT Total
Worker	Passenger	30	5	50	1500
Equip Haul	HDDT	30	n/a	12	360

Task 2 - Clear and Grub

Vehicle	Vehicle Type	Trip Length	Days	Total Trips	VMT Total
Worker	Passenger	30	5	50	1500
Waste	HDDT	40	n/a	8	320

Task 3 - Diversion Structure/RCP Pipe

Vehicle	Vehicle Type	Trip Length	Days	Total Trips	VMT Total
Worker	Passenger	30	20	200	6000
Excavation Waste	HDDT	40	n/a	12	480
RCP/other Imports	HDDT	40	n/a	5	200

Task 4 - Pre-Treatment System/RCP Pipe

Vehicle	Vehicle Type	Trip Length	Days	Total Trips	VMT Total
Worker	Passenger	30	10	100	3000
Excavation Waste	HDDT	40	n/a	22	880
Import	HDDT	40	n/a	5	200

Task 5 - Underground Cistern

Vehicle	Vehicle Type	Trip Length	Days	Total Trips	VMT Total
Worker	Passenger	30	45	540	16200
Excavation Waste	HDDT	40	n/a	533	21320
Backfill/other Imports	HDDT	40	n/a	25	1000
Cistern Pre-cast	HDDT	40	n/a	107	4280

Gates Canyon Stormwater Capture Project

On-Road Trip Assumptions

Task 6 - Ozone & UV System/Housing

Vehicle	Vehicle Type	Trip Length	Days	Total Trips	VMT Total
Worker	Passenger	30	20	240	7200
Specialty Import	Delivery	40	n/a	5	200

Task 7 - Infiltration Wells/Pumps

Vehicle	Vehicle Type	Trip Length	Days	Total Trips	VMT Total
Worker	Passenger	30	40	480	14400
RCP Import	HDDT	40	n/a	17	680
Excavation Waste	HDDT	40	n/a	55	2200
Backfill/other Imports	HDDT	40	n/a	25	1000

Task 8 - Steel Pipe and Pumps

Vehicle	Vehicle Type	Trip Length	Days	Total Trips	VMT Total
Worker	Passenger	30	35	420	12600
Pipe Import	HDDT	40	n/a	2	80
Excavation Waste	HDDT	40	n/a	4	160

Task 9 - Landscaping/Park Irrigation

Vehicle	Vehicle Type	Trip Length	Days	Total Trips	VMT Total
Worker	Passenger	30	20	200	6000
Crew Truck	Delivery	40	n/a	20	800

Demobilization

Vehicle	Vehicle Type	Trip Length	Days	Total Trips	VMT Total
Worker	Passenger	30	2	20	600
Equip Haul	HDDT	30	n/a	12	360

Daily Support Trips

Vehicle	Vehicle Type	Trip Length	Days	Total Trips	VMT Total
Inspectors	Passenger	30	120	240	7200
Pickup	Passenger	30	120	240	7200
Fuel/Sanitary	Delivery	20	120	240	4800
Water Truck	HDDT	20	120	120	2400

Gates Canyon Stormwater Capture Project

On-Road Emissions

Unmitigated Emissions Factors lbs/mile (EMFAC2014 2018 Fleet Average - South Coast Air Basin)

Vehicle	VOC	CO	NOx	SOx	PM10	PM2.5
Passenger	0.0005	0.0033	0.0004	7.87E-06	6.47E-06	5.99E-06
Delivery	0.0004	0.0012	0.0078	2.45E-05	2.12E-04	2.03E-04
HDDT	0.0004	0.0020	0.0125	3.62E-05	5.95E-05	5.69E-05

Worst Case Daily Emissions

		Emissions (lbs/day)					
Vehicle	Daily VMT	VOC	CO	NOx	SOx	PM10	PM2.5
Passenger	720	0.33	2.35	0.29	0.01	0.00	0.00
Delivery	40	0.01	0.05	0.31	0.00	0.01	0.01
HDDT	1410	0.54	2.78	17.67	0.05	0.08	0.08
	Totals	0.89	2.83	17.98	0.05	0.09	0.09

