Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 2 Project

Addendum to the Skyline Ranch Project Environmental Impact Report
State Clearinghouse #2004101090

prepared by

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1.3 Project Location and Surrounding Land Uses

The Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 2 site encompasses an approximately 1.1-acre area within a larger parcel located at the western terminus of Nimbus Way in the Skyline Ranch residential development in Santa Clarita, California (Assessor's Identification No. 2802-002-042). The Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 2 site is generally flat and consists of a previously graded pad with a water storage tank currently under construction in the western portion of the pad. The Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 2 site is approximately two miles northwest of State Route (SR) 14 and 7.5 miles east of Interstate 5 (I-5). Figure 1 shows the regional location of the Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 2 site, and Figure 2 shows the Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 2 site in its local context. Access to the Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 2 site is provided via Nimbus Way.

Land uses immediately surrounding the Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 2 site consist of single-family residences within the approximately 2,173-acre Skyline Ranch development to the south and east and manufactured hillsides with concrete drainage features to the north and west. The Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 2 site is on the western edge of the Skyline Ranch residential development, and large open space areas are present to the north and west beyond the immediately-adjacent manufactured hillsides.

1.4 General Plan Designation

The Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 2 site has a land use designation of Urban Residential 1 (UR 1) in the City of Santa Clarita's (City) General Plan. This land use designation allows for residential neighborhoods at densities that require urban services with a maximum density of two dwelling units per acre (City of Santa Clarita 2011).

Figure 1 Regional Project Location

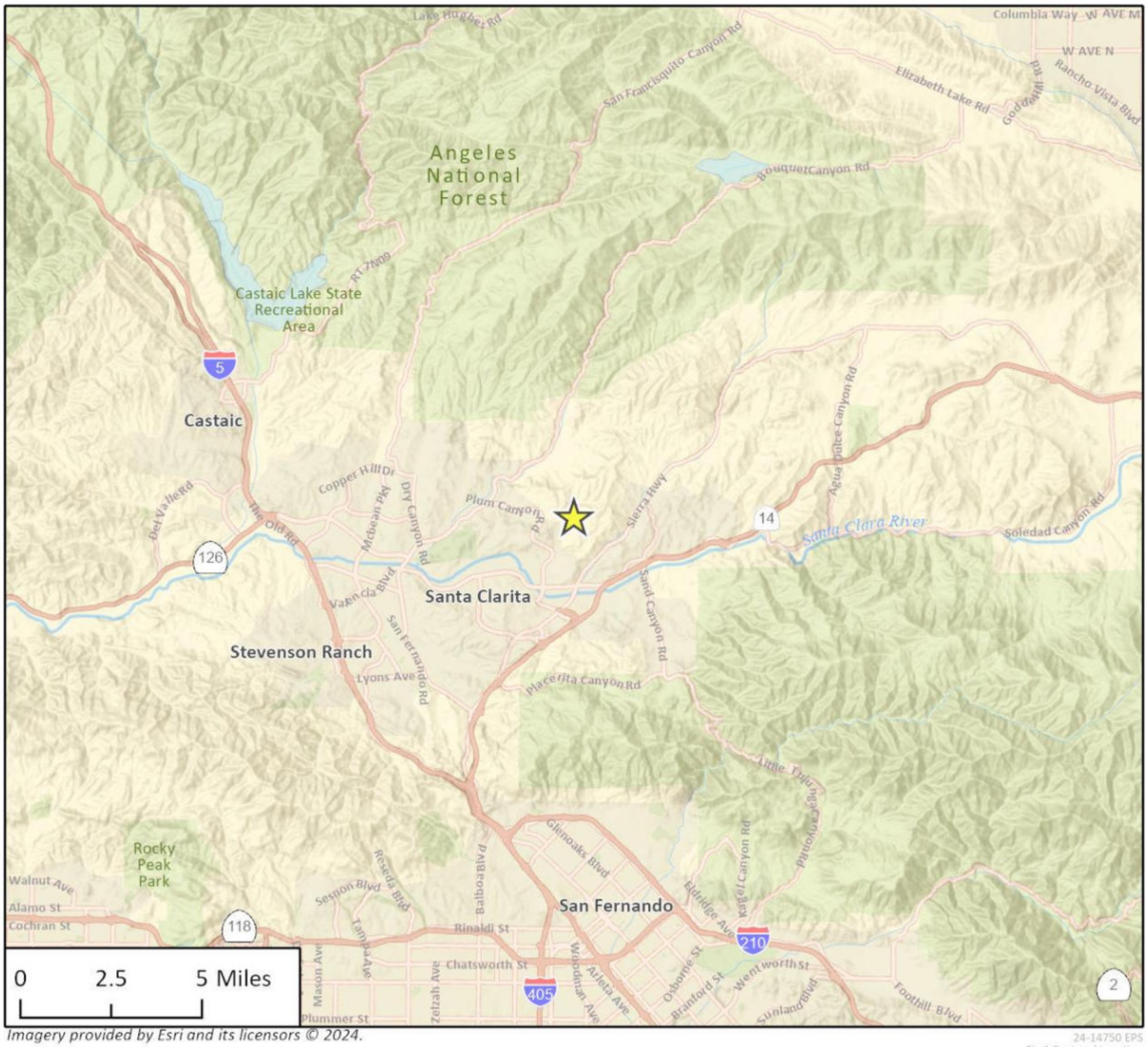

Figure 2 Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 2 Site Location

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24-14750 EPS
Fig 2 Project Location

1.5 Zoning

The Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 2 site is zoned as Urban Residential (UR 1). Consistent with the City's General Plan land use designation, this zone provides for residential neighborhoods at densities that require urban services with a maximum density of two dwelling units per acre (Santa Clarita Municipal Code Section 17.33.010).

1.6 Project Background

The Skyline Ranch Residential Project (herein referred to as "Skyline Ranch Project") encompasses approximately 2,173 acres within the Santa Clarita Valley, west of Sierra Highway and north of SR 14, in Santa Clarita. The Skyline Ranch Project involves development of approximately 622 acres of the site with 1,220 single-family residential lots, an elementary school, and public and private parkland. The remainder of the Skyline Ranch Project site will remain undeveloped and will be designated as natural open space through the establishment of a conservation area. The County of Los Angeles (County) prepared an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the Skyline Ranch Project in 2009 and certified the EIR in 2010 (SCH No. 2004101090; hereinafter referred to as the "Final EIR").[1] The Skyline Ranch Project is currently under construction with residences built out in the immediate vicinity of the Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 2 site and additional residences in the northeast and southeast areas of the development planned or under construction.

Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency (SCV Water) was formed in 2018 and is the water service provider for the Santa Clarita Valley region. SCV Water's service area encompasses approximately 195 square miles and includes over 286,000 people, who are served via approximately 75,000 residential and commercial water connections. SCV Water is the water service provider for the Skyline Ranch Project and planned to serve the area with three water storage tanks, including one tank within the Skyline Ranch Project site located at the terminus of Nimbus Way (Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 1) and two tanks at a separate site located just north of Citrus Way (currently complete and in operation). The Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 1 is currently under construction by Tri Pointe Homes and is expected to be operational by August 2024. The two tanks at north of Citrus Way have been constructed and are in operation. The purpose of the second tank is to address a storage deficiency in the SCV Water's distribution system and to provide water storage capacity for the Skyline Ranch Project as well as the Sand Canyon mixed-use development, located near the intersection of Sand Canyon Road and Soledad Canyon Road.

For the purpose of compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), SCV Water has prepared this Addendum to the 2010 Skyline Ranch Project Final EIR. The project evaluated in the Final EIR and addenda to the Final EIR are referred to as the "Original Project" in this Addendum. The Original Project included development of 1,220 single-family residences, an elementary school, 16.9 acres of public parkland, 2.7 acres of private parkland, 18 desilting basins, three water storage tanks (including the two-million-gallon Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 1), two booster pump stations, and networks of water and sewer pipelines, storm drains, and internal roadways throughout the development along with grading and associated earthwork encompassing the movement of approximately 20.8 million cubic yards of material within the Skyline Ranch Project site (herein referred to as the "Original Project site"). This Addendum to the Final EIR evaluates construction of

[1] Although the Skyline Ranch Residential development area is currently within the city of Santa Clarita, the County of Los Angeles served as the CEQA lead agency for the EIR because it was prepared prior to the annexation of the area into the city of Santa Clarita in 2018.

a second tank (Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 2) adjacent to Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 1 because it was not included in the Original Project. Construction and operation of the proposed Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 2 is referred to as the "proposed modifications" to the Original Project in this Addendum. Construction and operation of the tank, in conjunction with the components of the Original Project, are referred to as the "Modified Project" in this Addendum.

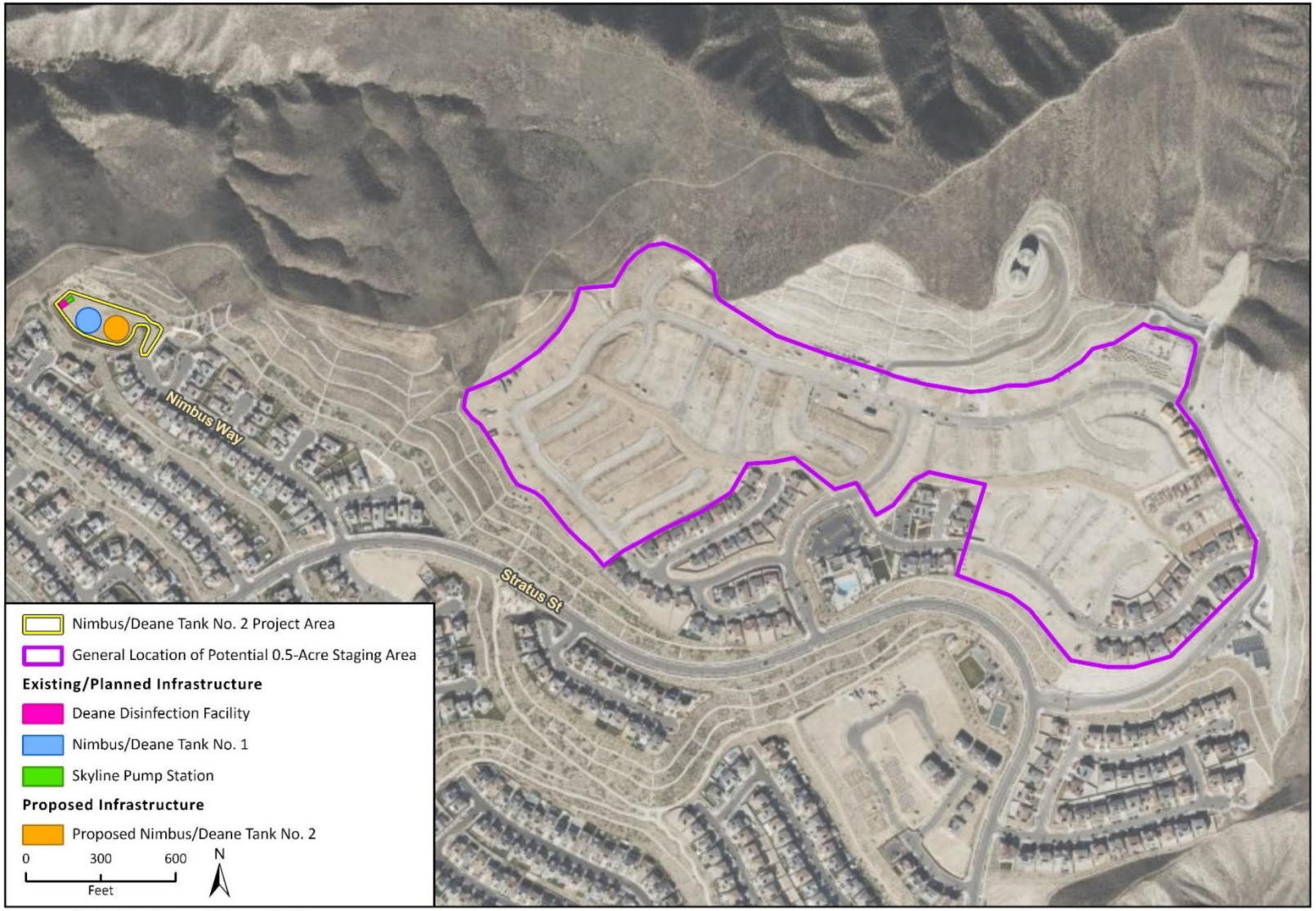
1.7 Project Description

The Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 2 Project (herein referred to as "proposed modifications") involves construction of a new pre-stressed concrete reservoir adjacent to Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 1. The proposed tank would be approximately 107.5 feet in diameter and 45 feet in height with a cast-in-place dome roof. The proposed tank would be nearly identical in appearance to Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 1 and would also have a water storage capacity of approximately 2.08 million gallons. Similar to Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 1, the proposed tank would be constructed on top of five- to six-foot-deep foundation footings, aggregate road base, and poly sheeting. Water would flow into and out of the tank via tank inlet piping located at the floor of the tank. A metal stairway would travel clockwise around the exterior of the tank to provide roof access, and a ladder would be located on the interior of the tank for maintenance access. In addition, a walkway with handrails would be installed to provide roof access between the two tanks.

Water would be pumped to the proposed Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 2 via the Deane Pump Station, which is currently under construction by Tri Pointe Homes, the developer of Skyline Ranch. The Deane Pump Station will be located south of Skyline Road, approximately 1.1 miles southeast of the Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 2 site. Once in operation, the Deane Pump Station will have sufficient capacity to pump water to both Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 1 and the proposed Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 2. In addition, the Skyline Pump Station would pump water from both tanks to the Upper Skyline Zone, which is the adjacent, higher pressure zone operated by SCV Water, and the Deane Disinfection Facility would disinfect water in both tanks. Although related to operation of the proposed Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 2, construction of the Deane Pump Station, Skyline Pump Station, and Deane Disinfection Facility are all part of construction of Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 1 under the Original Project and are therefore not considered part of the proposed modifications.

The locations of Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 1, Skyline Pump Station, Deane Disinfection Facility, and the proposed Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 2 are shown in Figure 3.

Figure 3 Location of Proposed Tank and Associated Water Infrastructure



Construction

Construction of the proposed tank would occur over approximately 20 months and is anticipated to commence as early as October 2024. Table 1 lists the construction phases and their estimated durations. Construction activities would generally occur from 7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday through Saturday. It is not anticipated that nighttime construction would be required.

Table 1 Construction Phases

Construction Phase	Estimated Duration
Site Preparation	2 months
Grading	2 months
Tank Construction	12 months
Site Paving/Restoration	4 months

The maximum depth of excavation would be approximately nine feet. The proposed modifications would require approximately 3,500 cubic yards of soil to be excavated, approximately 1,000 cubic yards of which would be reused as fill. The remaining 2,500 cubic yards would be exported off-site and disposed of at the Chiquita Canyon Landfill, located approximately 11 miles west of the Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 2 site, or at another disposal site selected by the construction contractor. Approximately 500 cubic yards of additional soil would be imported to the Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 2 site to be used as fill. Construction equipment and materials would be staged within the Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 2 site and/or within the previously disturbed, graded pad of a nearby undeveloped residential lot within a portion of the Skyline Ranch development currently under construction (see Figure 3). The off-site residential lot that may be used for construction staging would be approximately 0.5 acre in size. Construction workers would park their vehicles on the adjacent public streets within the Skyline Ranch development. If lighting is required in the early morning hours in winter months during construction, it would be aimed downward and directed away from nearby residences pursuant to standard construction best management practices.

Operation and Maintenance

The proposed modifications would not result in an increase in electricity consumption beyond existing conditions or anticipated conditions of the Original Project. SCV Water staff visit the site once per day to conduct routine operations and maintenance activities for Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 1. It is anticipated that the proposed Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 2 would be serviced and maintained at the same time/frequency as Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 1; therefore, there would be no additional trips associated with the proposed modifications. As such, the proposed modifications would not result in a change in operations and maintenance activities beyond what was anticipated in the Original Project.

2 Basis for the Addendum

CEQA Guidelines Sections 15162 and 15164 set forth the criteria for determining the appropriate additional environmental documentation, if any, to be completed when a project has a previously certified EIR.

CEQA Guidelines Section 15164 states a lead 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. CEQA Guidelines Section 15162(a) states no Subsequent or Supplemental EIR shall be prepared for a project with a certified EIR unless the lead agency determines, based on substantial evidence in the light of the whole record, one or more of the following:

1. Substantial changes are proposed in the project that will require major revisions of the previous EIR 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 due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects.
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, shows any of the following:
    A. The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR.
    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 measure or alternative.
    D. Mitigation measures or alternatives that 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 analysis pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 demonstrates whether the lead agency can approve the activity as being within the scope of the existing certified EIR, that an addendum to the existing EIR would be appropriate, and no new environmental document, such as a new EIR, would be required. The addendum need not be circulated for public review but can be included in or attached to the Final EIR, and the decision-making body shall consider the addendum with the Final EIR prior to deciding on the project.

SCV Water has prepared this EIR Addendum, pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Sections 15162 and 15164, to evaluate whether the Modified Project's environmental impacts are covered by and within the scope of the Final EIR for the Original Project. This Addendum details any changes in the project (i.e., the proposed modifications), changes in circumstances under which the project is

undertaken, and/or "new information of substantial importance" that may cause one or more effects to environmental resources.

The responses herein substantiate and support SCV Water's determination that the proposed modifications are within the scope of the Final EIR certified for the Skyline Ranch Project, do not require subsequent action under CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 and, in conjunction with the Final EIR for the Skyline Ranch Project, adequately analyze potential environmental impacts.

The Final EIR for the Skyline Ranch Project was used in preparation of this Addendum and is incorporated herein by reference, consistent with Section 15150 of the CEQA Guidelines.

3 Addendum Evaluation Methodology

3.1 Context of the Skyline Ranch EIR

The Final EIR and its two Addenda adopted to date evaluated the environmental impacts of the Skyline Ranch Project. The 2010 Final EIR analyzed the Skyline Ranch Project as originally proposed. The first Addendum was prepared in 2010 and did not involve changes to the Skyline Ranch Project. The second Addendum was prepared in 2016 and evaluated several changes to the Skyline Ranch Project. For purposes of this Addendum, the Original Project consists of the Skyline Ranch Project as described in the Final EIR and modified by the 2016 Addendum. The Original Project consists of development of approximately 622 acres with 1,220 residences, 16.9 acres of public parkland, 2.7 acres of private parkland, 10.75 miles of pedestrian connections (including hiking trails, paseo trails, and multipurpose trails), 18 desilting basins, three water storage tanks (including the two-million-gallon Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 1), two booster pump stations, and networks of water and sewer pipelines, storm drains, and internal roadways throughout the development along with grading and associated earthwork encompassing the movement of approximately 20.8 million cubic yards of material. The Original Project also includes retaining the remainder of the Original Project site outside the development footprint in its undeveloped state and designating it as natural open space. Chapter 4, *Environmental Impact Analysis*, of the Final EIR concluded the Skyline Ranch Project would result in significant and unavoidable impacts to:

- Visual Qualities (alteration of a scenic vista and degradation of existing visual character)
- Traffic/Access (operational traffic on SR 14)
- Noise (construction noise and off-site mobile noise)
- Air Quality (construction-phase emissions of particulate matter, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, and volatile organic compounds)
- Solid Waste Disposal (landfill capacity)
- Law Enforcement Services
- Global Climate Change

Additionally, the Final EIR concluded the Skyline Ranch Project would result in less-than-significant impacts to the following environmental resources with implementation of the identified mitigation measures:

- Geotechnical Resources
- Hydrology and Water Quality
- Biological Resources
- Cultural and Paleontological Resources
- Traffic/Access (operational traffic on area roadways other than SR 14)
- Noise (construction and operational noise at on-site residences)
- Water Resources (sufficient water supplies)
- Fire Services and Hazards (fire service demand and emergency access)

The Final EIR determined all other environmental impacts would be less than significant without mitigation.

3.2 Addendum Analysis and Format

The Final EIR evaluated the environmental impacts of construction and operation of the Skyline Ranch Project. The impacts analysis contained in Section 4, *Impacts Analysis*, of this Addendum follow the order of the Final EIR. For each environmental resource, the analysis 1) summarizes the impacts identified in the Final EIR; 2) discusses potential impacts, including cumulative impacts, associated with the Modified Project; and 3) presents a conclusion regarding potential impacts associated with the Modified Project and how they compare to impacts identified in the Final EIR.

The Final EIR for the Original Project, which was prepared in 2010, assessed the environmental topic areas that were identified in the CEQA Guidelines Appendix G Checklist at the time of preparation of that document. Since certification of the Final EIR in 2010, the CEQA Guidelines were updated, and modifications to the CEQA Guidelines Appendix G Checklist were subsequently adopted. The following is an overview of the most substantial revisions to the CEQA Guidelines Appendix G Checklist that were adopted in 2018 for resource areas addressed in this Addendum:

- **Aesthetics** – One of the significance criteria was revised to consider substantial degradation of existing visual character or quality of public views only if the project site is in a non-urbanized area. For projects in urbanized areas, the significance criterion instead evaluates whether the project conflicts with applicable zoning and regulations governing scenic quality.
- **Air Quality** – The significance criterion evaluating whether a project would result in a violation of air quality standards was removed. Additionally, the significance criterion associated with objectionable odors was broadened to evaluate other air pollutant emissions, such as those leading to odors, that could adversely affect a substantial number of people.
- **Biological Resources** – The definition of a wetland under CEQA has been expanded, such that now the extent of wetland areas should be considered at both the state and federal level, with impact analyses conducted for the more conservative area.
- **Hydrology and Water Quality** – Significance criteria associated with the placement of housing or structures within a flood zone and otherwise exposing people or project features to flooding, tsunami, mudflow, etc. have been removed and replaced with a criterion evaluating whether the project would risk the release of pollutants in the event of inundation due to flooding, tsunami, or seiche. Additionally, revised significance criteria require an expanded evaluation of project impacts related to alterations of the existing drainage pattern of the project site and surrounding area and an analysis of potential conflicts with sustainable groundwater management plans and water quality control plans.
- **Noise** – Six significance criteria were consolidated into three, while still focusing on temporary and permanent noise, vibration, and airport/airstrip noise impacts.
- **Population and Housing** – One significance criterion was clarified to evaluate specifically unplanned population growth and two significance criteria related to displacement of existing people or housing were consolidated into one.
- **Transportation** – Significance criteria were revised to consider transportation impacts in terms of vehicle miles traveled rather than level of service/congestion impacts. In addition, the significance criterion evaluating impacts to air traffic patterns was removed.

- **Utilities and Service Systems -** Seven significance criteria were consolidated into five and revised while still focusing on whether a project would necessitate the relocation or construction of new or expanded utility systems and whether sufficient water supplies would be available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development.
- **Energy** and **Wildfire** – These topics were added to the CEQA Guidelines Appendix G Checklist as environmental issue areas. The Energy section evaluates impacts related to wasteful, inefficient, and unnecessary energy consumption and conflicts with state or local renewable energy and energy efficiency plans while the Wildfire section addresses factors that could expose people or structures to fire or post-fire flooding or landslides, risk or impair emergency response, or require installation of features that could exacerbate fire risk (e.g., power lines) or result in ongoing impacts to the environment (e.g., fuel modification zones).

Furthermore, changes to the CEQA Guidelines requiring analysis of tribal cultural resources took effect July 2015. Because the Final EIR was certified prior to July 2015, an analysis of impacts to tribal cultural resources was not required. For the same reason, Assembly Bill 52 consultation was not required at the time of the Final EIR certification, and it is not required for this Addendum because Assembly Bill 52 consultation is required only prior to the release of a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, or EIR (Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1[b]). However, although not included as a separate chapter in the Final EIR, the Final EIR included an analysis of impacts to Native American resources in Section 4.D, *Cultural and Paleontological Resources*. Therefore, a discussion of tribal cultural resources is included in Section 4.4, *Cultural and Paleontological Resources*, of this Addendum.

In addition to the revisions summarized above, the significance criteria in other environmental issue areas identified in the prior version of the CEQA Guidelines Appendix G Checklist were modified to consolidate, simplify, and/or reformat questions. The information required for analysis has not substantially changed from the previous checklist. For consistency with the analysis provided in the Final EIR, the same significance criteria used in the Final EIR are applied to the impact analysis for the Modified Project. Table 2 demonstrates where each of the resource topics included in the current (2024) CEQA Guidelines Appendix G Checklist issue areas are discussed in this Addendum. Where applicable, thresholds from the current (2024) CEQA Guidelines Appendix G Checklist that were not evaluated in the Final EIR are discussed in relation to the proposed modifications.

Table 2 Comparison of Addendum Sections to 2024 Appendix G Checklist

Addendum Section	Corresponding 2024 Appendix G Checklist Topic
Section 4.1, *Geotechnical Resources*	Section VII, *Geology and Soils*, Thresholds A to E
Section 4.2, *Hydrology and Water Quality*	Section X, *Hydrology and Water Quality*
Section 4.3, *Biological Resources*	Section IV, *Biological Resources*
Section 4.4, *Cultural and Paleontological Resources*	Section V, *Cultural Resources* Section VII, *Geology and Soils*, Threshold F Section XVIII, *Tribal Cultural Resources*
Section 4.5, *Visual Qualities*	Section I, *Aesthetics*
Section 4.6, *Traffic/Access*	Section XVII, *Transportation*, Thresholds A to C
Section 4.7, *Noise*	Section XIII, *Noise*
Section 4.8, *Air Quality*	Section III, *Air Quality*

Addendum Section	Corresponding 2024 Appendix G Checklist Topic
Section 4.9, *Water Resources*	Section XIX, *Utilities and Service Systems*, Thresholds A and B
Section 4.10, *Wastewater Disposal*	Section XIX, *Utilities and Service Systems*, Thresholds A and C
Section 4.11, *Solid Waste Disposal*	Section XIX, *Utilities and Service Systems*, Thresholds D and E
Section 4.12, *Law Enforcement Services*	Section XV, *Public Services*, Threshold A2 Section XVII, *Hazards and Hazardous Materials*, Threshold F Section XVII, *Transportation*, Threshold D
Section 4.13, *Fire Services and Hazards*	Section XVII, *Hazards and Hazardous Materials*, Threshold G Section XV, *Public Services*, Threshold A1 Section XX, *Wildfire*
Section 4.14, *Education*	Section XV, *Public Services*, Threshold A3
Section 4.15, *Libraries*	Section XV, *Public Services*, Threshold A5
Section 4.16, *Parks*	Section XV, *Public Services*, Threshold A4 Section XVI, *Recreation*
Section 4.17, *Land Use*	Section XI, *Land Use and Planning*
Section 4.18, *Population, Housing and Employment*	Section XIV, *Population and Housing*
Section 4.19, *Global Climate Change*	Section VIII, *Greenhouse Gas Emissions*
Section 4.20, *CEQA Topics Not Evaluated in Final EIR*	Section VI, *Energy* Section XVII, *Hazards and Hazardous Materials*, Thresholds A to E Section XIX, *Utilities and Service Systems*, Threshold A
Section 4.21, *Other CEQA Considerations – Effects Found Not to Be Significant*	Section II, *Agriculture and Forestry Resources* Section XII, *Mineral Resources*

Since certification of the Final EIR in 2010, the Original Project site has been annexed by the City. The Original Project site was previously within the jurisdiction of the County, and the Final EIR evaluated the consistency of the Original Project with the County's General Plan and Los Angeles County Code. Because the Original Project site is now within Santa Clarita city limits, this Addendum evaluates the consistency of the proposed modifications with the City's General Plan and Santa Clarita Municipal Code.

4 Impacts Analysis

The following sections summarize the findings of the Final EIR and evaluate the impacts of the Modified Project by topic. Several mitigation measures of the Final EIR apply to the proposed modifications; the full text of these mitigation measures is provided in Section 5, *Mitigation Measures Applicable to the Proposed Modifications.* All other mitigation measures referenced herein that remain applicable to the Modified Project are outlined in Appendix A.

4.1 Geotechnical Resources

Final EIR Findings

Geotechnical resources are discussed in Section 4.A, *Geotechnical Resources*, of the Final EIR. The Final EIR determined impacts related to seismic ground shaking would be less than significant because the Original Project would comply with the Uniform Building Code and County standards and procedures. Because slopes, potentially liquefiable soils, and potentially expansive soils are present on the Original Project site, the Final EIR determined impacts related to landslides, liquefaction, expansive soils, soil stability, and erosion would be potentially significant. The Final EIR required implementation of Mitigation Measures 4.A-1 through 4.A-5, which involve removal of unstable soils, designation of existing landslides as restricted use areas, and incorporation of several soil stabilization measures for soil excavation and recompaction. Overall, the Final EIR concludes the impacts related to geotechnical resources would be less than significant with mitigation under the Original Project (County of Los Angeles 2010).

The Final EIR found no significant cumulative impacts related to geotechnical resources would occur because most geologic hazards are site-specific, other than land subsidence. The Final EIR also determined the Original Project would not result in a cumulatively considerable contribution to significant cumulative impacts related to subsidence because the Original Project would not involve activities such as groundwater or oil extraction that would be capable of causing regional land subsidence (County of Los Angeles 2010).