Total Project Emissions

Task 1 - Mobilization

		Total Emissions (lbs)					
Vehicle	Total VMT	VOC	CO	NOx	SOx	PM10	PM2.5
Passenger	1500	0.69	4.90	0.60	0.01	0.01	0.01
HDDT	360	0.14	0.71	4.51	0.01	0.02	0.02
	Totals	0.83	5.61	5.11	0.02	0.03	0.03

Task 2 - Clear and Grub

		Total Emissions (lbs)					
Vehicle	Total VMT	VOC	CO	NOx	SOx	PM10	PM2.5
Passenger	1500	0.69	4.90	0.60	0.01	0.01	0.01
HDDT	320	0.12	0.63	4.01	0.01	0.02	0.02
	Totals	0.82	5.53	4.61	0.02	0.03	0.03

Gates Canyon Stormwater Capture Project

On-Road Emissions

Task 3 - Diversion Structure/RCP Pipe

		Total Emissions (lbs)					
Vehicle	Total VMT	VOC	CO	NOx	SOx	PM10	PM2.5
Passenger	6000	2.78	19.59	2.38	0.05	0.04	0.04
HDDT	680	0.26	1.34	8.52	0.02	0.04	0.04
	Totals	3.04	20.93	10.90	0.07	0.08	0.07

Task 4 - Pre-Treatment System/RCP Pipe

		Total Emissions (lbs)					
Vehicle	Total VMT	VOC	CO	NOx	SOx	PM10	PM2.5
Passenger	3000	1.39	9.79	1.19	0.02	0.02	0.02
HDDT	1080	0.41	2.13	13.53	0.04	0.06	0.06
	Totals	1.80	11.93	14.72	0.06	0.08	0.08

Task 5 - Underground Cistern

		Total Emissions (lbs)					
Vehicle	Total VMT	VOC	CO	NOx	SOx	PM10	PM2.5
Passenger	16200	7.50	52.89	6.43	0.13	0.10	0.10
HDDT	26600	10.20	52.52	333.32	0.96	1.58	1.51
	Totals	17.70	105.41	339.75	1.09	1.69	1.61

Task 6 - Ozone & UV System/Housing

		Total Emissions (lbs)					
Vehicle	Total VMT	VOC	CO	NOx	SOx	PM10	PM2.5
Passenger	7200	3.33	23.50	2.86	0.06	0.05	0.04
Delivery	200	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Totals	3.41	23.50	2.86	0.06	0.05	0.04

Task 7 - Infiltration Wells/Pumps

		Total Emissions (lbs)					
Vehicle	Total VMT	VOC	CO	NOx	SOx	PM10	PM2.5
Passenger	14400	6.67	47.01	5.72	0.11	0.09	0.09
HDDT	3880	1.49	7.66	48.62	0.14	0.23	0.22
	Totals	8.15	54.67	54.34	0.25	0.32	0.31

Task 8 - Steel Pipe and Pumps

		Total Emissions (lbs)					
Vehicle	Total VMT	VOC	CO	NOx	SOx	PM10	PM2.5
Passenger	12600	5.83	41.13	5.00	0.10	0.08	0.08
HDDT	240	0.09	0.30	1.87	0.01	0.05	0.05
	Totals	5.92	41.43	6.87	0.10	0.13	0.12

Gates Canyon Stormwater Capture Project

On-Road Emissions

Task 9 - Landscaping/Park Irrigation

		Total Emissions (lbs)					
Vehicle	Total VMT	VOC	CO	NOx	SOx	PM10	PM2.5
Passenger	6000	2.78	19.59	2.38	0.05	0.04	0.04
Delivery	800	0.29	0.99	6.22	0.02	0.17	0.16
	Totals	3.07	20.57	8.60	0.07	0.21	0.20

Demobilization

		Total Emissions (lbs)					
Vehicle	Total VMT	VOC	CO	NOx	SOx	PM10	PM2.5
Passenger	600	0.28	1.96	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00
HDDT	360	0.14	0.71	4.51	0.01	0.02	0.02
	Totals	0.42	2.67	4.75	0.02	0.03	0.02

Daily Support Trips

		Total Emissions (lbs)					
Vehicle	Total VMT	VOC	CO	NOx	SOx	PM10	PM2.5
Passenger	14400	6.67	47.01	5.72	0.11	0.09	0.09
Delivery	4800	1.74	5.92	37.33	0.12	1.02	0.98
HDDT	2400	0.92	4.74	30.07	0.09	0.14	0.14
	Totals	9.33	57.67	73.12	0.32	1.26	1.20

Emissions totals tons					
VOC	CO	NOx	SOx	PM10	PM2.5
0.03	0.17	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00

Gates Canyon Stormwater Capture Project

Off-Road Emissions

Assumptions:

1) Emissions factors are based on OFFROAD Model fleet average equipment for the South Coast Air Basin in 2018.

Unmitigated Emissions Factors		Emissions Factor lbs/hour					
Equipment	HP	VOC	CO	NOx	SOx	PM10	
Dozer - D6	166	0.0788	0.4656	1.0026	0.0008	0.0561	
Loader - 926M	153	0.0513	0.3648	0.6113	0.0006	0.0343	
Grader	187	0.1066	0.5222	1.2995	0.0009	0.0734	
Backhoe JD 710	115	0.0350	0.2200	0.4110	0.0005	0.0298	
Chainsaw	6	0.6138	2.1016	0.0254	0.0000	0.0033	(Gasoline Engine)
Wood Chipper	50	0.0454	0.1569	0.2439	0.0002	0.0210	
Sawcutter	15	1.5344	5.2540	0.0635	0.0001	0.0083	(Gasoline Engine)
Excavator - CAT M317F	150	0.0323	0.4202	0.4172	0.0007	0.0206	
Excavator - CAT 330	235	0.0371	0.2093	0.5587	0.0010	0.0185	
Vibratory Plate Compactor	10	1.0229	3.5026	0.0423	0.0001	0.0055	(Gasoline Engine)
Generator	100	0.0486	0.2621	0.5291	0.0005	0.0408	
Asphalt Roller	100	0.0362	0.2188	0.4158	0.0004	0.0292	
Asphalt Paver	132	0.0366	0.3583	0.4874	0.0006	0.0242	
Street Sweeper	64	0.0342	0.2550	0.3513	0.0003	0.0294	
Crane	330	0.0736	0.1807	1.1055	0.0011	0.0461	
Truck Bucket Auger	455	0.0681	0.3360	1.0581	0.0026	0.0344	

Worst Case Daily Emissions

			Emissions lbs/day					
	Number	Hr/Day	VOC	CO	NOx	SOx	PM10	PM2.5
Crane	1	8	0.59	1.45	8.84	0.01	0.37	0.34
Excavator - CAT 330	1	6	0.22	1.26	3.35	0.01	0.11	0.10
Truck Bucket Auger	2	8	1.09	5.38	16.93	0.04	0.55	0.51
Dozer - D6	1	6	0.47	2.79	6.02	0.00	0.34	0.31
Grader	1	8	0.85	4.18	10.40	0.01	0.59	0.54
Vibratory Plate Compactor	1	8	8.18	28.02	0.34	0.00	0.04	0.04
		Totals	11.41	43.07	45.88	0.07	2.00	1.84

Total Project Emissions

Task 2 - Clear and Grub

				Emissions total lbs					
	Number	Hr/Day	Days	VOC	CO	NOx	SOx	PM10	PM2.5
Dozer - D6	1	6	2	0.95	5.59	12.03	0.01	0.67	0.62
Loader - 926M	1	4	2	0.41	2.92	4.89	0.01	0.27	0.25
Chainsaw	1	4	1	2.46	8.41	0.10	0.00	0.01	0.01
Wood Chipper	1	6	1	0.27	0.94	1.46	0.00	0.13	0.10
			Totals	4.08	17.85	18.49	0.02	1.09	0.98