Modified Project Analysis

Significance Threshold Criteria

The following CEQA significance threshold criteria were used to evaluate impacts to geotechnical resources associated with the proposed modifications to the Original Project. Impacts would be potentially significant if the proposed modifications would introduce new significant impacts or substantially increase the severity of previously identified significant impacts associated with:

- Exposure of people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:
  - Rupture of a known earthquake fault as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault (refer to California Geological Survey Special Publication 42);
  - Strong seismic ground shaking;

  - Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction; and/or
  - Landslides.
- Substantial erosion or the loss of topsoil.
- Location on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially resulting in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse.
- Location on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property.

In addition, the following CEQA significance threshold from Section VII, *Geology and Soils*, of the 2024 CEQA Guidelines Appendix G Checklist was used to evaluate the proposed modifications to the Original Project. Impacts would be potentially significant if the proposed modifications would introduce new significant impacts or substantially increase the severity of previously identified significant impacts associated with:

- Location on 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.

Project-Level Impact Analysis

Potential geologic risks and susceptibility to earthquakes and seismicity are site-specific and related to the proximity of the project area to faults. The proposed modifications would be located within the Original Project site. Therefore, the proximity to known earthquake faults and the potential for fault rupture, seismic ground shaking, liquefaction, and landslides described for the Original Project in the Final EIR would also apply to the Modified Project. In addition, the Final EIR evaluated impacts to geotechnical resources associated with three water storage tanks of similar size as the proposed Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 2. Accordingly, the Modified Project would not increase the number of people or include substantially different structures that could be exposed to seismic risks compared to the Original Project. The proposed modifications also do not include the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems. Mitigation Measures 4.A-1 through 4.A-5, which prohibit the use of unsuitable fill materials, restrict certain land uses in previous landslide areas, require slope stabilization measures, and require excavation of expansive soils, would remain applicable to the Modified Project and would reduce potential seismic impacts to a less than significant level. However, these mitigation measures would not specifically apply to the proposed modifications themselves, because the Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 2 site has been previously graded. Therefore, similar to the Original Project, impacts would be less than significant with mitigation under the Modified Project.

As discussed in the Final EIR, geologic units, soil types, and geologic hazards are site-specific. The proposed modifications would be within the Original Project site, and Mitigation Measures 4.A-1 through 4.A-5 would remain applicable to the Modified Project to mitigate potential seismic impacts to a less than significant level. Impacts would be less than significant with mitigation, similar to the Original Project.

Cumulative Impact Analysis

Because the Modified Project would not result in greater impacts to geotechnical resources than the Original Project, the Modified Project also would not result in a cumulatively considerable contribution to cumulative impacts related to geotechnical resources.

Conclusion

The Modified Project would not result in new significant impacts to geotechnical resources or substantially increase the severity of impacts already identified in the Final EIR for the Original Project.

4.2 Hydrology and Water Quality

Final EIR Findings

Hydrology and water quality are discussed in Section 4.B, *Hydrology and Water Quality,* of the Final EIR. The Final EIR identified five on-site watersheds and determined the drainage improvements and storm drain system included in the Original Project would decrease flow rates of the watersheds and would accommodate the anticipated run-off volume. The Final EIR determined the Original Project would not substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site such that substantial erosion or surface runoff would occur and concluded impacts would be less than significant. The Final EIR also determined the Original Project's drainage improvements and storm drain system would not result in flooding. However, because the drainage facilities were not yet finalized at the time, the Final EIR includes Mitigation Measure 4.B-1, which requires final drainage plans to demonstrate there will be no displacement of floodplain area in the Original Project site (County of Los Angeles 2010).

Because the Original Project would involve substantial earthwork, the Final EIR determined construction activities could generate polluted runoff that would result in potentially significant impacts to water quality. The Final EIR required implementation of Mitigation Measure 4.B-2, which involves preparation and implementation of an erosion control plan. The Final EIR also concluded operation of the Original Project would permanently increase the area of impermeable surfaces and the proposed residential land uses would generate polluted runoff associated with the use of paints, solvents, cleaning materials, fertilizers, and pesticides. To address these impacts, the Final EIR required implementation of Mitigation Measures 4.B-3 and 4.B-4, which involve preparation of a construction-phase Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) to be approved by the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board and implementation of several site design and control best management practices to minimize urban-related pollutant runoff during operation. Overall, the Final EIR concluded the Original Project's impacts to hydrology and water quality would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated (County of Los Angeles 2010).

The Final EIR found no significant cumulative impacts to hydrology and water quality would occur because the Original Project and cumulative development would be required to comply with National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System requirements, which include the development of SWPPPs and implementation of best management practices that would minimize cumulative impacts to water quality (County of Los Angeles 2010).

Modified Project Analysis

Significance Threshold Criteria

The following CEQA significance threshold criteria were used to evaluate impacts to hydrology and water quality associated with the proposed modifications to the Original Project. Impacts would be potentially significant if the proposed modifications would introduce new significant impacts or substantially increase the severity of previously identified significant impacts associated with:

- Violation of any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements;
- Substantial depletion of groundwater supplies or substantial interference 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);
- Substantial alteration of 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 off-site;
- Substantial alteration of the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantial increase in the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that would result in flooding on- or off-site;
- Creation or contribution of runoff water that would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff; and
- Substantial degradation of water quality.

In addition, the following CEQA significance thresholds from Section X, *Hydrology and Water Quality*, of the 2024 CEQA Guidelines Appendix G Checklist were used to evaluate the proposed modifications to the Original Project. Impacts would be potentially significant if the proposed modifications would introduce new significant impacts or substantially increase the severity of previously identified significant impacts associated with:

- In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, creation of the risk of release of pollutants due to project inundation; or
- A conflict with or obstruction of implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan.

Project-Level Impact Analysis

ALTERATION OF EXISTING DRAINAGE PATTERNS

The proposed modifications would be located on a previously-graded pad and would not substantially change the existing drainage pattern of the site from what was described under the Original Project. Accordingly, the proposed modifications would not alter the course of a stream or river, result in substantial erosion or siltation, substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff, create additional sources of polluted runoff, or exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems beyond what was anticipated under the Original Project. Mitigation Measure 4.B-1 would continue to be required for the Modified Project, but not specifically to the proposed modifications because final drainage plans are already being implemented with buildout of the Original Project. Therefore, similar to the Original Project, impacts to drainage patterns would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated under the Modified Project.

WATER QUALITY STANDARDS AND DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS

The proposed modifications have the potential to result in significant impacts to water quality due to erosion and runoff during construction. Implementation of Mitigation Measure 4.B-3 would continue to be required for the Modified Project to address this impact. After completion of construction and prior to full operation, SCV Water would flush and disinfect the proposed

Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 2. Water from flushing and disinfecting activities would be discharged to the Santa Clara River pursuant to SCV Water's coverage under the Statewide Drinking Water Systems Discharge Permit (identification number 4DW0439), which establishes total maximum daily loads for potential contaminants in water discharged to the Santa Clara River and requires implementation of best management practices to avoid and minimize water quality impairment of the Santa Clara River. These best management practices include but are not limited to blending discharged water, ensuring discharges comply with applicable effluent limitations, and conducting monitoring and reporting. Compliance with the requirements of SCV Water's coverage under the Statewide Drinking Water Systems Discharge Permit would minimize potential water quality impacts associated with the discharge of water used to flush and disinfect the proposed Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 2. The proposed modifications would not involve the use of paints, solvents, cleaning materials, fertilizers, or pesticides during operation, which could adversely impact water quality during operation. Nevertheless, implementation of Mitigation Measure 4.B-4 would continue to be required for implementation of the Modified Project, specifically to reduce operational pollutant runoff from buildout of other components of the Skyline Ranch project, but would not be applicable to the proposed modifications. As with the Original Project, impacts to water quality would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated under the Modified Project.

GROUNDWATER SUPPLIES AND RECHARGE

The proposed modifications would provide additional water storage for the Skyline Ranch residential development and the Sand Canyon mixed-use development. The proposed modifications would not involve an increase in SCV Water's overall groundwater pumping beyond what was evaluated in the Final EIR and therefore would not result in additional impacts to groundwater supplies or groundwater recharge beyond what was identified for the Original Project. Impacts to groundwater supplies and groundwater recharge would be less than significant under the Modified Project, similar to the Original Project.

FLOOD HAZARDS

The Original Project site is not located within a flood hazard zone (Federal Emergency Management Agency 2021). Additionally, the Original Project site is not proximate to a water body that could experience tsunami or seiche. The proposed modifications would not involve the storage of hazardous materials and potential pollutants; accordingly, the Modified Project would not create the risk of release of pollutants due to project inundation. Impacts would be less than significant.

GROUNDWATER QUALITY AND SUSTAINABLE GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT

The Original Project site overlies the Santa Clara River Valley East groundwater basin, which is managed by the Santa Clarita Valley Groundwater Sustainability Agency. The Santa Clarita Valley Groundwater Sustainability Agency adopted its final Groundwater Sustainability Plan in January 2022 (Santa Clarita Valley Groundwater Sustainability Agency 2022). As stated above, the proposed modifications would not result in an increase in SCV Water's overall groundwater pumping beyond what was evaluated in the Final EIR and therefore would not result in additional impacts to sustainable groundwater management. The Modified Project would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of the Groundwater Sustainability Plan, and impacts would be less than significant.

Cumulative Impact Analysis

Because the Modified Project would not result in greater impacts to hydrology and water quality than the Original Project, the Modified Project also would not result in a cumulatively considerable contribution to significant cumulative impacts to hydrology and water quality.

Conclusion

The Modified Project would not result in new significant impacts to hydrology and water quality or substantially increase the severity of impacts already identified in the Final EIR for the Original Project.

4.3 Biological Resources

Final EIR Findings

Biological resources are discussed in Section 4.C, *Biological Resources,* of the Final EIR. The Final EIR states several special status plant species were observed in the Original Project site, including slender mariposa lily (*Calochortus clavatus* var. *gracilis;* former federal species of concern [FSC], California Native Plant Society [CNPS] Rank 1B.2); Paso Robles navarretia (*Navarretia jaredii,* CNPS Rank 4.3), Peirson's morning-glory (*Calystegia peirsonii,* FSC, CNPS Rank 4.2), and Palmer's grappling hook (*Harpagonella palmeri,* FSC, CNPS Rank 4.2). However, the removal of these species from the Original Project site was not expected to reduce regional population levels such that their existence would be threatened, and the Final EIR determined impacts to special status plant species would be less than significant. The Final EIR also indicated one federally-listed species, vernal pool fairy shrimp (*Branchinecta lynchi,* federally threatened), and one state-listed species, Swainson's hawk (*Buteo swainsoni,* state threatened), were observed in the Original Project site. The vernal pool fairy shrimp occurred outside of the proposed development area for the Original Project, and the Final EIR determined no impacts would occur to this species. Additionally, because the Swainson's hawk was observed flying over the Original Project site, the Final EIR determined the Original Project would not interrupt its migration, and no impacts would occur. Nineteen additional special-status wildlife species were observed within the study area of the Original Project; however, because these species were not federally- or state-listed and the Original Project would preserve on-site habitat for these species within the 1,551 acres of open space, the Final EIR determined impacts to these species would be less than significant (County of Los Angeles 2010).

The Final EIR identified several sensitive vegetation communities within the Original Project site and concluded impacts to the woodland and scrub habitats would be potentially significant. To address these impacts, the Final EIR requires implementation of Mitigation Measure 4.C-1, which involves the establishment of the conservation area within the Original Project site. The Final EIR also requires implementation of Mitigation Measure 4.C-5 during operation of the Original Project, which involves including native plant species to the extent practicable and in accordance with the County's Fuel Modification Plan Guidelines. Additionally, the Final EIR determined some potentially jurisdictional wetland features are present within the Original Project site. The Final EIR requires implementation of Mitigation Measure 4.C-2, which involves including some of the vegetated riparian habitat within the Original Project site in the conservation area. The Final EIR concludes the impacts related to sensitive vegetation communities, riparian habitat, and jurisdictional waters and wetlands would be less than significant with mitigation under the Original Project (County of Los Angeles 2010).

The Final EIR determined the Original Project site provides habitat for nesting birds, and disturbance to bird species would be potentially significant. The Final EIR requires implementation of Mitigation Measure 4.C-3, which involves conducting project grading and vegetation removal outside of nesting bird season (defined as mid-February to mid-August) or identifying and avoiding nests if construction occurs during nesting bird season. The Final EIR concludes the impacts related to nesting birds would be less than significant with mitigation under the Original Project (County of Los Angeles 2010).

The Final EIR also concluded the Original Project would not substantially interfere with wildlife movement because development would be located in the southern area of the Original Project site, leaving the open space to the north available for wildlife movement to the areas of the Angeles National Forest to the north and west (County of Los Angeles 2010).

Finally, the Final EIR determined the Original Project would require removal of several on- and off-site trees, and the project applicant would be required to obtain tree removal permits from the County and City. Although this impact is not considered significant in the Final EIR, Mitigation Measure 4.C-4 is provided, which requires oak trees to be replaced at a ratio of 10 trees for each removed oak tree (County of Los Angeles 2010).

The Final EIR determined the Original Project would not result in a cumulatively considerable contribution to significant cumulative impacts to biological resources with mitigation incorporated because the mitigation measures required for the Original Project would minimize impacts to biological resources and habitat for special-status wildlife species is preserved in perpetuity in the nearby Angeles National Forest (County of Los Angeles 2010).

Modified Project Analysis

Significance Threshold Criteria

The following CEQA significance threshold criteria were used to evaluate impacts to biological resources associated with the proposed modifications to the Original Project. Impacts would be potentially significant if the proposed modifications would introduce new significant impacts or substantially increase the severity of previously identified significant impacts associated with:

- A substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modification, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations by the California Department of Fish and Game (now known as the California Department of Fish and Wildlife [CDFW]) or United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS);
- A substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in the City or regional plans, policies, or regulations by the CDFW or USFWS;
- A substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (possibly including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means;
- Substantial interference 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;
- A conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as tree preservation policy or ordinance (e.g., oak trees or California walnut woodlands); and
- A conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state Habitat Conservation Plan.

Substantial degradation of the quality of the environment, substantial reduction in the habitat of a fish and wildlife species, causing a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threatening to eliminate a plant or animal community, or reduction of the number or restriction of the range of an endangered, rare or threatened species.

Furthermore, the following CEQA significance threshold from Section IV, *Biological Resources*, of the 2024 CEQA Guidelines Appendix G Checklist was used to evaluate the proposed modifications to the Original Project. Impacts would be potentially significant if the proposed modifications would introduce new significant impacts or substantially increase the severity of previously identified significant impacts associated with:

- A substantial adverse effect on state protected wetlands (possibly including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means.

Project-Level Impact Analysis

The following analysis is based on the Biological Resources Assessment (Appendix B) prepared for this Addendum.

HABITAT MODIFICATION

Rincon evaluated 21 special-status plant species and 43 special-status wildlife species recorded by the California Natural Diversity Database and California Native Plant Society within a five-mile radius of the Biological Study Area, which includes the Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 2 site and a 100-foot buffer. The proposed modifications would be located in a previously developed and disturbed area, which does not provide suitable habitat for any of the recorded species. Therefore, the proposed modifications would not result in direct or indirect impacts to special-status plant or wildlife species (Appendix B). As with the Original Project, impacts to special status species would be less than significant under the Modified Project.

RIPARIAN HABITAT OR OTHER SENSITIVE NATURAL COMMUNITIES

No sensitive natural communities, critical habitat, or riparian habitat are located within the Biological Study Area (Appendix B). Therefore, the proposed modifications would result in no impacts to these communities. Mitigation Measures 4.C-1, 4.C-2, and 4.C-5 would continue to be required for the Modified Project to address potentially significant impacts to sensitive natural communities and riparian habitat associated with buildout of other components of the Skyline Ranch project. However, these measures would not be applicable to the proposed modifications. Similar to the Original Project, impacts to sensitive natural communities and riparian habitat would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated under the Modified Project.

NATIVE RESIDENT OR MIGRATORY WILDLIFE SPECIES

The 100-foot buffer included in the Biological Study Area contains brittlebush, a few small coast live oak trees, one small desert willow, and non-native grassland that could provide suitable nesting habitat for several common avian species. Construction of the proposed modifications would be limited to the developed and disturbed land cover types and would not remove vegetation that could serve as nesting habitat. However, ground nesting birds that nest on bare ground, such as killdeer (*Charadrius vociferus*), may potentially use the Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 2 site. Should initial ground disturbing activities for the proposed modifications occur during the nesting bird season,

construction of the proposed modifications would have the potential to directly (through injury or mortality) and indirectly (through construction noise, dust, and other human disturbances that may cause a nest to fail) impact nesting birds during the nesting bird season (mid-February to mid-August) if they are present on or adjacent to the Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 2 site. Mitigation Measure 4.C-3 would continue to be required for the proposed modifications to address this impact. As with the Original Project, impacts to nesting birds would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated under the Modified Project.

The proposed modifications would be located in a previously developed and disturbed area, which offers little value to wildlife movement, within the Original Project site. No large-scale wildlife movement corridors occur within the Biological Study Area due to its location in a developed/disturbed area with ongoing construction. The Biological Study Area is adjacent to hillsides to the north and west that connect to larger open spaces, including the Los Angeles County Cruzan Mesa Vernal Pool Significant Ecological Area (SEAs), which may contribute to a wildlife corridor through the area to the Angeles National Forest to the north. However, the proposed modifications would be limited to the developed/disturbed portions of the Biological Study Area, which offer little to no value for regional or localized wildlife movement. The proposed modifications would therefore also not create habitat fragmentation in the region. In addition, indirect impacts from implementation of the proposed modifications (e.g., construction noise, dust, lighting) would not interfere substantially with the movement of native resident or migratory wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites (Appendix B). Therefore, similar to the Original Project, impacts to wildlife movement would be less than significant under the Modified Project.

STATE OR FEDERALLY PROTECTED WETLANDS

No jurisdictional or potentially jurisdictional waters occur within the Biological Study Area, and the Biological Study Area does not contain sensitive natural communities (Appendix B). Therefore, the proposed modifications would result in no impacts to federally or state protected wetlands. Mitigation Measure 4.C-2 would continue to be required for the Modified Project to address potentially significant impacts to jurisdictional wetlands associated with buildout of other components of the Skyline Ranch project. However, this measure would not be applicable to the proposed modifications. Similar to the Original Project, impacts to jurisdictional wetlands would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated under the Modified Project.

CONFLICTS WITH LOCAL POLICIES OR ORDINANCES PROTECTING BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Natural resources within Santa Clarita city limits are regulated according to the City's General Plan, which includes policies regarding conservation of biological resources and ecosystems, as well as protection of sensitive habitat (including wildlife corridors) and endangered species (City of Santa Clarita 2011). Santa Clarita Municipal Code Section 17.38.080 also requires a conformance review for development within the SEA Overlay Zone, and native trees are protected under the City's Parkway Trees Ordinance (Santa Clarita Municipal Code Section 17.76). The proposed modifications would be limited to the developed/disturbed land cover types that do not contain natural resources with exceptional biological value or habitat to support special-status species. In addition, the Biological Study Area does not overlap with designated SEAs. A few small coast live oaks that may meet the qualifications to be considered as protected trees by the City's Parkway Trees Ordinance occur within the Biological Study Area, but outside the direct impact footprint of the proposed modifications. No trees would be removed as a result of the proposed modifications. Therefore, the proposed modifications would not conflict with the Santa Clarita General Plan or Santa Clarita

Municipal Code (Appendix B). Mitigation Measure 4.C-4 would continue to be required for the Modified Project to address potentially significant impacts to protected trees associated with buildout of other components of the Skyline Ranch project. However, this measure would not be applicable to the proposed modifications. Similar to the Original Project, impacts to protected trees would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated under the Modified Project.

Similar to the Original Project, the Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 2 site is not located in an area subject to an adopted habitat conservation plan, natural community conservation plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan (Appendix B). As with the Original Project, no impacts related to habitat conservation plans would occur under the Modified Project.

Cumulative Impact Analysis

Because the Modified Project would not result in greater impacts to biological resources than the Original Project, the Modified Project also would not result in a cumulatively considerable contribution to significant cumulative impacts to biological resources with mitigation incorporated.

Conclusion

The Modified Project would not result in new significant impacts to biological resources or substantially increase the severity of impacts already identified in the Final EIR for the Original Project.

4.4 Cultural and Paleontological Resources

Final EIR Findings

Cultural and paleontological resources are discussed in Section 4.D, *Cultural and Paleontological Resources,* of the Final EIR. The Final EIR identified archaeological resources within the Original Project site; however, based on the results of archaeological testing, these resources were determined not to constitute unique archaeological resources under Public Resources Code Section 21083.2(g). Accordingly, impacts to these resources under the Original Project were determined to be less than significant. Construction activities under the Original Project were found to have the potential to disturb unknown archaeological resources, and the Final EIR concluded the impact would be potentially significant. The Final EIR requires implementation of Mitigation Measures 4.D-1(a) and 4.D-1(b), which require archaeological monitoring and recovery of discovered archaeological resources and human remains, to address this impact. The Final EIR concludes impacts to archaeological resources would be less than significant with mitigation under the Original Project (County of Los Angeles 2010).

Preparation of the Final EIR included a search of the Native American Heritage Commission's (NAHC) Sacred Lands File for the Original Project site plus a one-mile radius. The records search did not indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources. The NAHC also provided a list of Native American groups that may have additional information on the project area; the Final EIR states these groups were notified, and no responses were received. Because there are no known Native American resources recorded near the project area, the Final EIR determined the Original Project would result in no impact to Native American resources (County of Los Angeles 2010).

The Final EIR determined the Original Project site is located within a soil unit with high paleontological sensitivity, and construction activities could disturb paleontological resources, resulting in a potentially significant impact. The Final EIR requires implementation of Mitigation

Measures 4.D-2(a), 4.D-2(b), and 4.D-2(c), which require a paleontological resources survey, monitoring during construction activities, and resource recovery of discovered paleontological resources, to address this impact. The Final EIR concludes impacts to paleontological resources would be less than significant with mitigation under the Original Project (County of Los Angeles 2010).

The Final EIR determined that, with regulatory compliance and implementation of mitigation measures on a project-by-project basis, the Original Project would not result in cumulatively considerable contribution to significant cumulative cultural and paleontological resources impacts (County of Los Angeles 2010).

Modified Project Analysis

Significance Threshold Criteria

The following CEQA significance threshold criteria were used to evaluate impacts to cultural and paleontological resources associated with the proposed modifications to the Original Project. Impacts would be potentially significant if the proposed modifications would introduce new significant impacts or substantially increase the severity of previously identified significant impacts associated with:

- A substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource which is either listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historic Resources, or a local register of historic resources;
- A substantial adverse change in the significance of a unique archaeological resource (i.e., an artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions, has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest or best available example of its type, or is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person);
- Project activities that result in physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of an important Native American Resource or its immediate surroundings such that its significance would be materially impaired. A resource is "materially impaired" if those physical characteristics that convey its religious, spiritual, or traditional significance are demolished or materially altered. Native American Resources include but are not necessarily limited to villages, burials, rock art, rock features, or spring locations;
- Disturbance of human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries; or
- Disturbance or destruction of a unique paleontological resource or site.

These thresholds are substantially the same as the CEQA significance thresholds for cultural, paleontological, and tribal cultural resources outlined in Section V, *Cultural Resources;* Section VII, *Geology and Soils;* and Section XVIII, *Tribal Cultural Resources,* of the 2024 CEQA Guidelines Appendix G Checklist, respectively.

Project-Level Impact Analysis

The following analysis is based on the Cultural Resources Technical Report (Appendix C) prepared for this Addendum. The Cultural Resources Technical Report included a records search of the California Historical Resources Information System, a search of the Native American Heritage Commission's Sacred Lands File, reviews of historical maps and aerial photographs, and a field

survey. The records search results indicate six cultural resources studies have been conducted within the 0.5-mile records search study area and five cultural resources have been previously recorded within the 0.5-mile records search study area. The entirety of the Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 2 site has been included in previous cultural resources studies, but none of these five previously recorded cultural resources are located within or immediately adjacent to the Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 2 site. In addition, the results of the Sacred Lands File search were negative, meaning no sacred lands have been reported in the vicinity of the Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 2 site (Appendix C).

HISTORICAL RESOURCES

No previously recorded historical resources were identified within or immediately adjacent to the Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 2 site; therefore, the proposed modifications would not cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource (Appendix C). As such, similar to the Original Project, no impacts to historical resources would occur.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

No archaeological resources were identified within or immediately adjacent to the Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 2 site. The geoarchaeological review suggests the likelihood for encountering intact subsurface archaeological resources within the Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 2 site is low, given the age of the geologic unit mapped at surface within the Original Project site and the previous disturbances associated with grading and development for the Original Project. As such, ground disturbance associated with the proposed modifications is not likely to encounter intact subsurface archaeological resources that may qualify as historical resources or unique archaeological resources pursuant to CEQA. Implementation of Mitigation Measure 4.D-1(a) would continue to be required for the Modified Project to address potentially significant impacts to archaeological resources associated with buildout of other components of the Skyline Ranch project. However, due to the low sensitivity of the Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 2 site, implementation of the cultural resources monitoring protocols outlined in Mitigation Measure 4.D-1(a) would not be required for the proposed modifications. Nevertheless, in the unlikely event that archaeological resources are inadvertently discovered during ground disturbance, stop work and archaeological significance assessment protocols outlined as part of Mitigation Measure 4.D-1(a) of the Final EIR would be required for the proposed modifications to reduce potential impacts to archaeological resources to less than significant. Therefore, as with the Original Project, impacts to archaeological resources would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated under the Modified Project.

TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

The proposed modifications are located within the Original Project site, which was not known to contain Native American resources at the time of certification of the Final EIR (County of Los Angeles 2010). The results of the Sacred Lands File search conducted as part of the Cultural Resources Technical Report for the proposed modifications were negative, meaning no sacred lands have been reported in the vicinity of the Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 2 site. Therefore, similar to the Original Project, the Modified Project would result in no impact to Native American resources.

HUMAN REMAINS

Similar to the Original Project, construction activities associated with the proposed modifications could disturb human remains if any are discovered during ground-disturbing activities, which would be a potentially significant impact. Mitigation Measure 4.D-1(b) would continue to be required for

the Modified Project to reduce potential impacts to human remains and would be applicable to the proposed modifications. As with the Original Project, impacts to human remains would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated under the Modified Project.

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES

The proposed modifications would be located within the Original Project site, specifically within an area underlain by the Late Pliocene to Early Pleistocene Saugus Formation (Appendix C). The Final EIR indicated this formation has high paleontological sensitivity; therefore, similar to the Original Project, ground-disturbing construction activities associated with the proposed modifications have the potential to disturb paleontological resources, which would be a potentially significant impact. Implementation of Mitigation Measures 4.D-2(a), 4.D-2(b), and 4.D-2(c) would continue to be required for the Modified Project to reduce impacts to paleontological resources but would be applicable to the proposed modifications only if ground-disturbing work extends into previously undisturbed soils because the Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 2 site was previously graded, overexcavated, and compacted during construction of Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 1. Similar to the Original Project, impacts to paleontological resources would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated under the Modified Project.

Cumulative Impact Analysis

Because the Modified Project would not result in greater impacts to cultural and paleontological resources than the Original Project, the Modified Project also would not result in a cumulatively considerable contribution to significant cumulative impacts to cultural and paleontological resources with mitigation incorporated.

Conclusion

The Modified Project would not result in new significant impacts to cultural and paleontological resources or substantially increase the severity of impacts already identified in the Final EIR for the Original Project.

4.5 Visual Qualities

Final EIR Findings

Visual qualities (inclusive of aesthetics, visual quality, and light/glare) are discussed in Section 4.E, *Visual Qualities,* of the Final EIR. The Final EIR determined construction of the Original Project would result in significant but temporary impacts to scenic vistas and visual quality as viewed from surrounding residential areas and roadways because viewers in these areas would observe major earth-moving operations and landform alterations during construction. The Final EIR required implementation of Mitigation Measure 4.E-1, which involves locating construction equipment and materials out of public viewsheds to the extent feasible, to address these impacts. However, the Final EIR concluded impacts to scenic vistas and visual quality during construction would remain significant and unavoidable even with implementation of this mitigation measure (County of Los Angeles 2010).

During operation, the Final EIR determined impacts to scenic vistas and visual quality related to the graded hillside within the project area would be potentially significant and required implementation of Mitigation Measure 4.E-2(a), which involves installation of landscaping to screen public views of

graded slopes and paved drainages, and Mitigation Measure 4.E-2(b), which involves preparation of a landscaping plan. The Final EIR concluded long-term impacts to scenic vistas and visual quality would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated (County of Los Angeles 2010).

In addition, the Final EIR concluded impacts to light and glare and consistency with the Los Angeles County General Plan and the Santa Clarita Valley Area Plan would be less than significant (County of Los Angeles 2010).

The Final EIR found the Original Project would result in a significant and unavoidable, cumulatively considerable contribution to significant cumulative impacts to visual quality because construction of the Original Project could occur concurrently with other construction in the area and once complete, the Original Project would contribute permanently to the ongoing alteration of landforms and rural areas in the region (County of Los Angeles 2010).