Gates Canyon Stormwater Capture Project

Off-Road Emissions

Task 3 - Diversion Structure/RCP Pipe

				Emissions total lbs					
	Number	Hr/Day	Days	VOC	CO	NOx	SOx	PM10	PM2.5
Backhoe JD 710	1	6	10	2.10	13.20	24.66	0.03	1.79	1.65
Sawcutter	1	4	1	6.14	21.02	0.25	0.00	0.03	0.03
Excavator - CAT 330	1	6	5	1.11	6.28	16.76	0.03	0.56	0.51
Asphalt Roller	1	4	2	0.29	1.75	3.33	0.00	0.23	0.22
Asphalt Paver	1	4	2	0.29	2.87	3.90	0.01	0.19	0.18
Street Sweeper	1	6	5	1.03	7.65	10.54	0.01	0.88	0.81
Generator	1	8	3	1.17	6.29	12.70	0.01	0.98	0.90
			Totals	12.13	59.05	72.13	0.09	4.67	4.29

Task 4 - Pre-Treatment System/RCP Pipe

				Emissions total lbs					
	Number	Hr/Day	Days	VOC	CO	NOx	SOx	PM10	PM2.5
Backhoe JD 710	1	8	5	1.40	8.80	16.44	0.02	1.19	1.10
Crane	1	8	5	2.94	7.23	44.22	0.04	1.84	1.70
Excavator - CAT 330	1	6	5	1.11	6.28	16.76	0.03	0.56	0.51
Generator	1	8	5	1.94	10.48	21.16	0.02	1.63	1.50
			Totals	7.40	32.79	98.58	0.11	5.23	4.81

Task 5 - Underground Cistern

				Emissions total lbs					
	Number	Hr/Day	Days	VOC	CO	NOx	SOx	PM10	PM2.5
Excavator - CAT M317F	1	6	15	2.90	37.82	37.55	0.06	1.85	1.71
Dozer - D6	1	6	15	7.09	41.91	90.24	0.07	5.05	4.65
Grader	1	8	15	12.80	62.67	155.94	0.10	8.80	8.10
Vibratory Plate Compactor	1	8	15	122.75	420.32	5.08	0.01	0.66	0.50
Crane	1	8	30	17.66	43.36	265.32	0.26	11.07	10.18
			Totals	163.20	606.07	554.13	0.51	27.44	25.13

Task 7 - Infiltration Wells/Pumps

				Emissions total lbs					
	Number	Hr/Day	Days	VOC	CO	NOx	SOx	PM10	PM2.5
Truck Bucket Auger	2	8	20	21.80	107.53	338.59	0.83	11.02	10.14
Crane	1	8	15	8.83	21.68	132.66	0.13	5.53	5.09
Excavator - CAT 330	1	6	10	2.23	12.56	33.52	0.06	1.11	1.02
			Totals	32.86	141.77	504.78	1.03	17.67	16.25

Task 8 - Steel Pipe and Pumps

				Emissions total lbs					
	Number	Hr/Day	Days	VOC	CO	NOx	SOx	PM10	PM2.5
Backhoe JD 710	1	8	12	3.36	21.12	39.45	0.05	2.86	2.63
Excavator - CAT M317F	1	6	8	1.55	20.17	20.03	0.03	0.99	0.91
Dozer - D6	1	6	8	3.78	22.35	48.13	0.04	2.69	2.48
Vibratory Plate Compactor	1	6	8	49.10	168.13	2.03	0.00	0.26	0.20
			Totals	57.79	231.77	109.64	0.12	6.81	6.22

Emissions totals tons					
VOC	CO	NOx	SOx	PM10	PM2.5
0.14	0.54	0.68	0.00	0.03	0.03

Gates Canyon Stormwater Capture Project

Fugitive Dust Emissions

Assumptions:

1. Fugitive dust emissions are estimated using AP-42.
2. Equipment usage, amount of material handling, and VMT assumptions are presented undeer "Schedule & Equipment" and "Onroad Vehicles Emission Calculations" above.
3. Rule 403 compliance is assumed, so "unmitigated" emissions factors include watering/moist soil, and track out control.

Emission Categories

1) Earthmoving
a) Dozing
b) Grading
c) Material Loading/Handling
2) Paved Road Dust
3) Wind Erosion

1) Earthmoving

A) Dozing (AP-42 Section 11.9 for overburden)

$E = k \times (s)^{1.5} / (M)^{1.4}$ For PM10 and $k \times 5.7 \times (s)^{1.2} / (M)^{1.3}$ for PM2.5
E = lb/hr
k = Scaling Constant (0.75 for PM10 and 0.105 for PM2.5)
s = Silt Content (assumed to be 8.5% - AP-42 Section 13.2.2 for Construction Sites)
M = Moisture Content = 12% assumed required for Rule 403 compliance

Emission Factor, lb/hr

PM10	PM2.5
0.57324	0.30863

Maximum Day Dozer Use

Hrs/day
6

Dozer Emissions (Lbs/day)

PM10	PM2.5
3.44	1.85

Total Dozer Use

Hrs/year
150

Dozer Emissions (Tons/year)

PM10	PM2.5
0.04	0.02

Gates Canyon Stormwater Capture Project

Fugitive Dust Emissions

B) Grading (AP-42 Section 11.9)

$E = k \times 0.051 \times (S)^{2.0}$ for PM10 and $k \times 0.040 \times (S)^{2.5}$ for PM2.5
E = lb/VMT
k = Scaling Constant (0.60 for PM10 and 0.031 for PM2.5)
S = Mean Vehicle Speed assumed to be 3 mph
Assumes VMT = 3 x hours in use

Emission Factor, lb/VMT

PM10	PM2.5
0.08813	0.00619

Emission Control
68%

Watering is assumed as Rule 403 control measure

Maximum Daily Grader Use

Hrs/day	VMT/day
8	24

Grading Emissions (Lbs/day)

PM10	PM2.5
2.12	0.15

Annual Grader VMT

Hrs/year	VMT/year
120	360

Grading Emissions (Tons/year)

PM10	PM2.5
0.02	0.00

C) Material Loading/Handling (AP-42, p. 13.2.4.3)

$E = (k)(0.0032)[(U/5)^{1.3}]/[(M/2)^{1.4}]$
E = lb/ton
k = Particle Size Constant (0.35 for PM10 and 0.053 for PM2.5)
U = average wind speed = 15 MPH worst-case/average
M = moisture content = 12% per compliance with Rule 403
Four separate drops are assumed for bulk material movement as a worst-case
Maximum daily throughput is 720 cy and total 12,000 cy with density of 1.35 tons/cy

	tons/period	Transfer Points
Max Day	972	4
Annual	16,200	4

Emission Factors and Emissions
Emission Factors

PM10 Daily	PM2.5 Daily
0.00038	0.00006

Emissions (Lbs/day)

	PM10	PM2.5
Max Day	1.48	0.22

Emissions (lbs)

	PM10	PM2.5
Annual	24.64	3.73

Gates Canyon Stormwater Capture Project

Fugitive Dust Emissions

2) Paved Road Dust

$E = [k \times (sL)^{0.91 \times} (W)^{1.02}]*(1-P/4N)$

E = lb/VMT

k = Constant (0.0022 for PM10 and 0.00054 for PM2.5)

sL = Silt Loading (conservatively assumed to be 0.06 g/m2 for 5,000<ADT<10,000 of Table 13.2.1-2)

W = Average weight of vehicles in tons (calculated below)

P = Days of precipitation (34 assumed for annual calculation)

N = Days in period (365 for annual calculation)

Average Vehicle Weight Calculation

Assumptions

Passenger Vehicles = 2 tons average

Midsize "Delivery" Vehicles = 12 ton average

Heavy-Heavy Duty Trucks = 27 tons average (loaded 40 tons, unloaded 14 tons)