Modified Project Analysis

Significance Threshold Criteria

The following CEQA significance threshold criteria from the Final EIR were used to evaluate impacts to visual qualities associated with the proposed modifications to the Original Project. Impacts would be potentially significant if the proposed modifications would introduce new significant impacts or substantially increase the severity of previously identified significant impacts associated with:

- A substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista;
- Substantial degradation of the existing visual character or aesthetic quality of the project area and its surroundings;
- Substantial visibility or obstruction of views from a regional hiking trail; or
- The creation of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area.

In addition, the following CEQA significance thresholds from Section I, *Aesthetics*, of the 2024 CEQA Guidelines Appendix G Checklist were used to evaluate the proposed modifications to the Original Project. Impacts would be potentially significant if the proposed modifications would introduce new significant impacts or substantially increase the severity of previously identified significant impacts associated with:

- Substantial damage to scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway; or
- A conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality for projects in urbanized areas.

Project-Level Impact Analysis

SCENIC VISTAS

The City's General Plan identifies ridgelines, slopes, canyons, and views of foothills and mountains as scenic resources (City of Santa Clarita 2011). The proposed modifications would be located within the Original Project site and would involve construction of a water tank immediately adjacent to Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 1, which was considered and approved as part of the Original Project and is currently under construction. The proposed Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 2 would be generally identical to Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 1 in terms of visual appearance and would be visually consistent with

the types of water infrastructure evaluated in the Final EIR for the Original Project. Additionally, the proposed modifications would not involve additional modifications to the hillsides and ridgelines within the Original Project site beyond than what has already been completed for the Original Project because the Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 2 site is already graded. Therefore, the proposed modifications would not introduce new significant impacts or substantially increase the severity of previously identified significant impacts related to scenic vistas and visual quality. Similar to the Original Project, implementation of Mitigation Measures 4.E-1 through 4.E-2(b) would continue to be required for the Modified Project (although only Mitigation Measure 4.E-1 would be applicable to the proposed modifications), and impacts would remain significant and unavoidable during construction and less than significant with mitigation during operation.

SCENIC RESOURCES WITHIN A STATE SCENIC HIGHWAY

The nearest designated state scenic highway to the Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 2 site is SR 2 (California Department of Transportation 2019). The Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 2 site is located approximately 20 miles northwest of SR 2 and is not visible from SR 2 due to intervening topography. Therefore, the proposed modifications would not result in substantial damage to scenic resources within a state scenic highway, and impacts would be less than significant.

CONFLICTS WITH REGULATIONS GOVERNING SCENIC QUALITY FOR PROJECTS IN URBANIZED AREAS

Since preparation of the Final EIR, the Original Project site was annexed by the City and is now in an urbanized area.[2] According to Government Code Section 53091, building and zoning ordinances of a county or city do not apply to the location or construction of facilities for the production, generation, storage, treatment, or transmission of water. As such, the proposed modifications would not be subject to the City's building and zoning ordinances (Santa Clarita Municipal Code Titles 17 and 18). Therefore, the primary regulations governing scenic quality applicable to the proposed modifications are contained in the City's General Plan Conservation and Open Space Element. The proposed modifications would not alter the scenic character of local topographic features, view corridors, major water bodies, oak woodlands, coastal sage, or views from designated routes, gateways, and vista points along roadways because none are present within or near the Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 2 site. Therefore, the project would be consistent with Objectives CO 6.1 through 6.5 in the City's General Plan Conservation and Open Space Element. Furthermore, pursuant to Objective CO 6.6 and its related policies in the City's General Plan Conservation and Open Space Element, the proposed modifications would not result in significant adverse impacts to the scenic environment related to lighting (discussed below), air pollution (discussed in Section 4.8, *Air Quality*), billboards, scenic viewpoints or viewsheds (discussed above), or aboveground utility lines (City of Santa Clarita 2011). Therefore, the proposed modifications would not conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality. As such, similar to the Original Project, the Modified Project would not conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality.

VIEWS FROM REGIONAL HIKING TRAILS

There are several regional hiking trails proximate to the Original Project site, including the Haskell Canyon Trail and trails in Plum Canyon Park, which may offer views of the Original Project site. The proposed modifications would be generally visually identical to the existing Nimbus/Deane Tank No.

[2] With a population of over 218,000 residents, Santa Clarita meets the definition of an urbanized area in Public Resources Code Section 21071(a)(1) - an incorporated city that has a population of at least 100,000 persons (City of Santa Clarita 2024).

1, and would not substantially change or obstruct views from regional hiking trails. Therefore, similar to the Original Project, impacts to views from regional hiking trails would be less than significant under the Modified Project.

LIGHT AND GLARE

Construction of the proposed modifications would occur during daytime hours (7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.) and generally would not require the use of lighting. Construction lighting may be required during the early morning hours in winter months; however, if lighting is needed, it would be aimed downward and directed away from nearby residences pursuant to standard construction best management practices. Upon completion of construction, none of the proposed tank components would produce glare. Similar to the existing Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 1, the proposed Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 2 would include minor lighting sources that would typically only be used at night during emergency situations. Therefore, as with the Original Project, the Modified Project would not create substantial light or glare that would adversely affect day or nighttime views, and impacts would be less than significant.

CUMULATIVE IMPACT ANALYSIS

Because the Modified Project would not result in greater impacts to visual qualities than the Original Project, the Modified Project also would not result in a cumulatively considerable contribution to significant cumulative impacts to visual qualities.

Conclusion

The Modified Project would not result in new significant impacts to visual qualities or substantially increase the severity of impacts already identified in the Final EIR for the Original Project.

4.6 Traffic/Access

Final EIR Findings

Traffic/access is discussed in Section 4.F, *Traffic/Access,* of the Final EIR. The Final EIR evaluated impacts to traffic/access in terms of Level of Service (LOS), which is a measure of roadway capacity and volume. Traffic LOS is categorized A through F, with LOS A representing free flow traffic conditions and LOS F representing severe traffic congestion. Each LOS category is quantified by a volume/capacity ratio. The Final EIR evaluated baseline traffic conditions using existing local, regional, and state transportation planning documents and data and projected future operational conditions of the Original Project to estimate the Original Project's impacts to the LOS of surrounding roadways (County of Los Angeles 2010).

Based on existing traffic counts and modeled future traffic conditions, the Final EIR determined the Original Project would not increase the LOS of area intersections such that it would exceed the County's criteria. However, in terms of the City's criteria, the Final EIR determined the Original Project could result in significant impacts to the LOS of the intersection of Sierra Highway and Soledad Canyon Road and the intersection of Plum Canyon Road and Skyline Ranch Road. The Final EIR requires implementation of Mitigation Measures 4.F-1(a), 4.F-1(b) 4.F-2(a), and 4.F-2(b), which involve the addition and/or reconfiguration of turn lanes on these roadways, to address these impacts. The Final EIR concluded impacts to the LOS of area intersections would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated (County of Los Angeles 2010).

The Final EIR determined a segment of SR 14 would operate deficiently with or without implementation of the Original Project and requires implementation of Mitigation Measure 4.F-3, which involves payment of a fair share of programmed improvements to SR 14, to address the project's contribution to this impact. However, because the reduction of cumulative impacts could not be guaranteed, the Final EIR determined impacts to SR 14 would be significant and unavoidable under the Original Project (County of Los Angeles 2010).

The Final EIR found impacts to Congestion Management Program facilities would be less than significant. Additionally, the Final EIR found the anticipated increase in transit ridership associated with the Original Project was consistent with future residential growth patterns anticipated by Santa Clarita Transit, and no impacts related to transit facilities would occur under the Original Project (County of Los Angeles 2010).

The Final EIR concluded the Original Project would result in a cumulatively considerable contribution to significant cumulative impacts to Sierra Highway at Soledad Canyon Road and Golden Valley at Plum Canyon Road, due to the anticipated cumulative increase in traffic that would occur. The Final EIR required implementation of Mitigation Measures 4.F-1 through 4.F-3 to reduce this impact. However, the Final EIR determined that even with implementation of these mitigation measures, the Original Project would result in a significant and unavoidable, cumulatively considerable contribution to this significant cumulative impact (County of Los Angeles 2010).

Modified Project Analysis

Significance Threshold Criteria

The following CEQA significance threshold criteria were used to evaluate impacts to traffic/access associated with the proposed modifications to the Original Project. Impacts would be potentially significant if the proposed modifications would introduce new significant impacts or substantially increase the severity of previously identified significant impacts associated with:

- An exceedance of the County's LOS criteria for traffic impacts to intersections;
- An exceedance of the City's LOS criteria for traffic impacts to intersections;
- Contribution to deficient operation of a State highway mainline segment (i.e., worse than the performance standard of LOS E or existing LOS, whichever is greater) and an increase in the mainline volume/capacity ratio of a State highway by 0.02 or more;
- An increase in traffic demand on a Congestion Management Program facility by two percent of capacity or more, causing LOS F;
- An increase in traffic demand on a Congestion Management Program facility by two percent of capacity or more if the facility is already at LOS F;
- An increase in transit ridership that would require additional facilities beyond those identified in the Transportation Management Plan that cannot be met by existing or planned transit services; or
- The generation of traffic that would cause a significant delay along existing and proposed transit routes.

In addition, the following CEQA significance thresholds from Section XVII, *Transportation*, of the 2024 CEQA Guidelines Appendix G Checklist were used to evaluate the proposed modifications to the Original Project. Impacts would be potentially significant if the proposed modifications would

introduce new significant impacts or substantially increase the severity of previously identified significant impacts associated with:

- A conflict with a program, plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities; or
- A substantial increase in hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment); or

Section XVII, *Transportation*, of the 2024 CEQA Guidelines Appendix G Checklist also includes a threshold for adequate emergency access. Consistent with the Final EIR, emergency access is discussed in Section 4.12, *Law Enforcement Services*, of this Addendum.

Furthermore, since the certification of the Final EIR, Senate Bill (SB) 743 has been adopted. SB 743 requires transportation impacts to be evaluated under CEQA in terms of vehicle miles traveled (VMT) instead of LOS. VMT quantifies the number and length of trips generated by a proposed project and does not measure traffic or congestion associated with a project. Changes in regulations after approval of the original EIR document do not constitute new information triggering a supplemental or subsequent EIR (*Concerned Dublin Citizens v. City of Dublin* [2013] 214 Cal.App.4th 1301, 1320) nor does it require a previously-analyzed topic, such as the change from the LOS standard to the VMT standard for transportation analysis, to be reassessed under the new requirements (*Olen Properties Corp. v. City of Newport Beach* [2023] 93 Cal.App.5th 270, 280–281).

In conformance with this standard, the following analysis is presented in terms of LOS and the significance threshold criteria of the Final EIR to demonstrate consistency with the Final EIR. A brief VMT analysis is included for informational purposes only to further support compliance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15164.

Project-Level Impact Analysis

SCV Water staff would visit the site once per day to conduct routine operations and maintenance activities for both Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 1 and the proposed Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 2. As such, the proposed modifications would not result in a change to traffic volumes, congestion, or VMT beyond what was anticipated in the Final EIR for the Original Project. The proposed modifications also would not modify local roadways or otherwise introduce geometric design features or incompatible uses with the potential to substantially increase traffic hazards. Implementation of Mitigation Measures 4.F-1(a), 4.F-1(b) 4.F-2(a), and 4.F-2(b) would continue to be required for the Modified Project. However, these measures would not be applicable to the proposed modifications. Similar to the Original Project, impacts to traffic and access under the Modified Project would remain significant and unavoidable.

Cumulative Impact Analysis

Because the Modified Project would not result in greater impacts to traffic/access than the Original Project, the Modified Project would also result in a significant and unavoidable, cumulatively considerable contribution to significant cumulative traffic/access impacts.

Conclusion

The Modified Project would not result in new significant impacts to traffic/access or substantially increase the severity of impacts already identified in the Final EIR for the Original Project.

4.7 Noise

Final EIR Findings

Noise is discussed in Section 4.G, *Noise,* of the Final EIR. The Final EIR determined construction noise levels would generally be below the maximum noise levels identified in the County's Noise Ordinance, but particular construction phases, such as grading, and the use of certain equipment could exceed the noise thresholds. The Final EIR requires implementation of Mitigation Measures 4.G-1(a) and 4.G-1(b), which involve construction equipment avoiding residential areas and peak hour traffic to the extent feasible, and Mitigation Measures 4.G-2(a) through 4.G-2(d), which restrict operation of construction equipment to certain areas of the Original Project site and within designated construction hours along with installation of sound walls when construction is proximate to existing residences. However, even with implementation of these mitigation measures, the Final EIR determined construction noise would still exceed the County's noise thresholds and concluded impacts would be significant and unavoidable. However, the Final EIR concluded construction vibration impacts would be less than significant (County of Los Angeles 2010).

During operation, the Final EIR determined the Original Project would expose project occupants to unacceptable noise levels associated with off-site mobile sources (e.g. vehicles) because noise levels from these sources already exceeded acceptable thresholds. The Final EIR requires implementation of Mitigation Measures 4.G-3(a) through 4.G-3(c), which involve installation of sound barrier features at residences proximate to Skyline Ranch Road, and Mitigation Measures 4.G-4(a) and 4.G-4(b), which involve preparation of an acoustical study and implementation of design measures to minimize school activity noise at nearby residences. However, even with implementation of these mitigation measures, the Final EIR determined off-site mobile source noise would still exceed the County's noise thresholds and concluded impacts would be significant and unavoidable (County of Los Angeles 2010).

The Final EIR determined the Original Project would result in a significant and unavoidable, cumulatively considerable contribution to significant cumulative noise impacts associated with traffic on area roadways due to noise increases on Sierra Highway and Whites Canyon Road. No mitigation was proposed for this impact (County of Los Angeles 2010).

Modified Project Analysis

Significance Threshold Criteria

The following CEQA significance threshold criteria were used to evaluate impacts to noise associated with the proposed modifications to the Original Project. Impacts would be potentially significant if the proposed modifications would introduce new significant impacts or substantially increase the severity of previously identified significant impacts associated with:

- An exceedance of the County's Construction Noise Restrictions criteria during construction activities;
- The exposure of occupied structures, both on-site and off-site, to construction vibration levels in excess of 0.1 inch per second peak particle velocity (PPV), the exposure of unoccupied structures to construction vibration levels in excess of 0.2 inch per second PPV, or the implementation of sustaining pile driving activity with 25 feet of any building;
- The exposure of noise-sensitive receptors to noise levels above the normally acceptable noise levels identified in the State of California's Guidelines for Noise and Land Use Compatibility;

- The exposure of occupants of the Original Project to point source noise levels originating on- or off-site that are above County's or City's Noise Ordinance standards;
- The exposure of exterior frequent use areas at off-site land uses to mobile source noise levels about the normally acceptable noise levels identified in the State of California's Guidelines for Noise and Land Use Compatibility and exceeding the following criteria:
  - An increase of 5 dBA or greater in noise level from project-related activities if levels remain within the same land use compatibility classification under the State of California's Guidelines for Noise and Land Use Compatibility for receptors within Los Angeles County, or the City's Guidelines for Noise and Land Use Compatibility for receptors within Santa Clarita;
  - An increase of 3 dBA or greater in noise level from project-related activities which results in a change in land use compatibility classification under the State of California's Guidelines for Noise and Land Use Compatibility for receptors within Los Angeles County, or the City's Guidelines for Noise and Land Use Compatibility for receptors within the City; or
  - Any increase in noise levels where existing noise levels are already considered unacceptable under the State of California's Guidelines for Noise and Land Use Compatibility for receptors within Los Angeles County, or the City's Guidelines for Noise and Land Use Compatibility for receptors within the City; or
- The exposure of on- or off-site sensitive receptors to a perceptible level of vibration (i.e., 0.01 inch per second PPV).

These thresholds are substantially the same as the CEQA significance thresholds (a) and (b) outlined in Section XIII, *Noise,* of the 2024 CEQA Guidelines Appendix G Checklist.

In addition, the following CEQA significance threshold from Section XIII, *Noise*, of the 2024 CEQA Guidelines Appendix G Checklist was used to evaluate the proposed modifications to the Original Project. Impacts would be potentially significant if the proposed modifications would introduce new significant impacts or substantially increase the severity of previously identified significant impacts associated with:

- Exposure of people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels for projects located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport.

Project-Level Impact Analysis

CONSTRUCTION NOISE

Noise is usually defined as unwanted sound and is typically measured in terms of A-weighted decibels (dBA). Sensitive receptors to noise typically include residences, hotels, schools, libraries, hospitals, and other sensitive land uses. Short-term noise impacts associated with construction activities were analyzed based on typical construction equipment noise levels derived from the Federal Highway Administration's (FHWA's) Roadway Construction Noise Model (RCNM). Anticipated equipment used for the various phases of construction (site preparation, grading, tank construction, and paving/restoration) were provided by the SCV Water staff. It is assumed that construction equipment would be operated throughout the Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 2 site during the construction period, and pursuant to Federal Transit Administration guidance (2018), noise levels were predicted from the center of construction activity to the nearest residences located approximately 100 feet to the south and 150 feet to the east of the Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 2 site.

Estimated construction noise levels are provided in Table 3. Detailed construction noise estimates are provided in Appendix D. As shown in the table, construction noise levels at the nearest sensitive receptors would range from approximately 72 dBA L_{eq} to 81 dBA L_{eq}. Construction noise levels from the Modified Project would potentially exceed the County's construction noise threshold of 60 dBA L_{eq} for single-family residences used in the Final EIR. Consistent with the Original Project, implementation of Mitigation Measures 4.G-1(a), 4.G-1(b), and 4.G-2(a) through 4.G-2(d) would apply to the proposed modifications and would reduce impacts related to construction noise through construction noise attenuation methods such as temporary noise barriers. However, similar to the Final EIR, noise levels associated with construction of the proposed modifications may not be reduced below the threshold of 60 dBA L_{eq} at the nearest sensitive receptors.[3] Therefore, as with the Original Project, impacts related to construction noise would be significant and unavoidable under the Modified Project. Construction noise associated with the proposed modifications would be substantially similar in magnitude to that generated by construction of the Original Project, which was estimated to be 71 to 80 dBA L_{eq} at a distance of 100 feet in the Final EIR. In addition, construction noise associated with the proposed modifications would not affect a greater number of sensitive receptors beyond those considered in the Final EIR, which anticipated that earlier phases of the Original Project buildout would experience construction noise impacts from subsequent phases of the Original Project. The residential neighborhood in the vicinity of the Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 2 site is completely built out, and the closest ongoing construction activities in other portions of the Skyline Ranch Project site are approximately 0.25 mile to the east. As a result, construction noise associated with the proposed modifications would not combine with that generated by construction activities for the Original Project to create substantially more severe construction noise impacts at noise-sensitive receptors beyond those evaluated in the Final EIR. Therefore, while the construction noise impact would remain significant and unavoidable under the Modified Project, the proposed modifications would not substantially increase the severity of the significant construction noise impact, and pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15164(a), preparation of a Subsequent or Supplemental EIR is not required.

[3] The significance of the magnitude of an ambient noise level increase is inherently evaluated by the absolute construction noise limit utilized for this noise analysis. The absolute noise limit used in this analysis (60 dBA L_{eq}) to evaluate construction noise impacts is set at a reasonable level at which a substantial noise level increase as compared to existing ambient noise levels would occur. This fact is evident in that the County has adopted higher construction noise level limits for construction activities lasting 10 days or less as compared to those for construction activities lasting more than 10 days to account for the fact that noise level increases associated with construction activities typically result in adverse community reaction when occurring for longer periods of time (Los Angeles County Code Section 12.08.440[B]). In addition, the County's adopted construction noise limits are lower for nighttime hours to account for the differences in ambient noise levels for daytime hours as compared to nighttime hours. Furthermore, the County's construction noise limits used in the analysis inherently integrate the ambient noise level in that the noise limits are tailored to specific land uses. The construction noise limits are stricter for single-family residential land uses as compared to multi-family or semiresidential/commercial land uses because of the typically lower ambient noise levels associated with single-family residential land uses. Therefore, these absolute noise limits account for typical ambient noise levels associated with each land use such that an increase in ambient noise levels that exceeds these limits would be considered a substantial increase above ambient noise levels.

Table 3 Estimated Construction Noise Levels for Proposed Modifications

Construction Phase	Equipment	Estimated Construction Noise Levels (dBA L_{eq})[1]	
		Residences to South (100 feet)	Residences to East (150 feet)
Site Preparation	Backhoe, Dumper, Excavator, Generator, Sweeper	76	72
Grading	Backhoe, Cement Mixer, Compactor, Dumper, Excavator, Generator, Loader, Sweeper	78	74
Tank Construction	Aerial Lift, Backhoe, Cement Mixer, Concrete Saw, Compactor, Crane, Dumper, Excavator, Forklift, Generator, Loader, Pump, Sweeper, Welder	81	78
Paving/Restoration	Backhoe, Cement Mixer, Concrete Saw, Compactor, Dumper, Forklift, Generator, Loader, Paver, Sweeper	80	77
Threshold of Significance		60	60
Threshold Exceeded?		**Yes**	**Yes**

dBA = A-weighted decibel; L_{eq} = average equivalent noise level

[1] Distances to each receiver were assumed to be the center of the construction site pursuant to Federal Transit Administration guidance on construction noise calculations (Federal Transit Administration 2018).

Source: Appendix D

CONSTRUCTION VIBRATION

Similar to the Original Project, construction vibration under the Modified Project may occur within 75 feet of the nearest residential building and would be generated by similar equipment analyzed in the Final EIR. For example, construction of the Modified Project would use excavators and graders that may generate similar vibration to the large bulldozer that was analyzed in the Final EIR, which would generate a vibration level of approximately 0.03 inch per second PPV at 75 feet. This level of vibration would be well below the threshold of 0.2 inch per second PPV for architectural damage as well as the threshold of 0.1 inch per second PPV for occupied structures. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant, similar to the findings of the Final EIR.

OPERATIONAL NOISE

The proposed modifications do not include any new sources of operational noise. The proposed tank itself does not include mechanical noise sources, and noise generated by mechanical equipment indirectly associated with operation of the tank, such as the two pump stations, has already been evaluated in the Final EIR as part of the Original Project to support Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 1. In addition, SCV Water staff would visit the site once per day to conduct routine operations and maintenance activities for both Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 1 and the proposed Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 2. As such, the proposed modifications would not result in a change in off-site mobile source noise beyond what was anticipated for the Original Project. Similar to the Original Project, implementation of Mitigation Measures 4.G-3(a) through 4.G-3(c) and 4.G-4(a) and 4.G-4(b) would continue to be required for the Modified Project but would not be applicable to the proposed

modifications, which would not generate substantial vehicle trips. As with the Original Project, off-site mobile source noise impacts would remain significant and unavoidable.

AIRPORTS

The nearest airport is Whiteman Airport, located approximately 13 miles south of the Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 2 site. The Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 2 site is not within its airport land use plan (County of Los Angeles 2011).

Cumulative Impact Analysis

Because the Modified Project would not result in greater impacts to noise than the Original Project, the Modified Project would similarly result in a significant and unavoidable, cumulatively considerable contribution to significant cumulative noise impacts associated with traffic on area roadways.

Conclusion

The Modified Project would not result in new significant impacts to noise or substantially increase the severity of impacts already identified in the Final EIR for the Original Project.

4.8 Air Quality

Final EIR Findings

Air quality is discussed in Section 4.H, *Air Quality*, of the Final EIR. The Final EIR determined construction of the Original Project would result in significant impacts related to regional air pollutant emissions because construction emissions would exceed daily significance thresholds established by the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) for particulates 10 microns or less in diameter (PM_{10}) and 2.5 microns or less in diameter ($PM_{2.5}$), carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen oxides (NO_X), and volatile organic compounds (VOC). The Final EIR required implementation of Mitigation Measures 4.H-1(a) through 4.H-1(c), which involve implementation of SCAQMD-recommended fugitive dust control measures, proper maintenance of construction equipment and vehicle engines, and installation of diesel particulate traps on heavy-duty construction equipment, as feasible. While localized impacts would be less than significant, the Final EIR concluded regional emissions impacts would remain significant and unavoidable because construction emissions would continue to exceed SCAQMD thresholds even with incorporation of mitigation. The Final EIR also concluded short-term impacts from construction related to odors would be less than significant (County of Los Angeles 2010).

During operation, the Final EIR determined the Original Project would generate total emissions that would exceed the SCAQMD-recommended thresholds for regional PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$, CO, NO_X, and VOC. The Final EIR required implementation of Mitigation Measures 4.H-2(a) and 4.H-2(b), which involve exceeding of Title 24 building requirements in subdivisions and buildings and the use of energy-efficient lighting for public streets, parking areas, and recreation areas. However, the Final EIR concluded these impacts would remain significant and unavoidable because operational emissions would continue to exceed SCAQMD thresholds even with incorporation of mitigation. The Final EIR also concluded long-term impacts related to localized emissions, toxic air contaminants, odors, and Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) consistency would be less than significant (County of Los Angeles 2010).

The Final EIR found construction of the Original Project would result in significant and unavoidable, cumulatively considerable contributions to significant cumulative regional air quality impacts for ozone, PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ and significant cumulative localized air quality impacts for PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$. The Final EIR also determined operation of the Original Project would result in significant and unavoidable, cumulatively considerable contributions to significant cumulative regional air quality impacts for ozone, carbon monoxide, PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ (County of Los Angeles 2010).

Modified Project Analysis

Significance Threshold Criteria

The following CEQA significance threshold criteria were used to evaluate impacts to air quality with the proposed modifications to the Original Project. Impacts would be potentially significant if the proposed modifications would exceed the significance thresholds in the SCAQMD CEQA Handbook and LST Guidance Document (SCAQMD 1993 and 2008a), which are the thresholds used in the Final EIR. . Impacts would be potentially significant if the proposed modifications would introduce new significant impacts or substantially increase the severity of previously identified significant impacts associated with:

- An incremental increase in localized PM_{10} or $PM_{2.5}$concentrations of 10.4 micrograms per cubic meter ($\mu g/m^3$) or a violation of the California Ambient Air Quality Standards for nitrogen dioxide and CO due to construction emissions (i.e., fugitive dust and combustion emissions);
- Creation of or contribution to an exceedance of the California 1-hour or 8-hour CO standards of 20 or 9.0 parts per million (ppm), respectively;
- An incremental increase in CO concentrations equal to or greater than 1.0 ppm for the California 1-hour CO standard or 0.45 ppm for the 8-hour CO standard;
- Creation of objectionable odors;
- Emission of carcinogenic or toxic air contaminants that individually or cumulatively exceed the maximum individual cancer risk of ten in one million or an acute or chronic hazard index of 1.0; or
- Inconsistency with the AQMP.

In addition, the following CEQA significance thresholds from Section III, *Air Quality*, of the 2024 CEQA Guidelines Appendix G Checklist were used to evaluate the proposed modifications to the Original Project. Impacts would be potentially significant if the proposed modifications would introduce new significant impacts or substantially increase the severity of previously identified significant impacts associated with:

- 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;
- Exposure of sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations; or
- Other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people.

REGIONAL CRITERIA AIR POLLUTANT EMISSIONS

Construction emissions associated with the proposed modifications were quantified using the California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod) version 2022.1.1.17 based on the characteristics of the proposed modifications described in Section 1.7, *Project Description*. Construction emissions are presented in Table 4 in comparison to SCAQMD regional thresholds. As shown therein, construction-phase emissions associated with just the proposed modifications would not exceed SCAQMD thresholds. However, construction emissions associated with the proposed modifications would contribute incrementally to those of the Original Project (currently under construction), which were found to exceed SCAQMD thresholds in the Final EIR. Therefore, implementation of Mitigation Measures 4.H-1(a) through 4.H-1(c) would continue to be required for the Modified Project, and as with the Original Project, construction-phase impacts to regional air quality under the Modified Project would remain significant and unavoidable.

Table 4 Construction-Phase Regional Criteria Pollutant Emissions

	Maximum Daily Emissions (lbs/day)					
Year	**VOC**	**NO_X**	**CO**	**SO_x**	**PM_{10}**	**$PM_{2.5}$**
Maximum Daily Emissions						
2024	2	15	16	<1	1	1
2025	3	16	23	<1	1	1
Maximum Daily Emissions (lbs/day)	**3**	**16**	**23**	**<1**	**1**	**1**
SCAQMD Regional Thresholds (lbs/day)	137	137	548	137	82	65
Threshold Exceeded?	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**

lbs/day = pounds per day; VOC = volatile organic compounds; NO_x = nitrogen oxides; CO = carbon monoxide; SO_x = sulfur oxide PM_{10} = particulate matter with a diameter no more than 10 microns; $PM_{2.5}$ = particulate matter with a diameter no more than 2.5 microns

Source: See CalEEMod worksheets in Appendix E.