Daily Case VMT	Passenger Vehicles	Delivery/Work Vehicles	Heavy-Heavy Duty Vehicles	Total Paved VMT	Average Weight (Tons)
Tasks 5,6	720	40	1,410	2,170	20.4

Project VMT	Passenger Vehicles	Delivery/Work Vehicles	Heavy-Heavy Duty Vehicles	Total Paved VMT	Average Weight (Tons)
Total	83,400	5,800	35,920	125,120	10.5

Daily Emission Factors (lb/VMT)

Max Day	PM10 Daily	PM2.5 Daily
Task 3	0.00368	0.00090

Emissions (Lbs/day)

Max Day	PM10	PM2.5
Task 3	7.99	1.96

Annual Emission Factors (lb/VMT)

	PM10 Annual	PM2.5 Annual
Total	0.0018	0.0004

Emissions (Tons)

	PM10	PM2.5
Total	0.11	0.03

Gates Canyon Stormwater Capture Project

Fugitive Dust Emissions

3) Disturbed Area Windblown Emissions

Assumptions

1. Emission Factor is 0.38 tons/disturbed acres/year of Total Suspended Particulate (AP-42 Section 11.9)
2. PM10 and PM2.5 fractions of TSP are 0.489 and 0.102 respectively per SCAQMD CEIDARS factors
3. The maximum disturbed area is 2 acres and the project schedule is 26 weeks, resulting in a maximum acre/yr disturbed area of 1 acre/year.
4. Disturbed areas are controlled by watering - 55% control
5. Restoration of disturbed acres creates no net emission increase of permanently disturbed acres

Disturbed Acres (max day acres)	Disturbed Acres (acre/yrs)	Emissions (Lbs/day)		Total Emissions (Tons)	
		PM10	PM2.5	PM10	PM2.5
2.00	1.00	0.92	0.19	0.08	0.02

Fugitive Dust Emissions Summary

Maximum Day

	Maximum Lbs/Day	
	PM10	PM2.5
Dozing	3.44	1.85
Grading	2.12	0.15
Material Loading/Handling	1.48	0.22
Paved Road Dust	7.99	1.96
Wind Erosion	0.92	0.19
Total	15.94	4.38

Total Fugitive Emissions	Total Tons	
	PM10	PM2.5
Dozing	0.04	0.02
Grading	0.02	0.00
Material Loading/Handling	0.01	0.00
Paved Road Dust	0.11	0.03
Wind Erosion	0.08	0.02
Total	0.21	0.05

Gates Canyon Stormwater Capture Project

Localized Criteria Pollutant Emissions Summary

Assumptions

1) Maximum localized emissions occur during the Underground Cistern task for the 75 meter distance to receptors and the Diversion Structure/RCP Pipe task for the 25 meter distance to receptors. The onrod emissions associated with each task are assumed to occur outside of the work area

2) Peak localized emissions that occur closest to the on-site senstive receptors are conservatively assumed to include:

a) All off-road equipment emissions, that includes all water truck emissions and emissions occurring in the adjacent soil borrow area.

b) None of the on-road emissions, including paved road dust are included in the on-site emissions

c) One half of the worst-case daily on-site soil handing fugitive dust emissions by task are included, the other half occurs at the off-site unloading/loading location. Underground Cistern task assumes 720 CY of soil handling per day, while Diversion Structure/RCP pipe task assumes half that much.

d) Dozer and grader fugitive dust emissions are based on equipment use for each of the tasks.

e) Wind erosion emissions assume one acre of disturbed area for the Underground Cistern Task and no wind erosion for the Diversion Structure/RCP Pipe task which is a deep excavation trenching task.

Unmitigated Emissions - Underground Cistern Task

Daily Emissions - Worst Case Unmitigated Task Overlap

Emissions Source	CO (lb/day)	NOX (lb/day)	PM10 (lb/day)	PM2.5 (lb/day)
Offroad	38.96	28.10	1.46	1.34
Fugitive Dust	--	--	6.75	2.30
Total	38.96	28.10	8.21	3.64

Unmitigated Emissions - Diversion Structure/RCP Pipe Task

Daily Emissions - Worst Case Unmitigated Task Overlap

Emissions Source	CO (lb/day)	NOX (lb/day)	PM10 (lb/day)	PM2.5 (lb/day)
Offroad	29.53	16.02	1.04	0.96
Fugitive Dust	--	--	0.37	0.06
Total	29.53	16.02	1.41	1.01

Gates Canyon Stormwater Capture Project

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Onroad Vehicle GHG Emission Calculations

Assumption:

1. GHG emissions are estimated based on guideline and emission factors provided by The Climate Registry General Reporting Protocol (ver. 2.0 March 2013), and March 2017 updated default emissions factors and AR5 Global Warming Potentials of 28 and 265 for methane (CH4) and nitrous oxide (N2O).

EMFAC 2014 Fuel Consumption Rate in South Coast Air Basin for 2019 (gallon/mile)

Passenger	Gasoline	0.0418
Delivery	Diesel	0.1156
Heavy-Heavy Duty	Diesel	0.1767

TCR Table 13.1 Carbon Dioxide Emission Factors for Transport Fuels (kg CO2/gallon)

	CO2
Motor Gasoline	8.78
Diesel	10.21

TCR Table 13.5 Emission Factors for Each Fuel and Vehicle Type (g/mile)

		CH4	N2O
Passenger	Gasoline	0.0168	0.0051
Delivery	Diesel	0.0010	0.0015
Heavy-Heavy Duty	Diesel	0.0051	0.0048

Onroad Emission Factors - 2019 (pounds/mile)

	CO2	CH4	N2O
Passenger	0.81	3.7E-05	1.1E-05
Delivery	2.60	2.2E-06	3.3E-06
Heavy-Heavy Duty	3.98	1.1E-05	1.1E-05

Total On-road GHG Emissions

	VMT	Total Emissions (tons)			
Vehicle Type	Total	CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Passenger	83,400	33.76	0.00	0.00	33.93
Delivery	5,800	7.55	0.00	0.00	7.55
Heavy-Heavy Duty	35,920	71.42	0.00	0.00	71.48

Totals	112.73	0.00	0.00	112.96

Gates Canyon Stormwater Capture Project

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Construction - Offroad Equipment GHG Emission Calculations

Assumptions:

1. GHG emissions are estimated based on guideline and emission factors provided by The Climate Registry General Reporting Protocol (ver. 2.0 March 2013) and April 2015 updated emissions factors
2. For diesel-fueled equipment, fuel consumption rate of 0.38 lbs/bhp-hr and density of 6.8 lbs/gallon are used.

TCR Table 13.1 Carbon Dioxide Emission Factors for Transport Fuels (kg CO2/gallon)

	CO2 (kg/gallon)
Motor Gasoline	8.78
Diesel	10.21

TCR Table 13.7 Methane and Nitrous Oxide Emission Factors for Non-Highway Vehicles

Construction	CH4 (g/gallon)	N2O (g/gallon)
Gasoline	0.50	0.22
Diesel	0.58	0.26

Total Offroad GHG Emissions

	Fuel Use (gallon)	Total Emissions (tons)			
		CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Gasoline	138	1.34	0.00	0.00	1.35
Diesel	9,101	102.45	0.01	0.00	103.38
Totals	9,239	103.78	0.01	0.00	104.73

Indirect Water Use CO2e Emissions

Assumption:

1. This is assumed to be based on 11.111 MWh per million gallons or 3.62 MWh per acre-foot (Navigant, 2006; p. 2), with approximately 3 acre-feet of water required during construction (~8,000 gallons per day); and 661.24 lbs of CO2e/MWh (equivalent to approximately 1.2 tons of CO2e/acre-foot of water).

	Acre-feet	MWh/Ac-ft	CO2e/MWh	CO2E
Construction	3	3.62	661.24	3.59
			lbs/MWh	Tons