As discussed under *Operation and Maintenance* in Section 1.7, *Project Description*, operation of the proposed modifications would not result in an increase in electricity consumption beyond that estimated for the Original Project. SCV Water staff would visit the site once per day to conduct routine operations and maintenance activities for both Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 1 and the proposed Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 2. As such, the proposed modifications would not result in a change in operations and maintenance activities beyond what was anticipated in the Original Project. Mitigation Measures 4.H-2(a) and 4.H-2(b) would continue to be required for the Modified Project, and as with the Original Project, operational impacts to regional air quality under the Modified Project would remain significant and unavoidable.

LOCALIZED CRITERIA AIR POLLUTANT EMISSIONS

SCAQMD has developed LSTs to estimate exposure of individuals to criteria pollutants in local communities. The project-specific LST thresholds in Sensitive Receptor Area 13 (the area in which the Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 2 site is located) for a two-acre site with a receptor distance of 82 feet are shown in Table 5. Table 5 also presents estimated on-site construction emissions associated with the proposed modifications considering the size of the Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 2 site, the location, and the distance to the nearest sensitive receptor. As shown therein, localized construction emissions generated by just the proposed modifications would not exceed SCAQMD

LST thresholds for criteria pollutants. However, localized construction emissions associated with the proposed modifications would contribute incrementally to those of the Original Project (currently under construction), which were found to exceed SCAQMD thresholds for PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ in the Final EIR. Therefore, implementation of Mitigation Measures 4.H-1(a) through 4.H-1(c) would continue to be required for the Modified Project, and as with the Original Project, construction-phase impacts to localized air quality under the Modified Project would remain significant and unavoidable.

Table 5 Construction-Phase Localized Criteria Pollutant Emissions

	Maximum Daily Emissions (lbs/day)			
Year	**NO_X**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**$PM_{2.5}$**
Maximum On-site Emissions	16	20	1	1
SCAQMD LST	163	877	6	4
Threshold Exceeded?	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**

lbs/day = pounds per day; NO_x = nitrogen oxide; CO = carbon monoxide; PM_{10} = particulate matter with a diameter no more than 10 microns; $PM_{2.5}$ = particulate matter with a diameter no more than 2.5 microns

Notes: Maximum on-site emissions are the highest emissions that would occur on the Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 2 site from on-site sources, such as heavy construction equipment and architectural coatings, and excludes off-site emissions from sources such as construction worker vehicle trips and haul truck trips.

Source: See CalEEMod worksheets in Appendix E.

Carbon Monoxide Hotspots

The entire South Coast Air Basin is in conformance with state and federal CO standards, and most air quality monitoring stations no longer report CO levels. Based on the low background level of carbon monoxide in the South Coast Air Basin (indicated by the lack of monitoring at state or local levels), the low and the ever-improving emissions standards for new sources in accordance with state and federal regulations, and the fact that project operation would not result in a change in operational and maintenance activities beyond what was anticipated in the Original Project, the proposed modifications would not create new carbon monoxide hotspots. Therefore, the proposed modifications would not contribute to exceedance of the State and federal CO standards beyond what was determined in the Final EIR. As a result, similar to the Original Project, impacts related to CO hotspots would be less than significant under the Modified Project.

Toxic Air Contaminants

As with the Original Project, the greatest potential for TAC emissions would be diesel particulate emissions generated by heavy equipment during construction of the proposed modifications. The Health Risk Assessment conducted for construction activities associated with the Original Project indicated that the maximum exposed off-site residential receptor would experience an individual cancer risk of 5.1 in a million, conservatively assuming construction activities would occur for a 70-year exposure duration, which would not exceed the threshold of 10 in one million. The Final EIR indicated actual cancer risk associated with Original Project construction would be much lower because construction activities would only occur over approximately seven years (instead of 70) (County of Los Angeles 2010). Construction of the proposed modifications would be substantially less intensive than buildout of the proposed 622-acre development under the Original Project and would therefore result in a minimal increase in the health risk associated with the Original Project. In addition, as with the Original Project, the proposed modifications would not include any

permanent sources of TACs. As such, similar to the Original Project, impacts related to TACs would be less than significant under the Modified Project.

ODORS

During construction-related activities, odors that would be emitted would be those typical of construction vehicles (e.g., diesel exhaust from grading and construction equipment). These odors would be temporary and short-term and would disperse rapidly. The proposed modifications also do not include any of the land uses that have been identified by the SCAQMD as significant odor sources. Therefore, similar to the Original Project, impacts related to odors would be less than significant under the Modified Project.

AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT PLAN CONSISTENCY

The Modified Project would be consistent with the SCAQMD's 2022 AQMP if it: (1) is consistent with the growth assumptions in the AQMP and (2) does not increase the frequency or severity of an air quality standards violation or cause new air quality standards violations (SCAQMD 1993). As discussed above, the proposed modifications would not result in a change in operations and maintenance activities beyond what was anticipated for the Original Project. Additionally, the proposed modifications would not add residences or habitable structures to the Original Project site and would not increase the population of the Original Project site beyond what was considered in the Final EIR. Therefore, the proposed modifications would be consistent with the growth assumptions in the AQMP, and similar to the Original Project, impacts related to AQMP consistency would be less than significant under the Modified Project.

Cumulative Impact Analysis

Because the Modified Project would not result in greater impacts to air quality than the Original Project, the Modified Project would similarly result in significant and unavoidable, cumulatively considerable contributions to significant cumulative regional air quality impacts for ozone, PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ and significant cumulative localized air quality impacts for PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ during construction and significant and unavoidable, cumulatively considerable contributions to significant cumulative regional air quality impacts for ozone, carbon monoxide, PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ during operation.

Conclusion

The Modified Project would not result in new significant impacts to air quality or substantially increase the severity of impacts already identified in the Final EIR for the Original Project.

4.9 Water Resources

Final EIR Findings

Water resources are discussed in Section 4.I, *Water Resources,* of the Final EIR. The Final EIR determined that the Original Project would have less than significant impacts related to water supply, but acknowledged that ongoing drought conditions at the time of Final EIR preparation could impact forecasted water supplies. The Final EIR includes Mitigation Measures 4.I-1 through 4.I-5, which require development facilitated by the Original Project to have water efficient fixtures and landscaping. The Final EIR determined impacts related to water supply infrastructure and groundwater recharge would be less than significant (County of Los Angeles 2010).

The Final EIR concluded that cumulative impacts to water resources would be less than significant (County of Los Angeles 2010).

Modified Project Analysis

Significance Threshold Criteria

The following CEQA significance threshold criteria were used to evaluate impacts to water resources associated with the proposed modifications to the Original Project. Impacts would be potentially significant if the proposed modifications would introduce new significant impacts or substantially increase the severity of previously identified significant impacts associated with:

- Insufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing and planned entitlements such that new or expanded entitlements would be needed;
- Insufficient water supply infrastructure available to serve the project such that new or expanded infrastructure would be required; or
- Substantial depletion of groundwater supplies or substantial interference 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).

In addition, the following CEQA significance threshold from Section XIX, *Utilities and Service Systems*, of the 2024 CEQA Guidelines Appendix G Checklist was used to evaluate the proposed modifications to the Original Project. Impacts would be potentially significant if the proposed modifications would introduce new significant impacts or substantially increase the severity of previously identified significant impacts associated with:

- Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental impacts; or
- Insufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years.

Project-Level Impact Analysis

The proposed modification themselves consist of water supply infrastructure, the environmental impacts of which have been evaluated throughout this Addendum. The proposed tank would provide additional water storage for the Skyline Ranch development and the Sand Canyon mixed-use development. The proposed modifications would provide water supply storage to serve planned development and would not require the provision of additional water supplies beyond those anticipated for the Original Project in the Final EIR or for the Sand Canyon mixed-use development in the Sand Canyon Plaza Mixed-Use Project EIR (City of Santa Clarita 2017; State Clearinghouse No. 2015051005). Therefore, the Modified Project would result in no changes to water resources impacts as compared to the Original Project. As with the Original Project, impacts would be less than significant under the Modified Project.

Cumulative Impact Analysis

Because the Modified Project would not result in greater impacts to water resources than the Original Project, cumulative impacts to water resources would be similarly less than significant.

Conclusion

The Modified Project would not result in new significant impacts to water resources or substantially increase the severity of impacts already identified in the Final EIR for the Original Project.

4.10 Wastewater Disposal

Final EIR Findings

Wastewater disposal is discussed in Section 4.J, *Wastewater Disposal,* of the Final EIR. The Final EIR determined existing sewer facilities had adequate capacity to serve wastewater generated by the Original Project and concluded impacts to wastewater disposal would be less than significant. The Final EIR also concluded the Original Project would not result in a cumulatively considerable contribution to significant cumulative impacts to wastewater disposal because future development would be reviewed and mitigated on a project-by-project basis to evaluate sewer capacity (County of Los Angeles 2010).

Modified Project Analysis

Significance Threshold Criteria

The following CEQA significance threshold criteria were used to evaluate impacts to wastewater disposal associated with the proposed modifications to the Original Project. Impacts would be potentially significant if the proposed modifications would introduce new significant impacts or substantially increase the severity of previously identified significant impacts associated with:

- The creation of capacity problems in the sewer lines serving the project site; or
- If served by a community sewage system, the creation of capacity problems at the serving treatment plant(s).

In addition, the following CEQA significance threshold from Section XIX, *Utilities and Service Systems*, of the 2024 CEQA Guidelines Appendix G Checklist was used to evaluate the proposed modifications to the Original Project. Impacts would be potentially significant if the proposed modifications would introduce new significant impacts or substantially increase the severity of previously identified significant impacts associated with:

- Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded wastewater treatment facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental impacts; or
- 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.

Project-Level Impact Analysis

The proposed modifications would consist of a water storage tank, which would not generate substantial amounts of wastewater. SCV Water would flush and disinfect the proposed Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 2 after completion of construction and prior to full operation; however, these activities would be limited and short-term, and water used for flushing/disinfection would be discharged to the Santa Clara River pursuant to SCV Water's coverage under the Statewide Drinking Water Systems Discharge Permit and would not be discharged to the municipal sewer system.

Therefore, similar to the Original Project, impacts to wastewater disposal would be less than significant under the Modified Project.

Cumulative Impact Analysis

Because the Modified Project would not result in greater impacts to wastewater disposal than the Original Project, the Modified Project also would not result in a cumulatively considerable contribution to significant cumulative impacts related to wastewater disposal.

Conclusion

The Modified Project would not result in new significant impacts to wastewater disposal or substantially increase the severity of impacts already identified in the Final EIR for the Original Project.

4.11 Solid Waste Disposal

Final EIR Findings

Solid waste disposal is discussed in Section 4.K, *Solid Waste Disposal,* of the Final EIR. The Final EIR determined solid waste impacts during construction and operation of the Original Project would be less than significant. The Final EIR also concluded anticipated growth in Los Angeles County could result in cumulatively significant impacts on solid waste disposal associated with construction debris and operational solid waste. However, the Final EIR determined the Original Project would not have a cumulatively considerable contribution to these significant cumulative impacts (County of Los Angeles 2010).

Modified Project Analysis

Significance Threshold Criteria

The following CEQA significance threshold criteria were used to evaluate impacts to solid waste disposal associated with the proposed modifications to the Original Project. Impacts would be potentially significant if the proposed modifications would introduce new significant impacts or substantially increase the severity of previously identified significant impacts if the following would occur:

- The project would not be served by County landfills with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs;
- The project would not comply with federal, state, or local statutes and regulations regarding the management of solid waste; or
- The project would result in a greater than one percent increase in the forecasted cumulative Countywide solid waste stream through 2022.

In addition, the following CEQA significance threshold from Section XIX, *Utilities and Service Systems*, of the 2024 CEQA Guidelines Appendix G Checklist was used to evaluate the proposed modifications to the Original Project. Impacts would be potentially significant if the proposed modifications would introduce new significant impacts or substantially increase the severity of previously identified significant impacts associated with:

- The generation of solid waste in excess of state or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals.

Project-Level Impact Analysis

Construction of the proposed modifications would generate a nominal increase in construction debris and solid waste compared to the Original Project. Because the Final EIR determined solid waste disposal facilities would have more than sufficient capacity for solid waste generated by the Original Project, construction of the proposed modifications would not generate waste that would exceed the permitted capacity of County landfills. The proposed modifications would also be required to comply with statutes and regulations regarding the management of solid waste. During operation, the proposed modifications would not generate solid waste and would not result in a permanent increase to the County's solid waste stream. Therefore, similar to the Original Project, impacts to solid waste disposal under the Modified Project would be less than significant.

Cumulative Impact Analysis

Because the Modified Project would not result in greater impacts to solid waste disposal than the Original Project, the Modified Project also would not result in a cumulatively considerable contribution to significant cumulative impacts to solid waste disposal.

Conclusion

The Modified Project would not result in new significant impacts to solid waste disposal or substantially increase the severity of impacts already identified in the Final EIR for the Original Project.

4.12 Law Enforcement Services

Final EIR Findings

Law enforcement services are discussed in Section 4.L, *Law Enforcement Services,* of the Final EIR. The Final EIR determined existing law enforcement services are adequate to serve the Original Project, and no impacts associated with response times or new facilities would occur. However, the Final EIR determined that, if sufficient funding for sheriff services is not maintained by the County, a potentially significant impact to public safety could occur. The Final EIR requires implementation of Mitigation Measures 4.L-1(a) and 4.L-1(b), which involve incorporating safety features into project design. However, even with implementation of these mitigation measures, the Final EIR determined significant and unavoidable impacts to law enforcement services would occur if sufficient County and State funds were not allocated to support increased in law enforcement services in the area. The Final EIR determined the Original Project has adequate emergency access and would not interfere with emergency evacuation in the area (County of Los Angeles 2010).

The Final EIR concluded that, if sufficient funding is not maintained for the Los Angeles County Sheriff or the California Highway Patrol, the Original Project would have a cumulatively considerable contribution to significant cumulative impacts to law enforcement services. The Final EIR concluded that even with implementation of Mitigation Measures 4.L-1(a) and 4.L-1(b), the Original Project would result in a significant and unavoidable, cumulatively considerable contribution to this significant cumulative impact (County of Los Angeles 2010).

Modified Project Analysis

Significance Threshold Criteria

The following CEQA significance threshold criteria were used to evaluate impacts to law enforcement services associated with the proposed modifications to the Original Project. Impacts would be potentially significant if the proposed modifications would introduce new significant impacts or substantially increase the severity of previously identified significant impacts associated with:

- The exposure of residents to substantial public safety risks;
- The inadequate provision of law enforcement protection services within the project service area;
- The inadequate provision of emergency access;
- Interference with adopted emergency response plans or emergency evacuation plans;
- Contribution to inadequate emergency response times for the site; or
- Substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts.

Section XV, *Public Services*, of the 2024 CEQA Guidelines Appendix G Checklist includes a threshold related to impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, including fire protection, police protection, schools, parks, and other public facilities. The significance threshold above is substantially the same as this threshold from the 2024 CEQA Guidelines Appendix G Checklist. Consistent with the Final EIR, potential impacts to police protection/law enforcement are discussed in this section. Potential impacts related to fire protection, schools, parks, and libraries are discussed in Sections 4.13 through 4.16 of this Addendum.

Project-Level Impact Analysis

Similar to the Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 1 included in the Original Project, the proposed Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 2 would not expose residents to public safety risks and would not require additional law enforcement protection beyond that contemplated for the Original Project. During construction, construction equipment and materials would be staged on a graded lot within the Skyline Ranch development (see Figure 3 in Section 1, *Introduction and Project Description*), and construction worker vehicles would be parked on residential roadways in the project area. As a result, construction activities associated with the proposed modifications would not interfere with emergency access, response plans or times, or evacuation plans. Mitigation Measures 4.L-1(a) and 4.L-1(b) would continue to be required for the Modified Project to address potentially significant impacts to law enforcement associated with buildout of other components of the Skyline Ranch project. However, these measures would not be applicable to the proposed modifications. Similar to the Original Project, impacts to law enforcement services would remain significant and unavoidable under the Modified Project.

CUMULATIVE IMPACT ANALYSIS

The Modified Project would not require additional law enforcement services beyond what was anticipated for the Original Project. Accordingly, the Modified Project would also not result in a

significant and unavoidable, cumulatively considerable contribution to significant cumulative impacts to law enforcement services.

Conclusion

The Modified Project would not result in new significant impacts to law enforcement services or substantially increase the severity of impacts already identified in the Final EIR for the Original Project.

4.13 Fire Services and Hazards

Final EIR Findings

Fire services and hazards are discussed in Section 4.M*, Fire Services and Hazards,* of the Final EIR. The Final EIR determined the Original Project may not be adequately served by existing or planned fire service facilities, which would be a potentially significant impact. The Final EIR required implementation of Mitigation Measure 4.M-1(a), which requires payment of fees to support the Los Angeles County Fire Department, to address this impact. The Final EIR determined the Original Project would provide adequate emergency access, but includes Mitigation Measures 4.M-1(b) through 4.M-1(i) to ensure roadways are compliant with requirements. These mitigation measures specify minimum roadway widths, turning radii, the location of fire lanes, and other design features that would increase fire safety (County of Los Angeles 2010).

The Final EIR determined the Original Project would not expose residents to substantial fire risk, and this impact would be less than significant. However, the Original Project site is located within a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone, and the Final EIR determined impacts related to high fire hazard areas would be potentially significant. The Final EIR required implementation of Mitigation Measure 4.M-2, which involves preparation and approval of a fuel modification plan, to address this impact. With incorporation of mitigation measures and compliance with fire codes, regulations, and conditions, the Final EIR concluded overall impacts related to fire services and hazards would be less than significant (County of Los Angeles 2010).

The Final EIR determined the Original Project would not have a cumulatively considerable contribution to significant cumulative impacts to fire services and hazards because the Original Project and future development would be required to fund the Los Angeles County Fire Department and include project-specific mitigation measures (County of Los Angeles 2010).

Modified Project Analysis

Significance Threshold Criteria

The following CEQA significance threshold criteria were used to evaluate impacts to fire services and hazards associated with the proposed modifications to the Original Project. Impacts would be potentially significant if the proposed modifications would introduce new significant impacts or substantially increase the severity of previously identified significant impacts associated with:

- Inadequate service of the project's fire service demand by existing and proposed facilities and improvements;
- Inadequate provision of emergency access to the project site;
- Inadequate response times for project residents;

- Exposure of the general public to uses which pose substantial risks of fire hazard;
- Location of the project in a high fire hazard area; or
- Non-compliance with applicable codes and regulations regarding fire protection (i.e., road access, fire suppression systems, fire flow requirements)

In addition, the following CEQA significance thresholds from Section XX, *Wildfire*, of the 2024 CEQA Guidelines Appendix G Checklist were used to evaluate the proposed modifications to the Original Project. Impacts would be potentially significant if the proposed modifications would introduce new significant impacts or substantially increase the severity of previously identified significant impacts associated with:

- Impairment of an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan;
- Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, exposure of project occupants to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire;
- Installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment; or
- Exposure of people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes.

In addition, the following CEQA significance threshold from Section XV, *Public Services*, of the 2024 CEQA Guidelines Appendix G Checklist was used to evaluate the proposed modifications to the Original Project. Impacts would be potentially significant if the proposed modifications would introduce new significant impacts or substantially increase the severity of previously identified significant impacts associated with:

- Substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities or the need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for fire protection.

Project-Level Impact Analysis

The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) has revised its fire hazard severity zones maps since preparation of the Final EIR. Pursuant to the most recent CAL FIRE maps, effective April 1, 2024, the Original Project site, which includes the Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 2 site, is not located within a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection 2024). Because the proposed modifications would not add additional residents or habitable structures to the project area, the proposed modifications would not result in an increased demand for fire services and would not expose new project occupants to wildfire. The proposed modifications also do not include potential ignition sources or significant drainage alterations and therefore would not exacerbate existing fire risk or introduce new risk of post-fire slope instability.

During construction, workers would park on residential roadways, and construction materials would be staged off-site and off roadways. During operation, SCV Water staff would visit the site once per day to conduct routine operations and maintenance activities for both Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 1 and the proposed Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 2. The proposed modifications would not result in inadequate emergency access or response times and would be required to comply with applicable codes and regulations regarding fire protection, including Public Resources Code Section 4442,

which requires earth-moving and portable construction equipment with internal combustion engines to use spark arrestors when operating on any forest-covered, brush-covered, or grass-covered land, and Public Resources Code Section 4428, which requires construction contractors to maintain fire suppression equipment during the highest fire danger period (April 1 to December 1) when operating on or near any forest-covered, brush-covered, or grass-covered land. The Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 2 site contains limited grass-covered land, which would reduce the potential for spark-induced wildfire. Mitigation Measures 4.M-1(a) through 4.M-1(i) as well as Mitigation Measure 4.M-2 would continue to be required for the Modified Project. However, these measures would not be applicable to the proposed modifications because they do not pertain to this type of infrastructure development. Accordingly, similar to the Original Project, impacts would be less than significant with mitigation under the Modified Project.

Cumulative Impact Analysis

Because the Modified Project would not result in greater impacts to fire services and hazards than the Original Project, the Modified Project would not result in a cumulatively considerable contribution to significant cumulative impacts to fire services and hazards.

Conclusion

The Modified Project would not result in new significant impacts to fire services and hazards or substantially increase the severity of impacts already identified in the Final EIR for the Original Project.

4.14 Education

Final EIR Findings

Education is discussed in Section 4.N, *Education*, of the Final EIR. The Original Project includes an 11-acre school site, which was voluntarily conveyed to the Sulphur Springs School District to be developed with an elementary school. The Final EIR determined development of this school, in addition to payment of school impact fees, would reduce impacts to Sulphur Springs School District to a less-than-significant level. The Original Project would also be served by Saugus Union School District and William S. Hart Union High School District, and the Final EIR determined impacts to these school districts would be less than significant with payment of school impact fees (County of Los Angeles 2010).

The Final EIR concluded the Original Project would not have a cumulatively considerable contribution to significant cumulative impacts to education (County of Los Angeles 2010).

Modified Project Analysis

Significance Threshold Criteria

The following CEQA significance threshold criteria were used to evaluate impacts to education associated with the proposed modifications to the Original Project. Impacts would be potentially significant if the proposed modifications would introduce new significant impacts or substantially increase the severity of previously identified significant impacts associated with:

- Overcrowding of schools in the absence of funding for construction of new or expanded school facilities or other strategies for addressing capacity constraints.

In addition, the following CEQA significance threshold from Section XV, *Public Services*, of the 2024 CEQA Guidelines Appendix G Checklist was used to evaluate the proposed modifications to the Original Project. Impacts would be potentially significant if the proposed modifications would introduce new significant impacts or substantially increase the severity of previously identified significant impacts associated with:

- Substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities or the need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios or other performance objectives for schools.

Project-Level Impact Analysis

The proposed modifications would not add housing or residents to the Original Project site and therefore would not increase the number of students beyond what was anticipated by the Final EIR. As such, the proposed modifications would not result in the need for new or expanded schools. Therefore, similar to the Original Project, impacts would be less than significant under the Modified Project.

Cumulative Impact Analysis

Because the Modified Project would not result in greater impacts to education than the Original Project, the Modified Project also would not result in a cumulatively considerable contribution to significant cumulative impacts to education.

Conclusion

The Modified Project would not result in new significant impacts to education or substantially increase the severity of impacts already identified in the Final EIR for the Original Project.

4.15 Libraries

Final EIR Findings

Libraries are discussed in Section 4.O, *Libraries,* of the Final EIR. The Final EIR determined existing libraries that serve the Original Project had a deficit of materials and space; however, with payment of library impact fees pursuant to the Los Angeles County Code, impacts to libraries under the Original Project would be less than significant. The Final EIR determined the Original Project also would not have a cumulatively considerable contribution to significant cumulative impacts to libraries (County of Los Angeles 2010).

Modified Project Analysis

Significance Threshold Criteria

The following CEQA significance threshold criteria were used to evaluate impacts to libraries associated with the proposed modifications to the Original Project. Impacts would be potentially significant if the proposed modifications would introduce new significant impacts or substantially increase the severity of previously identified significant impacts associated with:

- The construction of new or physically altered library facilities which would have an adverse impact on the environment;

- A substantial decrease in library resources (i.e., items, facility space), which could not be offset by the payment of library impact fee requirements pursuant to the Los Angeles County Code.

In addition, the following CEQA significance threshold from Section XV, *Public Services*, of the 2024 CEQA Guidelines Appendix G Checklist was used to evaluate the proposed modifications to the Original Project. Impacts would be potentially significant if the proposed modifications would introduce new significant impacts or substantially increase the severity of previously identified significant impacts associated with:

- Substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities or the need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for other public facilities.

Project-Level Impact Analysis

The proposed modifications would not add residences or housing to the Original Project site and therefore would not increase the demand for libraries beyond what was anticipated in the Final EIR. As such, the proposed modifications would not result in the need for new or expanded libraries. Accordingly, similar to the Original Project, impacts would be less than significant under the Modified Project.

Cumulative Impact Analysis

Because the Modified Project would not result in greater impacts to libraries than the Original Project, the Modified Project also would not result in a cumulatively considerable contribution to cumulative impacts to libraries.

Conclusion

The Modified Project would not result in new significant impacts to libraries or substantially increase the severity of impacts already identified in the Final EIR for the Original Project.

4.16 Parks

Final EIR Findings

Parks are discussed in Section 4.P, *Parks,* of the Final EIR. The Final EIR determined the Original Project would not conflict with the recreational goals of the County or the City, and impacts would be less than significant. The Final EIR concluded Los Angeles has adequate park space such that the Original Project's impacts on regional parks would be less than significant. The Final EIR also concluded the Original Project would not have a cumulatively considerable contribution to significant cumulative impacts to parks (County of Los Angeles 2010).

Modified Project Analysis

Significance Threshold Criteria

The following CEQA significance threshold criteria were used to evaluate impacts to parks associated with the proposed modifications to the Original Project. Impacts would be potentially

significant if the proposed modifications would introduce new significant impacts or substantially increase the severity of previously identified significant impacts associated with:

- Inadequate provision of park space and recreation facilities as determined by the park space and/or "in-lieu" fee requirements of the Los Angeles County Code;
- A substantial decrease in the existing local park space to population ratio;
- A conflict with local park and recreation policies or objectives;
- Physical interference or conflict with existing parks and recreation facilities;
- Inclusion of or requiring the construction of park facilities which would have an adverse impact on the environment;
- The physical deterioration of off-site park facilities in the surrounding area; and
- A substantial decrease in the existing regional park space to population ratio.

In addition, the following CEQA significance thresholds from Section XV, *Public Services*, and Section XVI, *Recreation,* of the 2024 CEQA Guidelines Appendix G Checklist were used to evaluate the proposed modifications to the Original Project. Impacts would be potentially significant if the proposed modifications would introduce new significant impacts or substantially increase the severity of previously identified significant impacts associated with:

- Substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities or the need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios or other performance objectives for parks;
- An increase in the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or would be accelerated; or
- The construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment.

Project-Level Impact Analysis

The proposed modifications would not result in the removal of parkland. The proposed modifications also would not add residences or habitable structures to the Original Project site and would not increase the demand for parks beyond what was anticipated in the Final EIR. As such, the proposed modifications would not result in the need for new or physically altered parks or an increase in the use of existing parks. Similar to the Original Project, impacts would be less than significant under the Modified Project.

Cumulative Impact Analysis

Because the Modified Project would not result in greater impacts to parks than the Original Project, the Modified Project also would not result in a cumulatively considerable contribution to significant cumulative impacts to parks.

Conclusion

The Modified Project would not result in new significant impacts to parks or substantially increase the severity of impacts already identified in the Final EIR for the Original Project.

4.17 Land Use

Final EIR Findings

Land use is discussed in Section 4.Q, *Land Use,* of the Final EIR. The Final EIR determined the Original Project would be consistent with the SCAQMD CEQA Air Quality Handbook, the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority's Congestion Management Plan, the County's General Plan, and the Santa Clarita Valley Plan. The Final EIR determined the Original Project would be consistent with surrounding land uses and would not divide an established community. As such, the Final EIR concluded land use impacts would be less than significant. The Final EIR also concluded the Original Project would not have a cumulatively considerable contribution to significant cumulative land use impacts (County of Los Angeles 2010).

Modified Project Analysis

Significance Threshold Criteria

The following CEQA significance threshold criteria were used to evaluate impacts to land use associated with the proposed modifications to the Original Project. Impacts would be potentially significant if the proposed modifications would introduce new significant impacts or substantially increase the severity of previously identified significant impacts associated with:

- Inconsistency with existing land use plans, policies or regulations intended to prevent an impact to the environment;
- A substantial conflict with the surrounding land uses due to the interface of physical and operational characteristics of the project;
- The division, disruption, or isolation of an existing established community or neighborhood.

These thresholds are substantially the same as the CEQA significance thresholds outlined in Section XI, *Land Use and Planning*, of the 2024 CEQA Guidelines Appendix G Checklist.

Project-Level Impact Analysis

The proposed modifications would be located on a previously graded pad adjacent to the existing Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 1. Because the Final EIR already evaluated a water tank to be located in this area and determined the existing Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 1 would not conflict with land use plans, the proposed modifications would also be consistent with existing land use plans, policies or regulations intended to prevent an impact to the environment. The proposed modifications would not conflict with surrounding land uses because the proposed water tank would be located adjacent to an existing water tank, which is already part of the existing land uses and the physical and operational characteristics of the project area. The proposed modifications also would not result in the division, disruption, or isolation of the existing community and neighborhood. Therefore, similar to the Original Project, impacts would be less than significant under the Modified Project.

Cumulative Impact Analysis

Because the Modified Project would not result in greater impacts to land use than the Original Project, the Modified Project also would not result in a cumulatively considerable contribution to significant cumulative impacts to land use.

Conclusion

The Modified Project would not result in new significant impacts to land use or substantially increase the severity of impacts already identified in the Final EIR for the Original Project.

4.18 Population, Housing and Employment

Final EIR Findings

Population, housing and employment are discussed in Section 4.R, *Population, Housing and Employment* of the Final EIR. The Final EIR determined the anticipated population, housing, and employment growth associated with the Original Project would not exceed adopted growth projections, and impacts would be less than significant. The Final EIR concludes the Original Project would not have a cumulatively considerable contribution to significant cumulative impacts related to growth (County of Los Angeles 2010).

Modified Project Analysis

Significance Threshold Criteria

The following CEQA significance threshold criteria were used to evaluate impacts to population, housing and employment associated with the proposed modifications to the Original Project. Impacts would be potentially significant if the proposed modifications would introduce new significant impacts or substantially increase the severity of previously identified significant impacts associated with:

- Creation of growth (i.e., new housing or employment) or accelerated development in an undeveloped area that exceeds the Southern California Association of Governments' adopted projections for the year of project occupancy/buildout;
- Creation of housing, population, or employment growth that is not consistent with local and regional adopted housing and/or employment policies; or
- Displacement of substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere.

These thresholds are substantially the same as the CEQA significance thresholds outlined in Section XIV, *Population and Housing*, of the 2024 CEQA Guidelines Appendix G Checklist.

Project-Level Impact Analysis

The proposed modifications would not add additional residences or habitable structures to the Original Project site and would not increase the population of the Original Project site beyond what was considered in the Final EIR. During operation, SCV Water staff would visit the site once per day to conduct routine operations and maintenance activities for both Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 1 and the proposed Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 2. The water storage made available by the proposed modifications would serve planned development and would not induce growth beyond what was anticipated by the Final EIR for the Original Project. Therefore, the proposed modifications would not require new staff for operation, and the proposed modifications would not result in an increase in employment beyond what was anticipated in the Final EIR. Similar to the Original Project, impacts would be less than significant.

Cumulative Impact Analysis

Because the Modified Project would not result in greater impacts to population, housing, and employment than the Original Project, the Modified Project also would not result in a cumulatively considerable contribution to significant impacts to population, housing, and employment.

Conclusion

The Modified Project would not result in new significant impacts to population, housing, and employment or substantially increase the severity of impacts already identified in the Final EIR for the Original Project.

4.19 Global Climate Change

Final EIR Findings

Global climate change is discussed in Section 4.S, *Global Climate Change*, of the Final EIR. The Final EIR determined it was too speculative to determine the significance of impacts on global climate change associated with the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions generated by the Original Project due to a lack of formal guidance, standards, policies, significance thresholds, reduction targets, or generally accepted methodology at the time of certification. Nevertheless, the Final EIR recommended implementation of GHG Reduction Measures GCC-1 through GCC-4 to reduce the Original Project's GHG emissions. These measures require the incorporation of energy-efficient features into the development, the inclusion of trees in landscaping, and coordination with Santa Clarita Transit to provide bus service along Skyline Ranch Road (County of Los Angeles 2010).

The Final EIR also concludes conservatively that the Original Project would result in an incremental but cumulatively considerable contribution to significant cumulative global climate change impacts, which would be a significant and unavoidable impact (County of Los Angeles 2010).

Modified Project Analysis

Significance Threshold Criteria

At the time of certification, the Final EIR determined neither the SCAQMD nor the County (the lead agency for the Original Project) had yet established significance thresholds for GHG emissions. Therefore, pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15145, it was considered too speculative to determine the significance of impacts on global climate change associated with the proposed project's GHG emissions.

Although no quantitative or qualitative thresholds of significance had been developed for airborne emissions of GHGs at the time, the Final EIR calculated and reported GHG emissions from general and industry-specific activities. The Final EIR considered only the GHG emissions resulting from the incremental increase in usage of on-road mobile vehicles, electricity, and natural gas upon implementation of the project.

For purposes of this analysis, the following CEQA significance thresholds from Section VIII, *Greenhouse Gas Emissions*, of the 2024 CEQA Guidelines Appendix G Checklist were used to evaluate the proposed modifications to the Original Project. Impacts would be potentially significant if the proposed modifications would introduce new significant impacts or substantially increase the severity of previously identified significant impacts associated with:

- Generation of GHG emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment; or
- A conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of GHGs.

Project-Level Impact Analysis

GHG emissions associated with the proposed modifications were quantified using CalEEMod version 2022.1.1.17 based on assumptions described in Section 4.8, *Air Quality*. For the purposes of this analysis, it was assumed the proposed modifications would have a 50-year lifetime.

Pursuant to SCAQMD guidance (SCAQMD 2008b), construction emissions were amortized over this estimated 50-year lifetime because construction emissions are confined to a relatively short period of time in relation to the overall life of the proposed modifications. The proposed modifications would not introduce new sources of operational GHG emissions from electricity and natural gas consumption, mobile sources, or area sources; therefore, none were quantified.

Construction emissions associated with the proposed modifications are shown in Table 6. As shown therein, total emissions resulting from the proposed modifications would be approximately 559 metric tons (MT) of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2e), or 11 MT of CO_2e per year when amortized over the 50-year lifetime. Thus, the proposed modifications would result in a net increase in construction-phase GHG emissions of approximately 1.2 percent, which would be minimal. In addition, the proposed modifications would result in no net change to the operational GHG emissions of 35,078 MT of CO_2e per year estimated for the Original Project. Furthermore, as a construction-only project, there are no GHG emission reduction plans, policies, or regulations that would be applicable to the proposed modifications.

Table 6 GHG Emissions Associated with Proposed Modifications

Emission Source	Annual Emissions (MT of CO_2e)
Proposed Modifications	
Construction –2024	67
Construction –2025	492
Total	**559**
Amortized over 50 years	**11 per year**
Original Project	
Total Construction Emissions	45,406
Emissions Comparison	
Percent Increase in Construction-Phase GHG Emissions Over Original Project	1.2%

GHG = greenhouse gas emissions; MT = metric tons; CO_2e = carbon dioxide equivalents

[1] Source: Table 4.S-1 of the Final EIR

Notes: Emissions modeling was completed using CalEEMod. See Appendix E for modeling results.

Nevertheless, GHG emissions from the proposed modifications would add to those estimated for the Original Project, and as with the Original Project, impacts would remain significant and unavoidable. Implementation of GHG Reduction Measures GCC-1 through GCC-4 would continue to

be recommended for the Modified Project; however, these measures would not be applicable to the proposed modifications because they do not pertain to this type of infrastructure development.

Cumulative Impact Analysis

Because the proposed modifications would result in a minor increase in GHG emissions when compared to the Original Project, the Modified Project would also result in an incremental but cumulatively considerable contribution to significant cumulative global climate change impacts, which would be a significant and unavoidable impact, similar to the Original Project.

Conclusion

The Modified Project would not result in new significant impacts to global climate change or substantially increase the severity of impacts already identified in the Final EIR for the Original Project.

4.20 CEQA Topics Not Evaluated in Final EIR

Several thresholds related to energy, hazardous and hazardous materials, and utilities and service systems were not evaluated in detail in the Final EIR. These topics as they relate to the proposed modifications are discussed herein. As discussed throughout this Addendum, the CEQA Guidelines were updated and modifications to the CEQA Guidelines Appendix G Checklist were adopted subsequent to certification of the Final EIR in 2010. The following CEQA significance thresholds from Section VI, *Energy;* Section IX, *Hazards and Hazardous Materials;* and Section XIX, *Utilities and Service Systems*, of Appendix G of the 2024 CEQA Guidelines were used to evaluate the proposed modifications to the Original Project.

Modified Project Analysis

Significance Threshold Criteria

Impacts would be potentially significant if the proposed modifications would introduce new significant impacts or substantially increase the severity of previously identified significant impacts associated with:

ENERGY

- A potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation; or
- A conflict with or obstruction of a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency.

HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

- Creation of a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials;
- Creation of 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;
- Hazardous emissions or the handling of hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school;

- Location 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, creation of a significant hazard to the public or the environment; or
- Creation of a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area, 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.

UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

- The relocation or construction of new or expanded stormwater drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects.

Impact Analysis

Energy

During project construction, energy would be consumed in the form of petroleum-based fuels used to power off-road construction vehicles and equipment on the Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 2 site, and construction worker travel to and from the site. Energy use during construction would be temporary in nature, and construction equipment used would be typical of similar-sized construction projects in the region. In addition, construction contractors would be required to comply with the provisions of California Code of Regulations Title 13 Sections 2449 and 2485, which prohibit off-road diesel vehicles and diesel-fueled commercial motor vehicles, respectively, from idling for more than five minutes and would minimize unnecessary fuel consumption. Construction equipment would be subject to the United States Environmental Protection Agency Construction Equipment Fuel Efficiency Standard, and water and haul trucks would be subject to the California Air Resources Board Advanced Clean Trucks regulation, both of which would also minimize inefficient, wasteful, or unnecessary fuel consumption. These regulations would result in the efficient use of energy necessary to construct the proposed modifications. Furthermore, in the interest of cost-efficiency, construction contractors would not utilize fuel in a manner that is wasteful or unnecessary. Therefore, construction of the proposed modifications would not result in potentially significant environmental effects due to the wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy, and no impact would occur.

As discussed in Section 4.3, *Air Quality,* SCV Water staff would visit the Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 2 site once per day during operation to conduct routine operations and maintenance activities for both Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 1 and the proposed Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 2. As such, the proposed modifications would not result in a change to vehicle trips or fuel consumption beyond what was anticipated in the Final EIR for the Original Project. No impact would occur.

Hazards and Hazardous Materials

Construction of the proposed modifications would temporarily increase the transport and use of hazardous materials in the vicinity of the Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 2 site through the operation of vehicles and equipment, consistent with other water infrastructure construction projects in the region. Such substances include diesel fuel, oil, solvents, and other similar materials brought onto the Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 2 site for use and storage during the construction period. These materials would be contained within vessels specifically engineered for safe storage and would not be transported, stored, or used in quantities that would pose a significant hazard to the public or

construction workers. Furthermore, construction would require the excavation and transport of paving materials and soils which could possibly be contaminated by vehicle-related pollution (e.g., oil, gasoline, diesel, and other automotive chemicals). All such paving and soils removed during construction would be transported and disposed of in accordance with applicable codes and regulations to minimize potential hazards to construction workers and the surrounding community. Operation of the proposed modifications would not involve the use of hazardous materials. Therefore, the proposed modifications would not create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials. Impacts would be less than significant.

The use, transport, and storage of hazardous materials during construction of the proposed modifications (e.g., diesel fuel, oil, solvents, and other similar materials) could introduce the potential for an accidental spill or release to occur. As discussed above, operation and maintenance of the proposed modifications would not involve the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials. Therefore, potential impacts would be limited to the construction period. The presence of hazardous materials during construction activities could result in an accidental upset or release of hazardous materials if they are not properly stored and secured. However, hazardous materials used during project construction would be disposed of off-site in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations. Additionally, the proposed modifications would be required to adhere to the best management practices required in the SWPPP as described in Section 4.2, *Hydrology and Water Quality*, which include hazardous material management measures. Therefore, construction impacts would be less than significant.

The Original Project includes the construction of an elementary school within the Original Project site, and the proposed modifications would be located within two miles of this school. As described above, an accidental spill or release of hazardous or potentially hazardous materials such as vehicle and equipment fuels could occur during construction of the proposed modifications. Hazardous materials used during construction would be disposed of off-site in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations, including but not limited to the California Building and Fire Codes, as well regulations of the federal and State Occupational Safety and Health Administrations. Operation of the proposed modifications would not require the use, storage, or disposal of hazardous materials. Therefore, potential impacts associated with an accidental emission or release of hazardous materials in proximity to a school would be less than significant.

As discussed in Section 4.7, *Noise,* the nearest airport is Whiteman Airport, located approximately 13 miles south of the Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 2 site. The Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 2 site is not within its airport land use plan (County of Los Angeles 2011). Additionally, the proposed modifications would not locate new people or habitable structures within the Original Project site. Therefore, the proposed modifications would not result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area, and no impact would occur.

Utilities and Service Systems

As discussed in Section 4.2, *Hydrology and Water Quality*, the proposed modifications would be located within a previously-graded area adjacent to Nimbus Tank No. 1 and therefore would not result in substantial runoff necessitating new or relocated stormwater drainage infrastructure. The proposed modifications also would not require the provision of electric power or natural gas. Any telecommunications facilities associated with Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 2, such as supervisory control and data acquisition systems, would be installed within the boundaries of the Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 2 site. Therefore, the proposed modifications would not require the relocation or construction

of new or expanded stormwater drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects. No impacts would occur.

4.21 Other CEQA Considerations

Section 6.0 of the Final EIR discusses environmental effects found not to be significant, irreversible environmental changes, and growth-inducing impacts.

Final EIR Findings

Environmental Effects Found Not to Be Significant

The Final EIR determined the Original Project would result in no impacts to agricultural resources and mineral resources because the Original Project site is not located within areas designated as Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance, areas designated as mineral extraction sites, or regionally- or locally-important mineral resource areas.

Irreversible Environmental Changes

The Final EIR determined the Original Project would require the commitment of non-renewable resources. During construction, the Original Project would require the irreversible consumption of resources such as building materials and fuel. During operation, the Original Project would require the use of natural gas and electricity, petroleum-based transportation fuels, water, and the development of 622 acres of undeveloped land.

Growth-Inducing Impacts

The Final EIR discussed the direct and indirect growth-inducing impacts of the Original Project. The Final EIR determined the Original Project would not facilitate an increase in population or employment beyond what was anticipated by the Southern California Association of Governments for the local area and the region and would not have significant direct or indirect impacts related to growth inducement.

Modified Project Analysis

Environmental Effects Found Not to Be Significant

The proposed modifications are within the Original Project site and are accordingly not located on Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance, areas designated as mineral extraction sites, or regionally- or locally-important mineral resource areas. Similar to the Original Project, no impacts to agricultural or mineral resources would occur under the Modified Project.

Irreversible Environmental Changes

Similar to the Original Project, the proposed modifications would require the commitment of non-renewable building materials and fuel sources during construction and the consumption of electricity and transportation fuels during operation. The proposed modifications would require an incremental increase in the consumption of building materials and fuel sources compared to what was anticipated for construction of the Original Project. During operation, the proposed

modifications would not require the use of additional electricity or additional vehicle trips. The proposed modifications would not result in an increase in the amount of land irreversibly committed to development. Therefore, irreversible environmental changes under the Modified Project would be similar to those of the Original Project.

Growth-Inducing Impacts

As discussed in Section 4.18, *Population, Housing and Employment*, the proposed modifications would not add residences or habitable structures to the Original Project site and would not increase the population of the Original Project site beyond what was considered in the Final EIR. The water storage made available by the proposed modifications would serve planned development and would not induce growth beyond what was anticipated by the Final EIR for the Original Project. Therefore, as with the Original Project, the Modified Project would not have significant direct or indirect impacts related to growth inducement.

Conclusion

The Modified Project would not result in new significant impacts to agricultural and mineral resources, irreversible environmental changes, or growth inducement and would not substantially increase the severity of impacts already identified in the Final EIR for the Original Project.

5 Mitigation Measures Applicable to the Proposed Modifications

The following mitigation measures of the Final EIR and its two Addenda apply to the proposed modifications. Where necessary, minor modifications/updates have been made to the text of the mitigation measures to ensure applicability to the proposed modifications, as shown in strikeout/underline. All other mitigation measures that remain applicable to the overall Modified Project (i.e., the Skyline Ranch Residential Project plus the proposed modifications) but not specifically to the proposed modifications are outlined in Appendix A.

Hydrology and Water Quality

Mitigation Measure 4.B-2

Prior to issuance of grading permits, the construction contractor shall prepare an Erosion Control Plan (ECP) that incorporates best management practices (BMPs) to specifically address and reduce the potential for erosion and sedimentation impacts on downstream receiving waters. The project shall include any combination of the following erosion control BMPs: Hydraulic mulch, preservation of existing vegetation, hydroseeding, streambank stabilization, diversion of runoff (such as earth dikes, temporary drains, slope drains), velocity dissipation devices (outlet protection, check dams, and slope roughening/ terracing), and dust control measures (such as sand fences and watering). Sedimentation control BMPs may include filtration devices and barriers (such as silt fencing, check berms, debris basins, sediment traps, fiber rolls, sandbags, gravel inlet filters, and straw bale barriers) and/or settling devices (such as sediment traps or basins).

Stabilization control BMPs may include blankets, reinforced channel liners, soil cement, fiber matrices, geotextiles, or other erosion resistant soil coverings or treatments. The construction entrance(s)/exit(s) should also be stabilized (e.g. aggregate underdrain with filter cloth). Specific application of these BMPs shall occur before site runoff is discharged to proposed and existing off-site storm drain/flood control channel systems that ultimately discharge water to the Santa Clara River.

The ECP shall be reviewed by the ~~Los Angeles County Department of Public Works~~ SCV Water and by the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board for inclusion of appropriate and effective erosion and sedimentation controls.

Mitigation Measure 4.B-3

Prior to issuance of any grading permits, a Notice of Intent (NOI) and a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) shall be prepared by the construction contractor and submitted to ~~the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works~~ SCV Water and the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board for approval. The SWPPP shall meet all applicable regulations by requiring controls of pollutant discharges that utilize best available technology economically achievable (BAT) and best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT) to reduce pollutants. The SWPPP shall be certified in accordance with the signatory requirements of the General Construction Permit.

The SWPPP shall be developed and amended or revised, when necessary to meet the following objectives:

- Identify all pollutant sources including sources of sediment that may affect the quality of storm water discharges associated with construction activity (storm water discharges) from the construction site;
- Identify non-storm water discharges;
- Identify, construct, implement in accordance with a time schedule, and maintain Best Management Practices (BMPs) to reduce or eliminate pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non- storm water discharges from the construction site during construction; and,
- Develop a maintenance schedule for BMPs installed during construction designed to reduce or eliminate pollutants after construction is completed (post-construction BMPs). Paving operations shall be performed using measures to prevent runoff pollution.

In compliance with the SWPPP, non-stormwater level BMPs shall be implemented that include controls and objectives for vehicle and equipment maintenance, cleaning, and fueling, and potable water/irrigation practices. Material/waste management BMPs shall include: liquid waste management, spill prevention and control, hazardous waste management, and sanitary/septic waste management. Specific BMPs to be implemented by the construction contractor may include but are not necessarily limited to the following:

- Paving operations shall be performed using measures to prevent runoff pollution;
- Wash out areas for concrete trucks, construction vehicles and equipment, paint and stucco equipment, and other construction materials shall be designated, and containment measures employed, to prevent discharges of wash water;
- Vehicle and equipment maintenance and fueling activities shall occur off-site to the degree feasible;
- Construction area, street and pavement washing shall be controlled to preclude discharges of wash water;
- Discharging super-chlorinated water pipe and sprinkler system flushing and test water to the storm drain system shall be prohibited;
- All waste shall be properly stored and disposed of off-site;
- Employees and subcontractors shall be trained in the prevention of storm water contamination;
- Hazardous material (specifically chlorine- and ammonia-containing products) shall be stored in elevated (e.g., on palates or a deck) and covered structures to prevent any contact between the chemicals and irrigation or precipitation;
- All hazardous and chemical materials generated during construction (i.e., diesel fuel, hydraulic fluid, motor oil, etc.) shall be cleaned up and disposed of in compliance with Federal, State, and local laws, regulations and ordinances; and
- All structure construction and painting areas shall be enclosed, covered, or bermed to prevent run- on/run-off in these areas and associated contamination of storm water.

Biological Resources

Mitigation Measure 4.C-3

In order to avoid impacts to nesting birds protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and raptors protected by State Fish and Game Code, project grading and vegetation removal should take place outside of the nesting season, roughly defined as mid-February to mid-August. If grading or vegetation removal is to take place during the nesting season, a biologist acceptable to ~~Los Angeles County~~ SCV Water shall be present during vegetation clearing operations to search for and flag active nests so that they can be avoided. A raptor survey will also be required in the unnamed canyon prior to the fill of that drainage. An avoidance buffer of 100 to 500 feet (exact radius to be determined by the monitoring biologist) will be fenced around any active raptor nests and impacts to nests will be avoided until after the nesting season is over. After mitigation the anticipated impact on nesting birds is less than significant. The results of the nesting bird construction monitoring will be provided in writing to ~~the CDFW and County Department of Regional Planning (DRP)~~ SCV Water.

Cultural and Paleontological Resources

Mitigation Measure 4.D-1(a)

At the commencement of project grading or construction, all workers associated with earth disturbing activities (particularly remedial grading and excavation) shall be given an orientation regarding the possibility of exposing unexpected archaeological material and/or cultural remains by a qualified archaeologist who satisfies the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for Archaeology (prehistoric/historic archaeology) pursuant to 36 Code of Federal Regulations 61. The archaeologist shall also instruct the workers as to what steps are to be taken if such a find is encountered. ~~Due to the moderate sensitivity and possibility of buried cultural materials within the project area, it is recommended that initial grading and ground disturbing activities in areas determined to be sensitive (primarily those areas proximal to recorded sites) be monitored by an archaeologist who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for Archaeology (prehistoric/historic archaeology) pursuant to 36 Code of Federal Regulations 61.~~ The archaeologist shall have the authority to stop work if sensitive or potentially significant cultural remains are discovered during excavation or ground disturbing activities. Test excavations may be necessary to reveal whether such cultural materials are significant. In the event the archaeologist indicates that a significant or unique archaeological/cultural find has been unearthed, grading operations shall cease in the affected area until the geographic extent and scientific value of the resources can be reasonably verified. Upon such discoveries the archaeologist shall notify SCV Water. ~~the applicant and Los Angeles County.~~ Any excavation and recovery of resources shall be performed by a qualified archaeologist using standard archaeological techniques. If necessary, a mitigation plan shall be formulated. Work in the area shall only resume with the approval of the project archaeologist. Artifacts, notes, photographs, and other project materials recovered during the monitoring program shall be curated at a facility meeting federal and state standards.

Mitigation Measure 4.D-1(b)

If human remains are unearthed, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. If the remains are

determined to be of Native American descent, the coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The NAHC will then identify the person(s) thought to be the Most Likely Descendent (MLD) of the deceased Native American, who will have 24 hours to make a formal recommendation as to disposition of the remains. All work associated with the remains will be done respectfully, and with recognition that the remains are considered sacred. All work in the area of the remains will be monitored by an authorized representative of the MLD.

Mitigation Measure 4.D-2(a)

Prior to the implementation of grading or construction related activities, a qualified paleontologist shall be retained by ~~the applicant~~ SCV Water to survey the project area to relocate known fossil localities, and determine the most sensitive areas. A qualified paleontologist is defined as a paleontologist meeting the criteria established by the Society for Vertebrate Paleontology including institutional affiliations/credentials, ability to recognize and recover vertebrate fossils in the field, local geological and biostratigraphic expertise, proficiency in identifying vertebrate fossils, publications in scientific journals. Following the survey, a paleontological resources monitoring and mitigation program will be developed by the qualified paleontologist that will include salvage of known fossil resources, areas that will be monitored during project-related earth-moving activities. The paleontological resources monitoring and mitigation program shall be submitted to ~~the County~~ SCV Water for review and approval prior to construction grading activities. The program shall define specific procedures for construction monitoring; emergency discovery; sampling and data recovery, if needed; museum storage of any specimen and data recovered; preconstruction coordination; and reporting. Any curation costs shall be incurred by ~~the applicant~~ SCV Water.

Mitigation Measure 4.D-2(b)

The paleontological monitor, who has been trained by a qualified paleontologist to identify vertebrate fossils, shall monitor earth-moving construction activities at depths determined to be sensitive as specified in the ~~County~~ SCV Water-approved monitoring plan. Monitoring will not be conducted in areas where the ground has been previously disturbed or in areas where exposed sediment will be buried, but not otherwise disturbed.

Mitigation Measure 4.D-2(c)

Prior to the start of grading or construction related activities, construction personnel involved with earth-moving activities shall be informed of procedures to follow if fossil remains are encountered. In the event that paleontological resources are encountered during construction-related earth-moving activities, all work shall cease within the immediate area and be redirected elsewhere until the paleontological monitor has evaluated the situation and provided recommendations for the protection of, or mitigation of adverse effects to, significant paleontological resources assessed. Upon such discoveries, the contractor shall notify ~~the applicant and Los Angeles County~~ SCV Water. Procedures for mitigating potential impacts to significant paleontological resources shall follow the monitoring and mitigation program previously developed under this mitigation measure. Construction work within this area shall resume upon approval from the principal project paleontological monitor.

Visual Qualities

Mitigation Measure 4.E-1

During construction, ~~the applicant~~ SCV Water or ~~his~~ its contractors shall locate equipment, stockpiles, and staging areas out of direct public or private view to the extent feasible.

Noise

Mitigation Measure 4.G-1(a)

Construction truck routes and equipment shall, to the extent feasible, avoid residential areas and roadways adjacent to noise sensitive receptors.

Mitigation Measure 4.G-1(b)

Wherever heavy duty truck traffic associated with project construction utilizes roadways with adjacent noise sensitive receptors, the trucks shall avoid peak hour traffic in order to minimize potential truck idling in proximity to these receptors.

Mitigation Measure 4.G-2(a)

All construction activities within 300 feet of an occupied single- or multi-family residential lot shall be restricted to between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. Monday through Friday, and between 8:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. on Saturday. Construction work shall be prohibited on Sundays, New Year's Day, Independence Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day, Memorial Day, and Labor Day.

Mitigation Measure 4.G-2(b)

The construction contractor shall provide at least 72-hour advance notice of the start of construction activities to all noise sensitive uses within 300 feet of on-site and off-site occupied residences. Notification shall be by mail. The announcement shall state specifically where and when construction activities will occur, and provide contact information for filing noise complaints. Notices shall provide tips on reducing noise intrusion, for example, by closing windows facing the planned construction.

Mitigation Measure 4.G-2(c)

When construction operations occur within 300 feet of on-site or off-site occupied residences, all feasible measures to reduce construction equipment noise levels at the residences shall be employed. These measures shall include among other things changing the location of stationary construction equipment to increase the distance between the equipment and the receptors, shutting off idling equipment, notifying residents in advance of construction work, and installing temporary acoustic barriers around stationary construction noise sources.

Air Quality

Mitigation Measure 4.H-1(a)

Develop and implement a construction management plan, as approved by ~~the County of Los Angeles prior to issuance of a grading permit,~~ SCV Water, which includes the following measures recommended by the SCAQMD to implement SCAQMD Rule 403.

a) Ground cover shall be replaced in disturbed areas as quickly as practicable;

b) Soil stabilizers/dust suppressants shall be applied to inactive disturbed areas in sufficient quantity and frequency to maintain a stabilized surface;

c) Haul roads and site access roads shall be watered no less than three times daily;

d) Disturbed surfaces shall be watered no less than two times daily;

e) All stockpiles shall be covered with tarps as soon as practicable;

f) Travel speed on unpaved surfaces shall not exceed 15 miles per hour;

g) Provide a publicly visible sign and directly notify property owners in the vicinity of a contact person and telephone number to call regarding dust complaints; the contact person shall respond with appropriate corrective actions within 24 hours;

h) Prohibit construction vehicle idling in excess of 10 minutes;

i) Stockpiles, haul routes, staging locations, and parking areas shall be located as far as possible from adjacent residential uses;

j) Pave or place gravel on all construction access roads at least 100 feet on to the site from the main road;

k) Configure construction parking to minimize traffic interference;

l) Provide temporary traffic controls when construction activities have the potential to disrupt traffic to maintain traffic flow (e.g., signage, flag person, detours);

m) Schedule construction activities that affect traffic flow to off-peak hours (e.g., between 7:00 P.M. and 6:00 A.M. and between 10:00 A.M. and 3:00 P.M.);

n) Develop a construction traffic management plan that includes the following measures to address construction traffic that has the potential to affect traffic on public streets:

   - Consolidate truck deliveries
   - Provide temporary dedicated turn lanes for movement of construction trucks and equipment on and off of the site;
   - Suspend use of all construction equipment

o) Suspend use of all construction equipment operations during second stage smog alerts. Contact the SCAQMD at 800/242-4022 for daily forecasts;

p) Use electricity from power poles rather than temporary fossil fuel-powered generators; and

q) Use methanol- or natural gas-powered mobile equipment and pile drivers instead of diesel if readily available at competitive prices.

Mitigation Measure 4.H-1(b)

Maintain construction equipment and vehicle engines in good condition and in proper tune as per manufacturers' specifications and per SCAQMD rules, to minimize exhaust emissions.

Mitigation Measure 4.H-1(c)

All on-site heavy-duty construction equipment shall be equipped with diesel particulate traps as feasible.

6 Conclusion

As discussed in detail in the preceding sections, potential impacts associated with the Modified Project are consistent with potential impacts characterized and mitigated for in the certified Final EIR for the Skyline Ranch Residential Project. Substantive revisions to the Final EIR are not necessary because no new significant impacts or impacts of substantially greater severity than previously described would occur as a result of the Modified Project. Therefore, the following determinations have been found to be applicable:

- No further evaluation of environmental impacts is required for the Modified Project;
- No Subsequent EIR is necessary pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15162; and
- This Addendum is the appropriate level of environmental analysis and documentation for the Modified Project in accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15164.

Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15164(c), this Addendum will be included in the public record for the Modified Project. Documents related to this Addendum will be available at the SCV Water office at 26521 Summit Circle, Santa Clarita, California 93150.

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7.2 List of Preparers

Rincon Consultants, Inc. prepared this Addendum under contract to SCV Water. Persons involved in data gathering analysis, project management, and quality control are listed below.

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Appendix A

Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program from 2010 Final Environmental Impact Report

4.0 MITIGATION MONITORING PROGRAM

This Mitigation Monitoring Program (MMP), which is provided in Table 4-1, has been prepared pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21081.6, which requires adoption of a MMP for projects in which the Lead Agency has required changes or adopted mitigation measures to avoid significant environmental effects. The County of Los Angeles is the Lead Agency for the proposed Skyline Ranch project and is therefore responsible for administering and implementing the MMP. The decision-makers must define specific reporting and/or monitoring requirements to be enforced during project implementation prior to final approval of the project. The primary purpose of the MMP is to ensure that the mitigation measures identified in the Draft and Final EIR are implemented thereby minimizing identified environmental effects.

The MMP for the proposed project will be in place through all phases of the project, including design, construction, and operation. The County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning (DRP) shall be responsible for administering the MMP. The DRP will also ensure that monitoring is documented through periodic reports and that deficiencies are promptly corrected. The designated environmental monitor will track and document compliance with mitigation measures, note any problems that may result, and take appropriate action to remedy problems. The project applicant is responsible for implementing all mitigation measures and demonstrating the effectiveness of the mitigation measures.

Each mitigation measure is categorized by impact area, with an accompanying identification of:

- The action required;
- When monitoring to occur (e.g., prior to issuance of grading permit, prior to issuance of building permits, post-construction/ongoing);
- The responsible agency or party; and
- The monitoring agency or party.

Table 4-1

Skyline Ranch Mitigation Monitoring Program

Mitigation Measures	Action Required	When Monitoring to Occur	Responsible Agency or Party	Monitoring Agency or Party
A. GEOTECHNICAL RESOURCES				
Prior to issuance of grading or building permits, the following mitigation measures shall be revised as necessary to support an equivalent or greater level of environmental protection based on a design-level geotechnical investigation completed to the satisfaction of the County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works:				
4.A-1: The following materials are considered unsuitable and shall be removed and recompacted in the grading of the site: existing fill soils, colluvial deposits and slopewash, alluvial deposits, landslide debris, and terrace deposits. Their removal and recompaction mitigate the potential for seismic settlement.	Submittal and approval of Grading Plan	Prior to issuance of grading permit	Applicant	DPW
4.A-2: Landslides (or portions thereof) that remain in place and are not removed and recompacted following the grading of the project site shall be designated as Restricted Use Areas, in accordance with Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (LACDPW) requirements. Landslides designated as Restricted Use Areas and landslides that are removed and recompacted are identified in the Geotechnical Investigations prepared by Geolabs-Westlake Village (dated March, 6, 2004, August 23, 2004, January 3, 2005, November 16, 2006, April 13, 2007, and August 28, 2008).	Submittal and approval of Grading Plan	Prior to issuance of grading permit	Applicant	DPW

Table 4-1 (Continued)

Skyline Ranch Mitigation Monitoring Program

Mitigation Measures	Action Required	When Monitoring to Occur	Responsible Agency or Party	Monitoring Agency or Party
4.A-3(a): Interior slopes with daylighted bedding conditions shall be analyzed for appropriate buttress design. Tall cut slopes in the southerly portion of the site are anticipated to expose friable, uncemented bedrock zones and large cobbles and boulders. Several of these slopes require stabilization in order to mitigate the potential for raveling and dislocation of cobbles and boulders. All stability fills and buttresses shall be provided with backdrains and shall incorporate the generalized stability fill key dimensions for the "refacing" of planned cuts slopes.	Submittal and approval of Grading Plan	Prior to issuance of grading permit	Applicant	DPW
4.A-3(b): Fill caps for cut/fill lots shall be constructed to provide uniform foundational support for future structures. Shallow cut lots and cut/fill lots shall be provided with a minimum 5-foot cap of compacted fill. Cut/fill lots underlain by 10 feet or less of compacted fill on the fill portion of the lot shall have the cut portion overexcavated a minimum of 5 feet below finish grade and replaced with compacted fill, thus providing a fill cap with a minimum 5-foot fill thickness. For those transition lots with 10 to 20 feet of fill on the fill side, the cut side shall be provided with a minimum 7-foot-thick fill cap. For those transition lots with in excess of 20 feet of fill on the fill side, the cut side shall be provided with a minimum 10-foot-thick fill cap. Fill caps shall extend a minimum of 5 feet beyond the perimeter footings. Where the backslope is 3:1 or steeper, the last bench prior to reaching the undercut shall be at least 15 feet in width. The 15-foot-wide bench is intended to	Submittal and approval of Grading Plan	Prior to issuance of grading permit	Applicant	DPW

Table 4-1 (Continued)

Skyline Ranch Mitigation Monitoring Program

Mitigation Measures	Action Required	When Monitoring to Occur	Responsible Agency or Party	Monitoring Agency or Party
reduce the steep dip of the fill-bedrock contact commonly created during undercutting.				
4.A-3(c): All vegetation, trash debris, or other deleterious material shall be stripped from the area to be graded. These materials shall be removed from the site and deposited at a local landfill or recycled on site. Soils bearing sparse grasses may be thoroughly mixed with at least ten parts clean soil and incorporated into the engineered fill. Other materials shall be removed from the site.	Submittal and approval of Grading Plan Field verification	Prior to issuance of grading permit During grading	Applicant Applicant	DPW/DRP DPW/DRP
4.A-3(d): Fill slopes, which toe onto sloping ground, shall be founded in bedrock, below the compressible surface soils. The key shall be at least 20 feet wide and 3 feet deep (measured on the downslope side). The bottom of the key shall be graded so that there is at least 1 foot of fall across its width (toward the upslope side). The key shall be located in front of the toe of slope (as shown on the plan) so that the outside limit of the key lies at or beyond a 1:1 projection from the planned toe of the slope.	Submittal and approval of Grading Plan	Prior to issuance of grading permit	Applicant	DPW
4.A-3(e): Fill-over-cut slopes shall have the fill founded on a 20-foot-wide bench cut into the bedrock or, where bedrock is not present in the cut portion of the slope, on a key cut below the toe of the slope. The 20-foot bench shall be graded to provide at least 1 foot of fall toward its upslope side. If keyed below the toe of slope, then the key shall be at least 20 feet wide, 3 feet deep (below the toe), and tilted (at least 1 foot) into the slope. The cut portion of the slope shall be exposed (and observed by a representative of a	Submittal and approval of Grading Plan Field verification	Prior to issuance of grading permit During grading	Applicant Applicant	DPW Representative of qualified geotechnical firm

Table 4-1 (Continued)

Skyline Ranch Mitigation Monitoring Program

Mitigation Measures	Action Required	When Monitoring to Occur	Responsible Agency or Party	Monitoring Agency or Party
qualified geotechnical firm) prior to constructing the fill portion of the slope.				
4.A-3(f): Exposed surfaces shall be scarified, moistened, or air-dried, as appropriate, and compacted to 90 percent of the material's maximum dry density prior to placement of fill.	Submittal and approval of Grading Plan Field verification	Prior to issuance of grading permit During grading	Applicant Applicant	DPW DPW
4.A-3(g): Where the ground slopes steeper than 5:1 (horizontal: vertical), the fill shall be properly benched into bedrock.	Submittal and approval of Grading Plan Field verification during grading	Prior to issuance of grading permit During grading	Applicant Applicant	DPW DPW
4.A-3(h): All fill slopes shall utilize mixed soils [sand with some proportion of fines; i.e., clayey sand] in the outer 20 feet of the fill slope in order to minimize the potential for surficial slope deterioration.	Submittal and approval of Grading Plan	Prior to issuance of grading permit	Applicant	DPW
4.A-3(i): Fill materials shall be placed in thin lifts, watered to near the material's optimum moisture content (or to near two percent over optimum moisture content and compacted to the applicable level of relative compaction prior to placing the next lift).	Submittal and approval of Grading Plan Field verification	Prior to issuance of grading permit During grading	Applicant Applicant	DPW DPW
4.A-3(j): The 90 percent relative compaction standard applies to the face of fill slopes. This may be achieved by overfilling the constructed slope and trimming to a compacted finished surface, rolling the slope face with a sheepsfoot, or any method that achieves the desired product.	Submittal and approval of Grading Plan	Prior to issuance of grading permit	Applicant	DPW

Table 4-1 (Continued)

Skyline Ranch Mitigation Monitoring Program

Mitigation Measures	Action Required	When Monitoring to Occur	Responsible Agency or Party	Monitoring Agency or Party
4.A-3(k): All retaining walls constructed within the project site shall be constructed in accordance with the Los Angeles County Building Code requirements and a design-level geotechnical investigation.	Submittal and approval of Building Plans	Prior to issuance of building permits	Applicant	DPW
4.A-3(l): Backfill for retaining walls shall be properly compacted. An impervious cap shall be provided at the top of the backfill to retard infiltration of water.	Submittal and approval of Building Plans	Prior to issuance of building permits	Applicant	DPW
4.A-3(m): Slope setbacks set forth in the Los Angeles County Building Code shall be applied to residences and appurtenant structures. Structures situated within the setback area shall require special foundation design, which might include deepening footings, pile/caisson construction, and/or consideration of creep loads.	Submittal and approval of Building Plans	Prior to issuance of building permits	Applicant	DPW
4.A-3(n): Backfill for utility trench excavations shall be compacted to at least 90 percent relative compaction. Where installed in sloping areas, the backfill shall be properly keyed and benched.	Submittal and approval of Improvement Plans	Prior to issuance of Improvement Plan	Applicant	DPW
4.A-3(o): Those lots exposed to ascending natural slope conditions shall be provided with drainage ditches or swales, berms or impact walls, and/or small slopes descending from the pads to the natural slopes, to provide protection from potential debris flow hazard.	Submittal and approval of Grading Plan	Prior to issuance of grading permit	Applicant	DPW

Table 4-1 (Continued)

Skyline Ranch Mitigation Monitoring Program

Mitigation Measures	Action Required	When Monitoring to Occur	Responsible Agency or Party	Monitoring Agency or Party
4.A-4: Expansive lithologies shall be over-excavated where encountered within lots and streets in order to mitigate the potential for differential expansion. The depth of such over-excavation shall range between 7 and 10 feet.	Submittal and approval of Grading Plan Field verification	Prior to issuance of grading permit During grading	Applicant Applicant	DPW DPW
4.A-5: During grading, soils containing significant fines content (cohesive soils) shall be preferentially placed in the outer five feet of fill slopes. In addition, the required 90 percent relative compaction standard shall be applied to the outer face of fill slopes in order to reduce the amount if infiltration and erosion. Cut slopes exposing erodible bedrock formations shall require stabilization with engineered fill.	Submittal and approval of Grading Plan	Prior to issuance of grading permit	Applicant	DPW
B. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY				
4.B-1: Final drainage improvement plans for the project shall ensure that there is no displacement of flood plain area in the vicinity of Sierra Highway and its intersection with proposed Skyline Ranch Road through construction of a culvert, bridge, or combination thereof, within the flood plain area. Final drainage improvement plans and the culvert or bridge shall be designed during the engineering stage by a licensed engineer to ensure that the water surface shall be equal or lower than existing conditions both downstream and upstream of the proposed project entrance along Sierra Highway and adjacent properties during a 50-year storm event and that post-development flow rates shall be less than existing conditions downstream along Sierra Highway and adjacent properties. Final drainage improvement plans	Submittal and approval of final drainage plans/Drainage Concept Plan	Prior to issuance of phased grading permit	Applicant	DPW/City of Santa Clarita

Table 4-1 (Continued)

Skyline Ranch Mitigation Monitoring Program

Mitigation Measures	Action Required	When Monitoring to Occur	Responsible Agency or Party	Monitoring Agency or Party
to achieve these standards shall be designed to the satisfaction of, and approved by, the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works and City of Santa Clarita, Department of Public Works.				
4.B-2: Prior to issuance of grading permits, the construction contractor shall prepare an Erosion Control Plan (ECP) that incorporates BMPs to specifically address and reduce the potential for erosion and sedimentation impacts on downstream receiving waters. The project shall include any combination of the following erosion control BMPs: Hydraulic mulch, preservation of existing vegetation, hydroseeding,[1] streambank stabilization, diversion of runoff (such as earth dikes, temporary drains, slope drains), velocity dissipation devices (outlet protection, check dams, and slope roughening/terracing), and dust control measures (such as sand fences and watering). Sedimentation control BMPs may include filtration devices and barriers (such as silt fencing, check berms, debris basins, sediment traps, fiber rolls, sandbags, gravel inlet filters, and straw bale barriers) and/or settling devices (such as sediment traps or basins). Stabilization control BMPs may include blankets, reinforced channel liners, soil cement, fiber matrices, geotextiles, or other erosion resistant soil coverings or treatments. The construction entrance(s)/exit(s) should also be stabilized (e.g. aggregate underdrain with filter	Submittal and approval of Erosion Control Plan/Drainage Concept Plan	Prior to issuance of grading permit	Applicant	DPW/LARWQCB

[1] *California Stormwater Quality Association, California Stormwater BMP Handbook—Construction, January 2003.*

Table 4-1 (Continued)

Skyline Ranch Mitigation Monitoring Program

Mitigation Measures	Action Required	When Monitoring to Occur	Responsible Agency or Party	Monitoring Agency or Party
cloth). Specific application of these BMPs shall occur before site runoff is discharged to proposed and existing off-site storm drain/flood control channel systems that ultimately discharge water to the Santa Clara River. The ECP shall be reviewed by the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works and by the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board for inclusion of appropriate and effective erosion and sedimentation controls.				
4.B-3: Prior to issuance of any grading permits, a Notice of Intent (NOI) and a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) shall be prepared by the construction contractor and submitted to the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works and the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board for approval. The SWPPP shall meet all applicable regulations by requiring controls of pollutant discharges that utilize best available technology economically achievable (BAT) and best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT) to reduce pollutants. The SWPPP shall be certified in accordance with the signatory requirements of the General Construction Permit. The SWPPP shall be developed and amended or revised, when necessary to meet the following objectives: • Identify all pollutant sources including sources of sediment that may affect the quality of storm water	Submittal and approval of Notice of Intent and Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan/ Drainage Concept Plan	Prior to issuance of grading permit	Applicant	DPW/LARWQCB/ Construction Contractor

Table 4-1 (Continued)

Skyline Ranch Mitigation Monitoring Program

Mitigation Measures	Action Required	When Monitoring to Occur	Responsible Agency or Party	Monitoring Agency or Party
discharges associated with construction activity (storm water discharges) from the construction site; • Identify non-storm water discharges; • Identify, construct, implement in accordance with a time schedule, and maintain Best Management Practices (BMPs) to reduce or eliminate pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges from the construction site during construction; and, • Develop a maintenance schedule for BMPs installed during construction designed to reduce or eliminate pollutants after construction is completed (post-construction BMPs).Paving operations shall be performed using measures to prevent runoff pollution. In compliance with the SWPPP, non-stormwater level BMPs shall be implemented that include controls and objectives for vehicle and equipment maintenance, cleaning, and fueling, and potable water/irrigation practices. Material/waste management BMPs shall include: liquid waste management, spill prevention and control, hazardous waste management, and sanitary/septic waste management. Specific BMPs to be implemented by the construction contractor may include but are not necessarily limited to the following: • Paving operations shall be performed using measures to prevent runoff pollution;				

Table 4-1 (Continued)

Skyline Ranch Mitigation Monitoring Program

Mitigation Measures	Action Required	When Monitoring to Occur	Responsible Agency or Party	Monitoring Agency or Party
• Wash out areas for concrete trucks, construction vehicles and equipment, paint and stucco equipment, and other construction materials shall be designated, and containment measures employed, to prevent discharges of wash water; • Vehicle and equipment maintenance and fueling activities shall occur off-site to the degree feasible; • Construction area, street and pavement washing shall be controlled to preclude discharges of wash water; • Discharging super-clorinated water pipe and sprinkler system flushing and test water to the storm drain system shall be prohibited; • All waste shall be properly stored and disposed of off-site; • Employees and subcontractors shall be trained in the prevention of storm water contamination; • Hazardous material (specifically chlorine- and ammonia-containing products) shall be stored in elevated (e.g., on palates or a deck) and covered structures to prevent any contact between the chemicals and irrigation or precipitation; • All hazardous and chemical materials generated during construction (i.e., diesel fuel, hydraulic fluid, motor oil, etc.) shall be cleaned up and disposed of in compliance with Federal, State, and local laws, regulations and ordinances; and				

Table 4-1 (Continued)

Skyline Ranch Mitigation Monitoring Program

Mitigation Measures	Action Required	When Monitoring to Occur	Responsible Agency or Party	Monitoring Agency or Party
• All structure construction and painting areas shall be enclosed, covered, or bermed to prevent run-on/run-off in these areas and associated contamination of storm water.				
4.B-4: Prior to approval of a NPDES Stormwater Permit No. CAS004001 (Order No. 01-182) and issuance of a grading permit, the applicant or an applicant designee shall complete and have approved a Stormwater Quality Management Plan (SQMP) and a Standard Urban Stormwater Mitigation Plan (SUSMP) outlining usage of BMPs for non-point source pollution control measures to address pollutants from such sources as roofing materials, atmospheric deposition, grease, oil, suspended solids, metals, solvents, phosphates, fertilizers and pesticides. Post-construction structural or treatment BMPs shall be designed to meet performance standards that mitigate (treat) storm water runoff from either: 1) the 85th percentile 24-hour runoff event determined as the maximized capture storm water volume for the area, from the formula recommended in Urban Runoff Quality Management, WEF Manual of Practice No. 23/ASCE Manual of Practice No. 87, (1998), or; 2) the volume of annual runoff based on unit basin storage water quality volume, to achieve 80 percent or more treatment by the method recommended in California Stormwater Best Management Practices Handbook—Industrial Commercial, (1993), or: 3) the volume of runoff produced from a 0.75 inch storm event, prior to its discharge to a storm water conveyance system; and, 4) the volume of runoff produced from a historical-	Submittal and approval of Stormwater Quality Management Plan and Standard Urban Stormwater Mitigation Plan/ Drainage Concept Plan	Prior to issuance of grading permit and approval of an NPDES Permit	Applicant	DPW/LARWQCB

Table 4-1 (Continued)

Skyline Ranch Mitigation Monitoring Program

Mitigation Measures	Action Required	When Monitoring to Occur	Responsible Agency or Party	Monitoring Agency or Party
record based reference 24-hour rainfall criterion for "treatment" (0.75 inch average for the Los Angeles County area) that achieves approximately the same reduction in pollutant loads achieved by the 85th percentile 24-hour runoff even. Furthermore, project BMPs and design features shall control peak flow discharge to provide stream channel and over bank flood protection, based on design criteria selected by the local agency. The range of BMPs, which shall meet the performance standards identified above, shall include but not be limited to the following to the extent feasible: <u>Site Planning and Design BMPs</u> Minimize Impervious Area and Directly Connected Impervious Areas • Minimize impervious areas by incorporating landscaped areas over substantial portions of the project area. [For the Skyline Ranch Project, the area designated solely for uses with impervious surfaces are about 401 acres or 18 percent of the entire project site. This means the remaining 1,772 acres or 82 percent will be either vacant or in uses with impervious ground surface such as landscaped and park areas.] • If possible, minimize directly connected impervious areas by draining parking lots to landscaped areas, desilting (secondary infiltration) basins or other previous surfaces to promote filtration and infiltration of storm water, if landscaping slopes				

Table 4-1 (Continued)

Skyline Ranch Mitigation Monitoring Program

Mitigation Measures	Action Required	When Monitoring to Occur	Responsible Agency or Party	Monitoring Agency or Party
are less than 2 percent and the area is not directly adjacent to steep slopes (which promotes further erosion); or the area is being treated with catch basin inserts. Furthermore, lot runoff (from the pervious surfaces) shall be infiltrated from the graded pad areas through onsite pervious soils. • To the extent practicable, utilize vegetated areas (e.g., parks, setbacks, end islands, and median strips) for biofiltration and/or bioretention of nuisance and storm runoff flows from parking lots. <u>Selection of Construction Materials and Design Practices</u> • Select building materials for roofs, roof gutters and downspouts that do not include exposed copper or zinc. • Construct streets, sidewalks, and parking lot aisles to the minimum widths as specified in the Los Angeles County Department of Public Work's requirements (also in compliance with regulations for the Americans with Disabilities Act) for safety requirements for fire and emergency vehicle access and incorporate landscaped buffer areas between sidewalks and streets. <u>Conserve Natural Areas</u> • Concentrate or cluster the development on the least environmentally sensitive portions of the project site while leaving the remaining land in a natural, undeveloped condition. [For the Skyline Ranch				

Table 4-1 (Continued)

Skyline Ranch Mitigation Monitoring Program

Mitigation Measures	Action Required	When Monitoring to Occur	Responsible Agency or Party	Monitoring Agency or Party
Project, about 1,551 acres of the site (71 percent of the project site) is proposed to remain undeveloped, including 1,355 acres to be designated as natural open space through the establishment of the Skyline Ranch Conservation Area (SRCA) .] • Maximize canopy interception and water conservation by preserving existing native trees and shrubs and planting additional native or drought tolerant trees and large shrubs. [For the Skyline Ranch Project, approximately 71 percent of the project site is proposed to remain undeveloped, and along the perimeter of the site, landscaping would consist of a mix of native, drought-tolerant and non-invasive plant species.] <u>Protect Slopes and Channels</u> • Protect slopes and minimize erosion potential by covering highly erodible soils with vegetative cover (preferably native or drought tolerant plants), route flows safely from or away from steep and or sensitive slopes, stabilize disturbed slopes. All slopes within the project should be designed and constructed to minimize erosion. • Protect channels and minimize erosion by controlling and treating flows in landscaping and/or other controls prior to reaching existing natural drainage systems; stabilize channel crossings; ensure that increases in runoff velocity and frequency caused by the project do not erode				

Table 4-1 (Continued)

Skyline Ranch Mitigation Monitoring Program

Mitigation Measures	Action Required	When Monitoring to Occur	Responsible Agency or Party	Monitoring Agency or Party
the channel; install energy dissipaters (riprap), at the outlets of storm drains, culverts and conduits. <u>Source (non-structural) Control BMPs</u> • Drain Inlet Stenciling or Signage. Stenciling (or signage) is intended to raise public awareness and limit illegal dumping of trash, debris, oil, and other pollutants into storm drains. "Stenciling" may be accomplished via a traditional stencil or via the use of grates with text such as "Warning! Drains to Ocean" notes or other equivalent symbols. All catch basins and inlets shall be stenciled. • Irrigation Controls and Management. Irrigation controls shall be implemented to ensure that irrigation is conducted efficiently. Where feasible, plants with similar watering requirements shall be grouped in order to reduce excess irrigation runoff and promote surface filtration. Efficient irrigation systems may include computerized and/or radio telemetry that controls the amount of irrigation based on soil moisture or other indicators. • Proper Application of Fertilizers and Pesticides. Best management practices shall be implemented to minimize the application of fertilizers, pesticides, and other landscape management products on slopes and landscaped areas maintained by the homeowner's association (HOA) and/or landscape maintenance districts (if any). Examples of these management practices include, but are not to limited to: the use of slow release				

Table 4-1 (Continued)

Skyline Ranch Mitigation Monitoring Program

Mitigation Measures	Action Required	When Monitoring to Occur	Responsible Agency or Party	Monitoring Agency or Party
fertilizers, applying fungicides only to greens to limit the use of pesticides, and closely monitoring weather forecast to ensure appropriate timing (during dry periods) for the application of landscape management products. • Community Education Program. Public education shall be used to reduce the potential for hazardous materials entering the storm drain system. This shall be accomplished through distribution of brochures or other materials to property managers, owners and occupants, and employees at the time of initial sale or lease of property or hiring of employees and periodically thereafter. Brochures shall discuss, among other topics and as appropriate for the audience: 1) the importance of downstream water bodies, the storm water system, management of fertilizers, pesticides, and other harmful chemicals, 2) the impacts of dumping oil, antifreeze, pesticides, paints, and other pollutants into storm drains and proper handling and disposal of these materials, 3) effective cleaning practices such as the cleaning of vehicles only in maintenance areas where the water will be recycled or routed to the sanitary sewer system to prevent nuisance flows, 4) the benefits of the prevention of excessive erosion and sedimentation, 5) the benefits of proper landscaping practices, 6) pavement clean-up practices, 7) the impacts of over-irrigation, 8) swimming pool draining practices, and 9) other relevant issues.				

Table 4-1 (Continued)

Skyline Ranch Mitigation Monitoring Program

Mitigation Measures	Action Required	When Monitoring to Occur	Responsible Agency or Party	Monitoring Agency or Party
• Prevention of Nuisance Flows. Grease traps shall be included for school cafeterias (if any). Draining swimming pools into storm drains shall be prohibited. These flows shall be properly connected to sewer lines. • Pavement Sweeping Program. The majority of roads in the project area are proposed to be dedicated to the public, and would thus be maintained by the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works. The County has street sweeping programs that will help control trash, vegetation debris and sediment that may accumulate on roadways. Other non-public roadways shall also be periodically swept. • Litter Control Program & Design of Trash Storage Areas. A program for litter control shall be implemented to control litter in common areas. The program may include standards for proper placement and emptying of trash receptacles, practices to ensure that trash bins are maintained in the closed position, and regular removal of trash from parking and landscaped areas. In conjunction with the litter control program, trash storage areas shall be designed to prevent introduction of pollutants into runoff. The design principles to prevent this pollution from occurring are using impervious surfaces for storage areas which prevent run-on from adjacent areas, ensuring that there is no connection of trash drains to the storm drain system, and keeping lids on all trash				

Table 4-1 (Continued)

Skyline Ranch Mitigation Monitoring Program

Mitigation Measures	Action Required	When Monitoring to Occur	Responsible Agency or Party	Monitoring Agency or Party
receptacles in addition to the use of roofs or awnings to minimize direct precipitation. • Proper Connection and Maintenance of Sewer Lines. Sewer lines shall be properly connected and adequately maintained. • Activity Restrictions (Conditions, Covenants, and Restrictions). For source control BMPs, County maintenance and implementation of BMPs or Conditions, Covenants, and Restrictions (CC&Rs) shall be prepared requiring maintenance and implementation of BMPs by the HOA for the purpose of surface water quality protection, or use restrictions shall be developed through lease terms. • BMP Maintenance. Los Angeles County shall assume responsibility for the inspection and maintenance of structural BMPs within their boundaries. For the public school site, the school district with jurisdiction shall be responsible for the inspection and maintenance of structural BMPs. For private roads and private parks the HOA shall be responsible for BMP maintenance. • Common Area Drainage Facility Inspection. Privately-owned common area drainage facilities shall be inspected each year and, if necessary, cleaned and maintained prior to the storm season. <u>Structural and Treatment Control BMPs</u> Implementation of NPDES General Permit requirements entails the use of post-construction				

Table 4-1 (Continued)

Skyline Ranch Mitigation Monitoring Program

Mitigation Measures	Action Required	When Monitoring to Occur	Responsible Agency or Party	Monitoring Agency or Party
structural controls that will remain in service to protect water quality throughout the life of the project. Therefore, these BMPs will need to be regularly maintained for proper function. As Los Angeles County will assume maintenance of BMPs in public rights-of-way, the main structural BMPs recommended below are systems that the County currently approves of for use within their jurisdiction. Final selection, design and siting of structural BMPs will ultimately depend on the project-wide drainage plan approved by the County. The following BMP options were selected due to their relative effectiveness for treating potential pollutants from the project site; as well as consideration for County of Los Angeles requirements and acceptance of these systems (as they would be maintained by the County), site feasibility, relative costs and benefits; and other constraints. The recommended BMP design flow rates, volumes, types and other specifications will be provided during final design stage of the project (with hydrology map approval). • Hydrodynamic Separator Systems and Gross Solids Removal Devices. Hydrodynamic Separation Systems (HSS) and Gross Solids Removal Devices (GSRDs) are flow-based, flow-through BMPs that are installed within a storm drain line in order to remove large sediment particles and associated storm water pollutants, as well as trash, oils, and grease. HSS and/or GSRDs, such as a Continuous Deflective Separator (CDS), manufactured by CDS Technologies, Inc., supplemented with oil absorbent materials (such as pellets), are				

Table 4-1 (Continued)

Skyline Ranch Mitigation Monitoring Program

Mitigation Measures	Action Required	When Monitoring to Occur	Responsible Agency or Party	Monitoring Agency or Party
recommended for use at various locations in the proposed storm drain systems. Depending on the particular model and manufacturer, maintenance shall occur quarterly to yearly for clean-outs. Cleaning after a storm event may also be required. Inspection is required to make certain that the unit is operating correctly and to make any repairs. • Stormscreen. The StormScreen is a manufactured patented BMP by CONTECH Stormwater Solutions, Inc., designed to remove mostly trash and debris and larger suspended solids at high flow rates. The StormScreen is comprised of a grouping of StormScreen cartridges placed in a precast or cast-in-place concrete vault. Although maintenance may be required within six (6) months of project completion due to erosion occurring on newly constructed sites, it is intended that the StormScreen be maintained annually by the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, Flood Control Division. For the StormScreen maintenance, during the first year, an inspection is recommended every other month for the first six months of operation in order to develop an ongoing maintenance schedule. A visual inspection can be conducted without entering the vault. Sediments and water must be disposed of in accordance with all applicable waste disposal regulations. • Catch Basin Inserts. Catch basin inserts are flow-based BMP options for consideration at various locations to treat runoff before it enters the storm				

Table 4-1 (Continued)

Skyline Ranch Mitigation Monitoring Program

Mitigation Measures	Action Required	When Monitoring to Occur	Responsible Agency or Party	Monitoring Agency or Party
drain system by filtering or screening out sediments and associated storm water pollutants during dry weather and low flow events. During large flow events, they are typically designed to allow storm water runoff to bypass the inlet device and continue directly into the storm drain system. Although treatment levels are generally low for the pollutants of concern for this project, the inserts would provide pre-treatment of storm water runoff prior to further treatment at downstream BMPs. Drainage inserts could be replaced with HSS or GSRDs that perform similar functions and are interchangeable. At the time of final design, if the implementation of a CDS is deemed infeasible, a catch basin insert may be used in its place. Although maintenance requirements vary greatly depending on the particular model and manufacturer, they are typically maintained quarterly to yearly for clean-outs. Cleaning after a storm event and in anticipation of storm events after extended dry periods or periods of typical debris removal is recommended. Inspection will be required to make certain that the unit is operating correctly and to make any repairs.				
• Detention/Retention Basins. Detention and retention basins require a fairly large amount of space to build them. Basins can be used on sites with slopes up to about 15 percent. The design should incorporate enough elevation drop from the basins inlet to the outlet to ensure that flow can move through the system. These systems require				

Table 4-1 (Continued)

Skyline Ranch Mitigation Monitoring Program

Mitigation Measures	Action Required	When Monitoring to Occur	Responsible Agency or Party	Monitoring Agency or Party
regular maintenance (semi-annual and annual), as well as sediment removal from the forebay every 5 to 7 years and monitoring the sediment accumulation and removal when the volume has been significantly reduced (about every 25 to 50 years). Basins shall be properly maintained to avoid safety hazards.				
C. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES				
4.C-1 Mitigation for grading and fuel modification impacts (calculated 200 feet beyond the limits of grading) to 467.9 acres of combined **coastal sage scrub** and **disturbed coastal sage scrub** (452.3 acres within on- and off-site, and 15.6 acres within on- and off-site fuel modification zones), 77.0 acres of **coastal sage-chaparral scrub** (69.9 acres within on- and off-site grading and 7.1 acres within on- and off-site fuel modification zones), and 2.8 acres of **holly-leafed cherry scrub** (2.1 acres within on-site grading and 0.7 acre within on- and off-site fuel modification zones) shall be provided by establishing a 1,355 acre conservation area [Skyline Ranch Conservation Area (SRCA)] within the northern portion of the study area as shown in Figure 2-3, Aerial View-Development and Conservation Area. The applicant shall cause the preservation of this 1,355-acre area through either a Declaration of Restrictions or a Conservation Easement, or dedication or transfer of the land to a conservation organization committed to the preservation of the land in perpetuity. A Declaration of Restrictions, Conservation Easement, or similar	Prepare a Declaration of Restrictions, Conservation Easement, or dedication or transfer to ensure the preservation of the 1,355 acre Skyline Ranch Conservation Area	Prior to transfer of SRCA	Applicant	DRP/Qualified Biologist

Table 4-1 (Continued)

Skyline Ranch Mitigation Monitoring Program

Mitigation Measures	Action Required	When Monitoring to Occur	Responsible Agency or Party	Monitoring Agency or Party
recorded instrument shall be placed and recorded in this area to ensure its long-term preservation. The applicant shall arrange for the long-term management of the property to ensure the long-term persistence of the property's biological resources through a non-profit organization, conservation-oriented entity, or entity with experience in biological resource conservation approved by the County. The applicant shall provide long-term funding to assure the management of the property to protect its biological resources in perpetuity. The SRCA includes approximately 623.9 acres of coastal sage scrub, 115.8 acres of disturbed coastal sage scrub, 248.6 acres of coastal sage-chaparral scrub, and 10.6 acres of holly-leafed cherry scrub. This area shall be preserved as natural open space. These 1,355 acres provide substantial ecological value based on the quantity, quality, and regional value of the habitats preserved. Establishment of the 1,355-acre SRCA shall achieve the following performance standards: 1. Provision of sufficient quantity of habitat to offset vegetation impacts associated with the proposed project. When considering coastal sage scrub, disturbed coastal sage scrub, coastal sage-chaparral scrub, and holly-leafed cherry scrub collectively, this 1,355-acre area will provide close to 2:1 preservation of like and contiguous habitats [1,354.6 acres preserved vs. 642.1 acres impacted (621.7 acres impacted by grading and 20.4 acres impacted by fuel modification)]. Preserved habitats are similar to those impacted				

Table 4-1 (Continued)

Skyline Ranch Mitigation Monitoring Program

Mitigation Measures	Action Required	When Monitoring to Occur	Responsible Agency or Party	Monitoring Agency or Party
by the project and most vegetation communities (with the exception of sycamore woodland), regionally common species, and special status plant and wildlife species impacted by the project are represented within the SRCA.				
2. An on-going maintenance and management program shall be adequately funded and implemented to ensure the long-term integrity of biological resources within the 1,355-acre SRCA. Direct and indirect degradation of habitat shall be prevented in part through steep topography that separates the SRCA from the proposed development area and through the prohibition or restriction of uses within the SRCA. 3. The SRCA shall include signage, where appropriate, and other management practices to discourage off-road vehicles, domestic pets, and other activities harmful to natural lands. 4. Any continued use of lands within the SRCA (such as film-making) shall be subject to approval by the SRCA habitat manager and restricted to uses that are not incompatible with the resource conservation objectives of the SRCA.	Establishment, submittal, and approval of maintenance and management program for the SRCA to DRP	Post-Construction/Ongoing	Applicant and subsequent owner(s)	DRP/Qualified Biologist
5. A 21.6-acre Mitigation Exchange Area shall be provided to replace the 21.6 acres of preserve area that would be disturbed within Tract 46018 due to the construction of Skyline Ranch Road. This shall be established separately from the SRCA through an agreement between the applicant,	Establish a 21.6-acre Mitigation Exchange Area through an agreement between the applicant, Shapell-Monteverde Partnership,	Prior to issuance of grading permit	Applicant	DRP/ACOE

Table 4-1 (Continued)

Skyline Ranch Mitigation Monitoring Program

Mitigation Measures	Action Required	When Monitoring to Occur	Responsible Agency or Party	Monitoring Agency or Party
Shapell-Monteverde Partnership (owner of the recorded Tract 46018), the Army Corps of Engineers, and the County of Los Angeles.	the Army Corps of Engineers, and the County of Los Angeles			
6. Following grading operations any areas that have been disturbed within the 50-foot grading buffer zone; which includes coastal sage scrub (10.7 acres), disturbed coastal sage scrub (6.1 acres), coastal sage-chaparral scrub (3.3 acres), non-native grassland (1.8 acres), disturbed (0.8 acres), holly-leaved cherry scrub (0.7 acres) and sycamore riparian woodland (0.2 acres), shall be restored to pre-graded conditions by a qualified biologist. Restoration shall be designed to provide the same vegetation resources and habitat value as those removed within the buffer zone. At the end of all project grading, proposed restoration actions within the buffer zone (if necessary) shall be presented in a restoration plan provided to the County. Following approval by the County, restoration shall be initiated and completed according to the approved restoration plan.	Submittal and approval of a restoration plan	Following grading operations and prior to issuance of building permit	Applicant	DRP/Qualified Biologist
4.C-2: As detailed in the Habitat Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (HMMP) prepared by GLA, mitigation for impacts to 5.22 acres of Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE) and RWQCB jurisdiction, none of which consists of jurisdictional wetlands, and 9.30 acres of California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) jurisdiction (of which 2.91 acres is vegetated riparian habitat) shall be accomplished by the applicant through the following:	Comply with provisions of Habitat Mitigation and Monitoring Plan and obtain permits from the Army Corps of Engineers, the Regional Water Quality Control Board, and from the California Department	Prior to transfer of SRCA	Applicant	DRP/ACOE/LARWQCB/CDFG

Table 4-1 (Continued)

Skyline Ranch Mitigation Monitoring Program

Mitigation Measures	Action Required	When Monitoring to Occur	Responsible Agency or Party	Monitoring Agency or Party
1. The preservation of 1,355 acres of natural open space within the SRCA through the use of a conservation easement or the dedication of such land to a qualified conservation organization. This 1,355-acre area includes approximately 5.35 acres of ACOE and RWQCB jurisdiction, none of which consists of jurisdictional wetlands and approximately 5.71 acres of CDFG jurisdiction (of which 0.31 acre is vegetated riparian habitat). 2. The preservation of 1.53 acres of southern vernal pool and artificial pool habitats within the SRCA subject to RWQCB jurisdiction. 3. On-site establishment of 7.27 acres of sycamore/cottonwood riparian woodland within Plum Canyon. As described further in the HMMP, the proposed 7.27-acre sycamore riparian woodland (mitigation site) will be established within portions of Plum Canyon on-site within the SRCA as shown in Figure 4.C-7, Proposed Conservation and Mitigation Areas, on page 4.C-74. Hydrology is currently present at the mitigation site and the mitigation site supports Cortina sandy loam and Saugus loam which are conducive to the establishment of sycamore riparian woodland. An ACOE-approved reference site will be used prior to implementation of the mitigation program to provide the necessary data to measure the performance of the mitigation site.	of Fish and Game			

Table 4-1 (Continued)

Skyline Ranch Mitigation Monitoring Program

Mitigation Measures	Action Required	When Monitoring to Occur	Responsible Agency or Party	Monitoring Agency or Party
The plant palette for the proposed mitigation site includes the planting of two riparian species; 727 one-gallon containers of Fremont cottonwood and 1,818 one-gallon containers of western sycamore. One-gallon upland buffer species will also be planted including chamise, hoaryleaf ceanothus, California buckwheat, deerweed, coast prickly pear, snake cholla, scrub oak, white sage, black sage, and our Lord's candle. A seed mix of 12 native shrub and herbaceous species will also be used. The planting of a sycamore riparian woodland in the vicinity of the holly-leafed cherry woodland is not intended to, nor is it expected to, result in an inadvertent conversion of the riparian area from holly-leafed cherry to sycamore woodland. The creation of 7.27 acres of sycamore riparian woodland within Plum Canyon within the SRCA is expected to provide an overstory on the edges of the holly-leafed cherry woodland that replicates the conditions currently found in Drainage 5 (where impacts are proposed). On-site occurrences of both species indicate that they can exist concomitantly without the risk of conversion from one type to another altogether. With appropriate spacing and the use of drip irrigation on the planted sycamores, the existing swath of holly-leafed cherry will not be adversely affected by the addition of the sycamore riparian woodland.				

Table 4-1 (Continued)

Skyline Ranch Mitigation Monitoring Program

Mitigation Measures	Action Required	When Monitoring to Occur	Responsible Agency or Party	Monitoring Agency or Party
The HMMP includes a number of features to ensure the success of the mitigation site including supervision by a qualified habitat restoration specialist, a 5-year qualitative and quantitative monitoring program, contractor education, the use of mycorrhizal fungi, supplemental irrigation, regular maintenance (e.g., exotic vegetation control, pest control, trash removal), and adaptive management assurances. The Hybrid Functional Assessment (HFA) conducted by GLA (2009) concluded that the proposed project, considering off-setting mitigation measures, would result in a 25 percent increase in the total functionality of the aquatic features remaining within the SRCA after project implementation. In addition to the measures proposed above, the project will require permits from the ACOE under section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA), from the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) under section 401 of the CWA, and from the CDFG under section 1602 of the State Fish and Game Code. Should the ACOE, RWQCB, and/or CDFG impose additional or greater mitigation measures on the project for these impacts, those measures – to the extent that they exceed what is required by the measures contained herein – may be substituted for the measures set forth herein, as the County does not intend to require the project to mitigate twice for the same impact once the project has already mitigated the impact below a level of significance.				

Table 4-1 (Continued)

Skyline Ranch Mitigation Monitoring Program

Mitigation Measures	Action Required	When Monitoring to Occur	Responsible Agency or Party	Monitoring Agency or Party
4.C-3: In order to avoid impacts to nesting birds protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and raptors protected by State Fish and Game Code, project grading and vegetation removal should take place outside of the nesting season, roughly defined as mid-February to mid-August. If grading or vegetation removal is to take place during the nesting season, a biologist acceptable to Los Angeles County shall be present during vegetation clearing operations to search for and flag active nests so that they can be avoided. A raptor survey will also be required in the unnamed canyon prior to the fill of that drainage. An avoidance buffer of 100 to 500 feet (exact radius to be determined by the monitoring biologist) will be fenced around any active raptor nests and impacts to nests will be avoided until after the nesting season is over. After mitigation the anticipated impact on nesting birds is less than significant. The results of the nesting bird construction monitoring will be provided in writing to the CDFG and County Department of Regional Planning (DRP).	If grading or vegetation removal is to take place during the nesting season, a biologist shall survey and mark active nesting areas to avoid	Prior to grading	Applicant	Qualified Biologist/DRP/CDFG
	Conduct a raptor survey of the unnamed canyon prior to the fill of that drainage and delineate an avoidance buffer	Prior to grading	Applicant	DRP/CDFG
	Provide written report documenting results of nesting bird construction monitoring/Field verification	After grading	Applicant	DRP/CDFG/Qualified Biologist
4.C-4: To mitigate the loss of the coast live oak on-site (32 inches diameter at breast height [dbh]) in the southeastern section of the study area, an oak tree permit will be obtained from the County. The impacted oak tree will be replaced at a minimum ratio of 10:1 in the appropriate location at the interface between development and undeveloped areas. This ratio is in excess of the mitigation ratio set forth in the County ordinance, which is 2:1.	Obtain oak tree permit	Prior to issuance of grading permit	Applicant	DRP

Table 4-1 (Continued)

Skyline Ranch Mitigation Monitoring Program

Mitigation Measures	Action Required	When Monitoring to Occur	Responsible Agency or Party	Monitoring Agency or Party
No mitigation is necessary for oak woodlands regulated under SB 1334 because no oak woodlands occur within the study area.				
The loss of two California junipers within mixed coastal sage chaparral scrub shall be replaced in the landscaping scheme along roadways and in parks and other recreational areas at a minimum ratio of 3:1. Trees grown from local area stock shall be used, along with salvaged trees from the development area where possible.	Submittal and approval of Landscape Plan	Prior to issuance of grading permit	Applicant	DRP
To mitigate the potential loss of the coast live oak off-site, the Applicant shall obtain an oak tree removal permit from the City of Santa Clarita for the coast live oak tree that may be adversely impacted by trenching for the proposed 78-inch pipeline installation, prior to initiation of pipeline trenching and construction. To the extent feasible, impacts to areas within the drip line (or root system) should be avoided during construction.	Avoid root system during grading or obtain oak tree removal permit Field verification	Prior to issuance of grading permit During grading/construction	Applicant	DRP/DPW/City of Santa Clarita/Qualified Biologist
4.C-5: To mitigate potentially significant indirect impacts to open space areas adjacent to fuel modification zones due to the possible spread of invasive plant species, the proposed project shall incorporate the use of native plant species to the maximum extent practicable and avoid the use of plant species known to be highly invasive adjacent to open space areas. The plant palette for the fuel modification areas adjacent to open space areas shall be consistent	Submittal and approval of Fuel Modification Plan and Landscape Plan	Prior to issuance of grading permit	Applicant	Fire Department/DRP

Table 4-1 (Continued)

Skyline Ranch Mitigation Monitoring Program

Mitigation Measures	Action Required	When Monitoring to Occur	Responsible Agency or Party	Monitoring Agency or Party
with the County of Los Angeles Fire Department Fuel Modification Plan Guidelines[2] and shall focus on native species provided in the table of desirable plant species.				
D. CULTURAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES				
4.D-1(a): Archaeological Monitoring. Archaeological Monitoring. At the commencement of project grading or construction, all workers associated with earth disturbing activities (particularly remedial grading and excavation) shall be given an orientation regarding the possibility of exposing unexpected archaeological material and/or cultural remains by a qualified archaeologist who satisfies the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for Archaeology (prehistoric/historic archaeology) pursuant to 36 CFR 61. The archaeologist shall also instruct the workers as to what steps are to be taken if such a find is encountered. Due to the moderate sensitivity and possibility of buried cultural materials within the project area, it is recommended that initial grading and ground disturbing activities in areas determined to be sensitive (primarily those areas proximal to recorded sites) be monitored by an archaeologist who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for Archaeology (prehistoric/historic archaeology) pursuant to	Provide orientation to all workers associated with earth disturbing activities. Monitor initial grading and ground disturbing activities. Stop work if cultural remains are discovered and notify the applicant and County. If necessary, formulate and implement a mitigation plan.	Prior to and during grading/construction	Applicant	Qualified Archaeologist/DPW

[2] *County of Los Angeles Fire Department, Fuel Modification Unit, Prevention Bureau, Forestry Division, Brush Clearance Section. Fuel Modification Plan Guidelines. January 1998. Available at http://www.fire.lacounty.gov/Forestry/PDF/FuelModificationPlan.pdf.*

Table 4-1 (Continued)

Skyline Ranch Mitigation Monitoring Program

Mitigation Measures	Action Required	When Monitoring to Occur	Responsible Agency or Party	Monitoring Agency or Party
36 CFR 61. The archaeologist shall have the authority to stop work if sensitive or potentially significant cultural remains are discovered during excavation or ground disturbing activities. Test excavations may be necessary to reveal whether such cultural materials are significant. In the event the archaeologist indicates that a significant or unique archaeological/cultural find has been unearthed, grading operations shall cease in the affected area until the geographic extent and scientific value of the resources can be reasonably verified. Upon such discoveries the archaeologist shall notify the applicant and Los Angeles County. Any excavation and recovery of resources shall be performed by a qualified archaeologist using standard archaeological techniques. If necessary, a mitigation plan shall be formulated. Work in the area shall only resume with the approval of the project archaeologist. Artifacts, notes, photographs, and other project materials recovered during the monitoring program shall be curated at a facility meeting federal and state standards.				
4.D-1(b): Human Remains. If human remains are unearthed, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. If the remains are determined to be of Native American descent, the coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The NAHC will then identify the person(s) thought to be the Most Likely	Stop work if human remains are discovered and notify County Coroner. If the remains are Native American then follow recommendations of Most Likely Descendent for disposition.	During grading/construction	Applicant	DPW/County Coroner/NAHC/MLD Representative

Table 4-1 (Continued)

Skyline Ranch Mitigation Monitoring Program

Mitigation Measures	Action Required	When Monitoring to Occur	Responsible Agency or Party	Monitoring Agency or Party
Descendent (MLD) of the deceased Native American, who will have 24 hours to make a formal recommendation as to disposition of the remains. All work associated with the remains will be done respectfully, and with recognition that the remains are considered sacred. All work in the area of the remains will be monitored by an authorized representative of the MLD.				
4.D-2(a): Paleontological Survey and Treatment Program. Prior to the implementation of grading or construction related activities, a qualified paleontologist shall be retained by the applicant to survey the project area to relocate known fossil localities, and determine the most sensitive areas. A qualified paleontologist is defined as a paleontologist meeting the criteria established by the Society for Vertebrate Paleontology including institutional affiliations/credentials, ability to recognize and recover vertebrate fossils in the field, local geological and biostratigraphic expertise, proficiency in identifying vertebrate fossils, publications in scientific journals. Following the survey, a paleontological resources monitoring and mitigation program will be developed by the qualified paleontologist that will include salvage of known fossil resources, areas that will be monitored during project-related earth-moving activities. The paleontological resources monitoring and mitigation program shall be submitted to the County for review and approval prior to construction grading activities. The program shall define specific procedures for construction monitoring; emergency discovery; sampling and data recovery, if	Conduct paleontological survey. Submittal and approval of a paleontological resources mitigation and monitoring program.	Prior to issuance of grading permit and during grading/construction	Applicant	Qualified paleontologist/DPW

Table 4-1 (Continued)

Skyline Ranch Mitigation Monitoring Program

Mitigation Measures	Action Required	When Monitoring to Occur	Responsible Agency or Party	Monitoring Agency or Party
needed; museum storage of any specimen and data recovered; preconstruction coordination; and reporting. Any curation costs shall be incurred by the applicant.				
4.D-2(b): Paleontological Monitoring. The paleontological monitor, who has been trained by a qualified paleontologist to identify vertebrate fossils, shall monitor earth-moving construction activities at depths determined to be sensitive as specified in the County approved monitoring plan. Monitoring will not be conducted in areas where the ground has been previously disturbed or in areas where exposed sediment will be buried, but not otherwise disturbed.	Monitor sensitive areas as determined in the County approved monitoring plan.	During grading/construction	Applicant	Qualified Paleontologist/DPW
4.D-2(c): Paleontological Data Recovery. Prior to the start of grading or construction related activities, construction personnel involved with earth-moving activities shall be informed of procedures to follow if fossil remains are encountered. In the event that paleontological resources are encountered during construction-related earth-moving activities, all work shall cease within the immediate area and be redirected elsewhere until the paleontological monitor has evaluated the situation and provided recommendations for the protection of, or mitigation of adverse effects to, significant paleontological resources assessed. Upon such discoveries, the contractor shall notify the applicant and Los Angeles County. Procedures for mitigating potential impacts to significant paleontological resources shall follow the monitoring and mitigation program previously developed under this mitigation measure. Construction work within this	Provide orientation to all workers associated with earth disturbing activities. Stop work if paleontological resources are encountered. Evaluate resources and provide recommendations for mitigation. Notify the applicant and County.	Prior to and during grading/construction	Applicant	Qualified Paleontologist/DPW

Table 4-1 (Continued)

Skyline Ranch Mitigation Monitoring Program

Mitigation Measures	Action Required	When Monitoring to Occur	Responsible Agency or Party	Monitoring Agency or Party
area shall resume upon approval from the principal project paleontological monitor.				
E. VISUAL QUALITIES				
4.E-1: During construction, the applicant or his contractors shall locate equipment, stockpiles, and staging areas out of direct public or private view to the extent feasible.	Field Verification	During construction	Applicant	DPW/DRP
4.E-2(a): To reduce the significant aesthetic impact associated with graded slopes and paved terrace drains along the southern entrance to the project site, the slopes on both sides of proposed Skyline Ranch Road shall be revegetated and landscaped as soon as feasible following grading and roadway development. Landscaping in this area shall be selected and planted to screen proposed terrace drains from public views and to merge ornamental and native materials such that sharp contrasts in form and color with undeveloped areas are avoided.	Revegetate and landscape slopes on both sides of Skyline Ranch Road Field Verification	After grading	Applicant	DRP/DPW
4.E-2(b): A landscape plan for the planned residential development shall be prepared by a Landscape Architect with a plant palette that will merge ornamental and native materials such that shape contrasts in form and color are avoided with adjacent undeveloped areas. Trees and shrubs on streets, slopes and ridgelines should emphasize mounded rather than columnar forms (such as palm trees and cypress). Plantings on the hillsides to the south and east of the entry road shall be specifically selected, sized, and placed to soften angular forms created by grading at	Submittal and approval of Landscape Plan Maintain landscaping/Field verification	Prior to issuance of grading permit Post Construction/Ongoing	Applicant HOA	DRP DRP

Table 4-1 (Continued)

Skyline Ranch Mitigation Monitoring Program

Mitigation Measures	Action Required	When Monitoring to Occur	Responsible Agency or Party	Monitoring Agency or Party
the interface of manufactured slopes and natural hillsides. Furthermore, every effort shall be made as grading plans are finalized and during grading to create rounded landforms that are generally reflective of the natural topography of the area. Planting of common landscape areas shall be undertaken as soon as possible following grading to avoid prolonged view degradation. Landscaping on the site shall be routinely maintained by a homeowners association and/or through Covenants, Conditions and Restrictions (CC&Rs) throughout the life of the project. The landscape plan shall be subject to review and approval by the County prior to issuance of any grading permits.				
F. TRAFFIC/ACCESS				
4.F-1(a): Plum Canyon Road at Skyline Ranch Road/Heller Circle (South)): Prior to issuance of a certificate of occupancy, the project shall redesign and construct the new east leg (Skyline Ranch Road) to include one left-turn lane, one shared left/through lane, and one right-turn lane; and restripe the existing west leg (Heller Circle South) to consist of one left-turn lane and one shared through/right-turn lane; and restripe the existing north leg (Plum Canyon Road) left-turn pocket to allow the left-turn movement. Implementation of improvements and fair share determination shall be coordinated with adjoining Tract 46018, since many of the stated improvements are conditions of approval for Tract 46018 and are required to be in place prior to occupancy of Tract 46018 or the proposed project.	Coordinate roadway improvements for Plum Canyon/Skyline Ranch Road/Heller Circle and payment of fair share fees with adjoining Tract 46018	Prior to issuance of a certificate of occupancy	Applicant	DPW

Table 4-1 (Continued)

Skyline Ranch Mitigation Monitoring Program

Mitigation Measures	Action Required	When Monitoring to Occur	Responsible Agency or Party	Monitoring Agency or Party
4.F-1(b): Golden Valley Road at Plum Canyon Road: The project shall pay its fair share (53 percent) to restripe the northbound Golden Valley Road approach to provide a second left-turn lane, for a total of two northbound left-turn lanes, one northbound through lane, and one northbound right-turn lane. Timing of improvement shall be determined by the County based on Bridge and Thoroughfare (B&T) District priorities.	Payment of fair share fees	Prior to final tract map approval	Applicant	DPW
	Submittal and approval of striping plans for Improvements to Golden Valley Road	Prior to final tract map approval	Applicant	DPW
	Construction of improvements	To be determined based on B&T District priorities	Applicant	DPW
4.F-2(a): Sierra Highway at Soledad Canyon Road: The project shall pay its fair share (100 percent) to add a second southbound left-turn lane, for a total of five approach lanes and reconfigure the approach lanes as two left-turn lanes, two through lanes, and one right turn lane, so as to mirror the northbound approach. This improvement may require the acquisition of additional right-of-way to widen the southbound approach of the north leg. Timing of improvement shall be determined by the City based on B&T District priorities.	Payment of fair share fees	Prior to final tract map approval	Applicant	DPW/City of Santa Clarita
	Submittal and approval of striping plans for improvements to Sierra Highway	Prior to final tract map approval	Applicant	DPW/City of Santa Clarita
	Construction of improvements	To be determined based on B&T District priorities	Applicant	DPW/City of Santa Clarita
4.F-2(b): Sierra Highway at Skyline Ranch Road: Prior to the issuance of the 301st building permit the project shall construct a new intersection for project access; provide one northbound left-turn lane, two northbound through lanes, two southbound through lanes, one eastbound left-turn lane, and two eastbound right-turn lanes; and install a traffic signal. The placement of the new west leg should be of sufficient distance from the Sierra Highway centerline to allow	Submittal and approval of striping plans for intersection improvements to Sierra Highway at Skyline Ranch Road	Prior to final tract map approval	Applicant	DPW/City of Santa Clarita
	Construction of improvements	Prior to issuance of the 301st building	Applicant	DPW/City of Santa Clarita

Table 4-1 (Continued)

Skyline Ranch Mitigation Monitoring Program

Mitigation Measures	Action Required	When Monitoring to Occur	Responsible Agency or Party	Monitoring Agency or Party
for the eventual addition of a third southbound through lane as identified in the City of Santa Clarita General Plan Circulation Element.		permit		
4.F-3: In the event the State approves a Caltrans impact fee mitigation program prior to implementation of the proposed project, the applicant shall pay a fair share to fund programmed improvements to Highway 14 that would mitigate the project's contribution to cumulative impacts on the highway. Such improvements may include the addition of HOV lanes, truck lanes, and additional mixed flow lanes to the segments of Highway 14 between Sand Canyon Road to south of the Sierra Highway interchange, that have been identified in the Short Range Plan outlined in the North County Combined Highway Corridors Study.	Payment of fair share fees if Caltrans impact fee mitigation program approved and implemented by the State	Prior to implementation of the project (if Caltrans impact fee program implemented)	Applicant	DPW/Caltrans
G. NOISE				
4.G-1(a): Construction truck routes and equipment shall, to the extent feasible, avoid residential areas and roadways adjacent to noise sensitive receptors.	Submit a copy of approved Building Plans with note referencing noise attenuation measures Field Verification	During construction During construction	Applicant/Contractor Applicant/Contractor	DPW DRP

Table 4-1 (Continued)

Skyline Ranch Mitigation Monitoring Program

Mitigation Measures	Action Required	When Monitoring to Occur	Responsible Agency or Party	Monitoring Agency or Party
4.G-1(b): Wherever heavy duty truck traffic associated with project construction utilizes roadways with adjacent noise sensitive receptors, the trucks shall avoid peak hour traffic in order to minimize potential truck idling in proximity to these receptors.	Submit a copy of approved Building Plans with note referencing noise attenuation measures	During construction	Applicant/Contractor	DPW
	Field Verification	During construction	Applicant/Contractor	DRP
4.G-2(a): All construction activities within 300 feet of an occupied single- or multi-family residential lot shall be restricted to between the hours of 7:00 A.M. and 7:00 P.M. Monday through Friday, and between 8:00 A.M. and 6:00 P.M. on Saturday. Construction work shall be prohibited on Sundays, New Year's Day, Independence Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day, Memorial Day, and Labor Day.	Submit a copy of approved Building Plans with note referencing noise attenuation measures	During construction	Applicant/Contractor	DPW
	Field Verification	During construction	Applicant/Contractor	DRP
4.G-2(b): The construction contractor shall provide at least 72-hour advance notice of the start of construction activities to all noise sensitive uses within 300 feet of on-site and off-site occupied residences. Notification shall be by mail. The announcement shall state specifically where and when construction activities will occur, and provide contact information for filing noise complaints. Notices shall provide tips on reducing noise intrusion, for example, by closing windows facing the planned construction.	Submit a copy of approved Building Plans with note referencing noise attenuation measures	Prior to beginning construction/During construction	Applicant/Contractor	DPW/DRP
	Prepare and distribute notice	Prior to beginning construction/During construction	Applicant/Contractor	DPW/DRP
4.G-2(c): When construction operations occur within 300 feet of on-site or off-site occupied residences, all feasible measures to reduce construction equipment noise levels at the residences shall be employed. These measures shall include among other things changing	Submit a copy of approved Building Plans with note referencing noise attenuation measures	During construction	Applicant/Contractor	DPW/DRP

Table 4-1 (Continued)

Skyline Ranch Mitigation Monitoring Program

Mitigation Measures	Action Required	When Monitoring to Occur	Responsible Agency or Party	Monitoring Agency or Party
the location of stationary construction equipment to increase the distance between the equipment and the receptors, shutting off idling equipment, notifying residents in advance of construction work, and installing temporary acoustic barriers around stationary construction noise sources.	Install temporary acoustic barriers Field verification	During construction During construction	Applicant/Contractor Applicant/Contractor	DRP DRP
4.G-2(d): Prior to construction of structures on the residential lots east of existing residences east of Falcon Crest Drive and Bakerton Avenue, temporary acoustic barriers shall be erected along the rear lot lines within 300 feet of the western site boundary. The extent of this requirement, including the height, length, number of properties, etc., shall be determined by an acoustical consultant retained by the applicant with access to project-related design and construction information. These barriers may be constructed of any solid material, shall be continuous with no gaps, and shall remain in place until building construction on these lots is completed.	Submit a copy of approved Building Plans with note referencing noise attenuation measures Prepare acoustical study Install temporary acoustic barriers Field verification	Prior to building construction Prior to building construction Prior to building construction During construction	Applicant/Contractor Applicant Applicant Applicant	DPW/DPH Acoustical Consultant/DPW/DPH DRP DRP
4.G-3(a): Prior to construction of any residential development along Skyline Ranch Road a detailed acoustical analysis report prepared by a qualified acoustical consultant shall be submitted to the County for review and approval. For all on-site single family residences that have rear and/or side yard lines within 100 feet from the centerline of the proposed Skyline Ranch Road, the acoustical analysis report shall describe and quantify the noise sources impacting the area and the measures required to meet the 60 dBA CNEL residential noise standard. Based on a	Submit a copy of approved Building Plans with note referencing noise attenuation measures Submittal and approval of a detailed acoustical analysis report Field verification	Prior to building construction Prior to building construction Prior to occupancy	Applicant Applicant Applicant	DPW/DPH Acoustical Consultant/DPW/DPH DRP

Table 4-1 (Continued)

Skyline Ranch Mitigation Monitoring Program

Mitigation Measures	Action Required	When Monitoring to Occur	Responsible Agency or Party	Monitoring Agency or Party
preliminary acoustical analysis included in Appendix G of this Draft EIR, the placement of a 6-foot high solid masonry wall is recommended at the locations shown in Appendix G, Figures 1 through 8, in order to achieve this noise standard.				
4.G-3(b): Balconies, greater than six (6) feet in depth, are considered exterior living areas and must also meet the exterior noise standard. Therefore, balconies shall either be discouraged from exposure to exterior noise levels greater than the 65 dBA CNEL (residences that are within 50 feet from the edge of the proposed Skyline Ranch Road) standard for single-family residences through architectural or site design, or balconies shall be enclosed by solid noise barriers, such as 3/8-inch glass or 5/8-inch Plexiglas or other equally effective construction materials to a height specified by a qualified noise consultant.	Submit a copy of approved Building Plans with note referencing noise attenuation measures	Prior to building construction	Applicant	Acoustical Consultant/ DPW/DPH
4.G-3(c): All on-site single-family residences within 50 feet of the Skyline Ranch Road right-of-way shall include whole-house air conditioning so that windows facing the roadway may be closed without compromising a comfortable interior living environment.	Submit a copy of approved Building Plans with note referencing noise attenuation measures Install air conditioning	Prior to building construction Prior to occupancy	Applicant Applicant	DPW/DPH DPW/DPH
4.G-4(a) Prior to issuance of building permits, a detailed acoustical analysis study shall be prepared by a qualified acoustical consultant for all on-site single family residences that have rear and/or side yard lines within line-of-site of the proposed school and/or park	Submit a copy of approved Building Plans with note referencing noise attenuation measures	Prior to issuance of building permits	Applicant	DPW/DPH

Table 4-1 (Continued)

Skyline Ranch Mitigation Monitoring Program

Mitigation Measures	Action Required	When Monitoring to Occur	Responsible Agency or Party	Monitoring Agency or Party
and shall be submitted to the County. This acoustical analysis report shall describe and quantify the noise sources impacting the area. In the event the report shows that noise levels for the residences would exceed applicable standards, measures shall be required to reduce noise to levels that are within applicable standards. Such measures may include: • Locate student pick-up/drop-off and parking areas as far away from residences as feasible; • Arrange school buildings such that they will provide shielding between the play field and the residences; or • Provide acoustical walls with sufficient mass, length and height to break the line-of-sight between the residences and the play field. The acoustical analysis report shall be subject to review and approval by the County and shall ensure compliance with applicable noise standards in the County Code.	Submittal and approval of a detailed acoustical analysis report	Prior to building construction	Applicant	Acoustical consultant/ DPW/DPH
4.G-4(b) Prior to completion of plans for the proposed elementary school and public park, a detailed acoustical analysis report shall be prepared by a qualified acoustical consultant in consultation with the Sulfur Springs School District and the County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation. The requirements set forth in the report shall ensure that on-site single family residences that have rear and/or side yard lines within line-of-site of the proposed school and/or park are not subject to unacceptably high levels	Submit a copy of approved Building Plans with note referencing noise attenuation measures Submittal and approval of a detailed acoustical analysis report	Prior to construction Prior to completion of plans for proposed elementary school and public park	Applicant Applicant	DPW/DPH DPW/DPH

Table 4-1 (Continued)

Skyline Ranch Mitigation Monitoring Program

Mitigation Measures	Action Required	When Monitoring to Occur	Responsible Agency or Party	Monitoring Agency or Party
of noise (i.e., noise levels in excess of the standards provided in the County Code) from school yard or park activities. The acoustical analysis report, subject to review and approval by the County, shall include requirements relating to the locations of courts and playfields and the materials and heights of property walls as necessary to support compliance with applicable noise standards in the County Code.				
H. AIR QUALITY				
4.H-1(a): Develop and implement a construction management plan, as approved by the County of Los Angeles prior to issuance of a grading permit, which includes the following measures recommended by the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) to implement SCAQMD Rule 403. a. Ground cover shall be replaced in disturbed areas as quickly as practicable; b. Soil stabilizers/dust suppressants shall be applied to inactive disturbed areas in sufficient quantity and frequency to maintain a stabilized surface; c. Haul roads and site access roads shall be watered no less than three times daily; d. Disturbed surfaces shall be watered no less than two times daily; e. All stockpiles shall be covered with tarps as soon as practicable;	Submittal and approval of a construction management plan Implement construction management plan Field verification	Prior to issuance of grading permit During construction During construction	Applicant Applicant Applicant	DPW/SCAQMD DPW DRP/DPW

Table 4-1 (Continued)

Skyline Ranch Mitigation Monitoring Program

Mitigation Measures	Action Required	When Monitoring to Occur	Responsible Agency or Party	Monitoring Agency or Party
f. Travel speed on unpaved surfaces shall not exceed 15 miles per hour; g. Provide a publicly visible sign and directly notify property owners in the vicinity of a contact person and telephone number to call regarding dust complaints; the contact person shall respond with appropriate corrective actions within 24 hours; h. Prohibit construction vehicle idling in excess of 10 minutes; i. Stockpiles, haul routes, staging locations, and parking areas shall be located as far as possible from adjacent residential uses; j. Pave or place gravel on all construction access roads at least 100 feet on to the site from the main road; k. Configure construction parking to minimize traffic interference; l. Provide temporary traffic controls when construction activities have the potential to disrupt traffic to maintain traffic flow (e.g., signage, flag person, detours); m. Schedule construction activities that affect traffic flow to off-peak hours (e.g., between 7:00 P.M. and 6:00 A.M. and between 10:00 A.M. and 3:00 P.M.); n. Develop a construction traffic management plan that includes the following measures to address				

Table 4-1 (Continued)

Skyline Ranch Mitigation Monitoring Program

Mitigation Measures	Action Required	When Monitoring to Occur	Responsible Agency or Party	Monitoring Agency or Party
construction traffic that has the potential to affect traffic on public streets: • Consolidate truck deliveries • Provide temporary dedicated turn lanes for movement of construction trucks and equipment on and off of the site; o. Suspend use of all construction equipment operations during second stage smog alerts. Contact the SCAQMD at 800/242-4022 for daily forecasts; p. Use electricity from power poles rather than temporary fossil fuel-powered generators; and q. Use methanol- or natural gas-powered mobile equipment and pile drivers instead of diesel if readily available at competitive prices.				
4.H-1(b): Maintain construction equipment and vehicle engines in good condition and in proper tune as per manufacturers' specifications and per SCAQMD rules, to minimize exhaust emissions.	Submittal and approval of a construction management plan	During construction	Applicant	DPW
4.H-1(c): All on-site heavy-duty construction equipment shall be equipped with diesel particulate traps as feasible.	Submittal and approval of a construction management plan	During construction	Applicant	DPW
4.H-2(a): Subdivisions and buildings will be required to exceed Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations (also known as the California Building Standards Code) 2005 requirements by 15 percent.	Submit a copy of approved Building Plans with note referencing Green Building Ordinance requirements	Prior to issuance of building permits	Applicant	DPW/DRP

Table 4-1 (Continued)

Skyline Ranch Mitigation Monitoring Program

Mitigation Measures	Action Required	When Monitoring to Occur	Responsible Agency or Party	Monitoring Agency or Party
4.H-2(b): Lighting for public streets, parking areas, and recreation areas shall utilize energy efficient light and mechanical, computerized or photo cell switching devices to reduce unnecessary energy usage.	Submittal and approval of a Lighting Plan with note referencing Green Building Ordinance requirements	Prior to issuance of building permits	Applicant	DPW/DRP
I. WATER RESOURCES				
4.I-1 All appliances such as showerheads, lavatory faucets and sink faucets shall comply with efficiency standards set forth in Title 20, California Administrative Code Section 1604(f). Title 24 of the California Administrative Code Section 1606(b) prohibits the installation of fixtures unless the manufacturer has certified to the California Energy Conservation compliance with the flow rate standards.	Submit a copy of approved Building Plans with note referencing Green Building Ordinance requirements	Prior to issuance of building permits	Applicant	DPW/DRP
4.I-2 Low flush toilets shall be installed as specified in California State Health and Safety Code Section 17921.3 and the County Green Building Ordinance.	Submit a copy of approved Building Plans with note referencing Green Building Ordinance requirements	Prior to issuance of building permits	Applicant	DPW/DRP
4.I-3 All common area irrigation areas shall be capable of being operated by a computerized irrigation system which includes an onsite weather station/ET gage capable of reading current weather data and making automatic adjustments to independent run times for each irrigation valve based on changes in temperature, solar radiation, relative humidity, rain and wind. In addition, the computerized irrigation system shall be equipped with flow sensing capabilities, thus automatically shutting down the irrigation system in	Submittal and approval of a Landscape Plan with note referencing Green Building Ordinance requirements	Prior to issuance of building permits	Applicant	DPW/DRP

Table 4-1 (Continued)

Skyline Ranch Mitigation Monitoring Program

Mitigation Measures	Action Required	When Monitoring to Occur	Responsible Agency or Party	Monitoring Agency or Party
the event of a mainline break or broken head. All common area irrigation controllers shall also include a rain sensing automatic shutoff.				
4.I-4 Common area landscaping shall emphasize drought-tolerant vegetation. Plants of similar water use shall be grouped to reduce over-irrigation of low-water-using plants. Those areas not designed with drought-tolerant vegetation shall be gauged to receive irrigation using the minimal requirements.	Submittal and approval of a Landscape Plan with note referencing Drought-Tolerant Landscaping Ordinance requirements	Prior to issuance of building permits	Applicant	DPW/DRP
4.I-5 Residential occupants shall be informed as to the benefits of low-water-using landscaping and sources of additional assistance in such.	Provide information to residents	Post occupancy	Applicant	DRP
L. LAW ENFORCEMENT SERVICES				
4.L-1(a): Prior to issuance of building permits, the project shall incorporate Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) features into the project, in coordination with and to the satisfaction of the Sheriff's Department. Such features should include, but are not limited to the following: • Lighting in parking lots and low-level security lighting; • Provision that doors and windows are visible from the street and between buildings; • Lighting of building address numbers to ensure visibility from the street for emergency response agencies; and • Landscaping that would minimize opportunities for hiding.	Submittal and approval of final plans	Prior to issuance of building permits	Applicant	Sheriff's Department

Table 4-1 (Continued)

Skyline Ranch Mitigation Monitoring Program

Mitigation Measures	Action Required	When Monitoring to Occur	Responsible Agency or Party	Monitoring Agency or Party
4.L-1(b): Prior to issuance of building permits, the applicant shall provide the Sheriff's Department with plans indicating the project's street circulation system and building addresses to facilitate emergency response.	Submittal and approval of final plans	Prior to issuance of building permits	Applicant	Sheriff's Department
M. FIRE SERVICES AND HAZARDS				
4.M-1(a): Prior to issuance of building permits, the applicant shall pay fees pursuant to the Developer Fee Program or make an in-lieu donation, as determined appropriate by the Los Angeles County Fire Department (LACoFD).	Payment of fees or in-lieu donation	Prior to issuance of building permits	Applicant	LACoFD
4.M-1(b): Development of the project shall occur in accordance with all applicable code and ordinance requirements for construction, access, water mains, fire flows, and hydrants.	Submittal and approval of final plans	Prior to issuance of building permits	Applicant	LACoFD
4.M-1(c): Project buildings shall adhere to all applicable State and County Fire and Building Codes.	Submittal and approval of final plans	Prior to issuance of building permits	Applicant	LACoFD
4.M-1(d): The project shall provide adequate emergency access. Access roads shall: • Provide a minimum width of 20 feet; • extend to within 150 feet of any exterior portion of all structures; • meet the minimum width requirements prescribed by the LACoFD; • be constructed with an all-weather surface; • have a minimum of 10 feet of brush clearance on each side;	Submittal and approval of final plans	Prior to issuance of building permits	Applicant	LACoFD

Table 4-1 (Continued)

Skyline Ranch Mitigation Monitoring Program

Mitigation Measures	Action Required	When Monitoring to Occur	Responsible Agency or Party	Monitoring Agency or Party
• have an unobstructed vertical clearance clear-to-sky with the exception of protected tree species; • have a vertical clearance of 13.5 feet when protected tree species are overhanging; and • have a turning radii of no less than 32 feet.				
4.M-1(e): A turning area satisfactory to the LACoFD shall be provided for all driveways exceeding 150 feet in length and at the end of all cul-de-sacs.	Submittal and approval of final plans	Prior to issuance of building permits	Applicant	LACoFD
4.M-1(f): All fire lanes must be a minimum of 26 feet in width (clear-to-sky) and marked "NO PARKING—FIRE LANE."	Submittal and approval of final plans	Prior to issuance of building permits	Applicant	LACoFD
4.M-1(g): All access devices and gates for the proposed school shall comply with California Code of Regulations, Title 19, Article 3.05, including providing a minimum paved access width of 26 feet for circulation purposes.	Submittal and approval of final plans	Prior to completion of plans for proposed elementary school and public park	Applicant/Sulphur Springs School District	DRP/LACoFD
4.M-1(h): Proposed traffic calming measures shall be submitted to the LACoFD for review and approval.	Submittal and approval of applicable measures	Prior to issuance of building permits	Applicant	LACoFD
4.M-1(i) All fire hydrants shall: • Measure 6"x4" x 2-1/2" brass or bronze, conforming to current AWWA standard C503 or approved equal; • On-site hydrants shall be installed a minimum 25 feet from a structure or protected by a two- hour rated firewall;	Submittal and approval of final plans	Prior to issuance of building permits	Applicant	LACoFD

Table 4-1 (Continued)

Skyline Ranch Mitigation Monitoring Program

Mitigation Measures	Action Required	When Monitoring to Occur	Responsible Agency or Party	Monitoring Agency or Party
• Fire hydrants shall be installed, tested, and accepted prior to construction; • Vehicular access to fire hydrants shall be provided and maintained serviceable throughout construction.				
4.M-2: Prior to the issuance of any grading permit, a Fuel Modification Plan, consistent with the Fuel Modification Plan Guidelines, shall be submitted for review and approval by the Department of Regional Planning and the Forestry Division of the LACoFD to reduce the threat of wildfire. The Fuel Modification Plan shall require that applicant or homeowners association provide and maintain fuel modification and brush clearance zones around each on-site structure. Said plan shall be approved by the Forestry Division prior to completion of final landscape plans.	Submittal and approval of Fuel Modification Plan	Prior to issuance of grading permit	Applicant	LACoFD/DRP
S. GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE				
GHG Reduction Measure GCC-1: The builder shall strive to construct at least 10 percent of dwelling units in the proposed project with LIVINGSMART® features so as to achieve a minimum of 25 percent reduction in projected GHG emissions. The builder commits to offer enhanced advertising, education, and, if needed, other incentives to encourage market acceptance of these various energy- and water-conserving options.	Submit a copy of approved Building Plans with note referencing Green Building Ordinance requirements	Prior to issuance of building permits	Applicant	DPW/DRP

Table 4-1 (Continued)

Skyline Ranch Mitigation Monitoring Program

Mitigation Measures	Action Required	When Monitoring to Occur	Responsible Agency or Party	Monitoring Agency or Party
GHG Reduction Measure GCC-2: The builder shall plant approximately 40 trees per landscaped acre as a means to capture (sequester) carbon dioxide emissions and to provide shade to the buildings, which can decrease the need for air conditioning.	Submittal and approval of a Landscape Plan with note referencing Green Building Ordinance requirements	Prior to issuance of building permits	Applicant	DPW/DRP
GHG Reduction Measure GCC-3: To facilitate the extension of existing bus service to include Skyline Ranch Road, the builder shall work with the Santa Clarita Transit District to design and provide bus turnouts and shelters along Skyline Ranch Road.	Identify bus stop locations, turnouts, and shelters on final plans	Prior to issuance of building permits	Applicant	Santa Clarita Transit District/DRP
GHG Reduction Measure GCC-4: In order to increase awareness of green building practices and to promote water and energy conservation, the builder will develop and implement a green educational program. The program will include but not necessarily be limited to a pamphlet that educates and promotes conservation practices that homeowners can implement, with specific guidance on landscaping with drought tolerant plants, use of efficient irrigation systems, compact florescent lighting, and other measures that help lower GHG emissions.	Develop and implement green educational program and provide information to residents	Post occupancy	Applicant	DRP

Table 4-1 (Continued)

Skyline Ranch Mitigation Monitoring Program

Mitigation Measures	Action Required	When Monitoring to Occur	Responsible Agency or Party	Monitoring Agency or Party
COMPLIANCE				
As a means of ensuring compliance of above mitigation measures, the applicant and subsequent owner(s) are responsible for submitting compliance reports to the Department of Regional Planning for review, and for replenishing the mitigation monitoring account if necessary until all mitigation measures have been implemented and completed.	Submittal and approval of compliance report and replenishing mitigation monitoring account	Yearly and as required	Applicant and subsequent owner(s)	DRP
The subdivision shall conform to the design standards and policies of the Department of Public Works.	Submittal and approval of Public Works Plans	Prior to Final Map Approval	Applicant	DPW/DRP

As the applicant, I agree to incorporate these changes/conditions into the project, and understand that the public hearing and consideration by the Hearing Officer and/or Regional Planning Commission will be on the project as changed/conditioned.

_____ _____

Applicant Signature Date

☐ No response within 10 days. Environmental Determination requires that these changes/conditions be included in the project.

_____ _____

Staff Signature Date

Appendix B

Biological Resources Assessment

Rincon Consultants, Inc.
250 East 1st Street, Suite 1400
Los Angeles, California 90012
213-788-4842

July 16, 2024
Project No: 24-15750

Orlando Moreno, Principal Engineer
Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency
26521 Summit Circle
Santa Clarita, California 91350
Via email: omoreno@scvwa.org

Subject: Biological Resources Assessment for the Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 2 Project, Santa Clarita, California

Dear Mr. Moreno:

This Biological Resources Assessment (BRA) documents the findings of a biological survey conducted by Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon), for the Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency (SCV Water) Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 2 Project (project) located within the Skyline Ranch residential development in Santa Clarita, California. The assessment was completed to document existing site conditions via desktop analysis and field survey and to evaluate potential impacts to regulated biological resources based on current project plans. Rincon understands the BRA is intended to support review of the project under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). As such, the BRA has been prepared in accordance with the CEQA Guidelines Appendix G Checklist for Biological Resources. It has also been prepared to satisfy the federal environmental compliance requirements of the United States Environmental Protection Agency's Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (WIFIA) program. All materials reviewed for this report are identified in the *References* section.

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the project includes the project footprint and an approximate 100-foot buffer beyond the limits of the project footprint, where practicable, to address potential indirect project effects, such as noise and dust.

Project Location and Description

Project Location

The project site encompasses an approximate 1.1-acre area within a larger parcel located at the western terminus of Nimbus Way in the Skyline Ranch residential development in Santa Clarita, California (Assessor's Identification No. 2802-002-042). In addition, construction equipment and materials would potentially be staged within a 0.5-acre previously disturbed, graded pad in one of the nearby undeveloped residential lots in the Skyline Ranch residential development (currently under construction) to the east of the project site (potential staging area). The specific location of this 0.5-acre staging area is currently undetermined; therefore, the entire potential staging area is evaluated in this BRA to allow for flexibility in the final location. The project site is generally flat and was previously graded for the Nimbus Deane/Tank No. 1, which is currently under construction in the western portion of the project site. The project site is approximately two miles northwest of State Route (SR) 14 and 7.5 miles east of Interstate 5 (I-5). Figure 1 in Attachment 1 shows the regional location of the project site, and Figure 2 in Attachment 1 shows the APE in its local context. Access to the project site is provided via Nimbus Way.

Project Description

The project involves construction of a new pre-stressed concrete reservoir (Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 2) adjacent to Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 1 (under construction) within the project site. The purpose of the second tank is to provide water storage capacity to address a storage deficiency in the SCV Water's distribution system and for the Skyline Ranch residential development as well as the Sand Canyon mixed-use development, located near the intersection of Sand Canyon Road and Soledad Canyon Road. The proposed tank would be approximately 107.5 feet in diameter and 45 feet in height with a cast-in-place dome roof. The proposed Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 2 would be nearly identical in appearance to Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 1 and would also have a water storage capacity of approximately 2.08 million gallons. Similar to Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 1, the proposed tank would be constructed on top of five- to six-foot-deep foundation footings, aggregate road base, and poly sheeting. Water would flow into and out of the tank via tank inlet piping located at the floor of the tank. A metal stairway would travel clockwise around the exterior of the tank to provide roof access, and a ladder would be located on the interior of the tank for maintenance access. In addition, a walkway with handrails would be installed to provide roof access between the two tanks.

Water would be pumped to both Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 1 and the proposed Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 2 via the Deane Pump Station, which is currently under construction by Tri Pointe Homes, the developer of Skyline Ranch. Ultimately, water from both tanks would be disinfected by the Deane Disinfection Facility, then pumped via the Skyline Pump Station to the Upper Skyline Zone for distribution. Although related to operation of the proposed project, construction of the Deane Pump Station, Skyline Pump Station, and Deane Disinfection Facility are all part of construction of Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 1 as a separate project under the larger Skyline Ranch residential development and are therefore not considered part of the proposed project.

Previous Environmental Review

The County of Los Angeles certified an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the Skyline Ranch residential development (SCH No. 2004101090; hereinafter referred to as the "Final EIR") in accordance with CEQA (Public Resources Code Section 21000 et seq.) and the Guidelines for Implementation of CEQA (State CEQA Guidelines) published by the California Public Resources Agency (California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Section 15000 et seq.). In subsequent years, two Addenda to the Final EIR were adopted. The Final EIR and its Addenda assessed the potential environmental effects of development of approximately 622 acres of the 2,173-acre site with 1,220 single-family residential lots, an elementary school, public and private parkland, pedestrian connections (including hiking trails, paseo trails, and multipurpose trails), 18 desilting basins, three water storage tanks (including the two-million-gallon Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 1), two booster pump stations, and networks of water and sewer pipelines, storm drains, and internal roadways throughout the development along with grading and associated earthwork encompassing the movement of approximately 20.8 million cubic yards of material (County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning 2010). In 2018, the Project site and surrounding area were annexed into the city of Santa Clarita (City of Santa Clarita 2022).

Methodology

Regulatory Overview

Regulated biological resources studied and analyzed herein include special-status plant and wildlife species, nesting birds and raptors, sensitive plant communities, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

(USFWS)-designated critical habitat, jurisdictional waters and wetlands, the coastal zone, federally designated Wild and Scenic Rivers, Essential Fish Habitat, lands covered by the Coastal Barrier Resources System, invasive species, wildlife movement, and locally protected resources, such as protected trees.

Environmental Statutes

For the purpose of this report, potential impacts to biological resources were analyzed based on the following statutes:

Federal

- Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA)
- Federal Clean Water Act (CWA)
- Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA)
- Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act
- Coastal Zone Management Act
- Executive Order 11990 (Protection of Wetlands)
- Executive Order 11988 (Floodplain Management)
- Executive Orders 13112/13751 (Invasive Species/Safeguarding the Nation from Impacts of Invasive Species)
- Wild and Scenic Rivers Act
- Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act
- Coastal Barrier Resources Act
- Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act

State

- CEQA
- California Endangered Species Act (CESA)
- California Fish and Game Code (CFGC)
- Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act

Local

- City of Santa Clarita (City) General Plan (2011)
- Santa Clarita Municipal Code

Guidelines for Determining CEQA Significance

The following threshold criteria, as defined by the CEQA Guidelines Appendix G Initial Study Checklist, were used to evaluate potential environmental effects. Based on these criteria, the proposed project would have a significant effect on biological resources if it would:

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 (CDFW) or USFWS.

b. Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, and regulations or by CDFW or USFWS.

c. Have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marshes, vernal pools, coastal areas, 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.

Literature Review

A literature review was conducted to establish the environmental and regulatory setting of the proposed project. Specific literature reviewed for the subject analysis is provided in the references section. The reviewed literature also included the United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service (USDA NRCS) Web Soil Survey (USDA NRCS 2024a) and literature detailing the habitat requirements of subject species. Aerial imagery (Google Earth Pro 2024), topographic maps, and soil survey maps were also examined.

Queries of relevant biological resources databases were conducted to obtain comprehensive information regarding regulated biological resources known to occur or considered to have potential to occur in the vicinity of the project site. Databases reviewed included the USFWS Environmental Conservation Online System: Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) Official Species List (USFWS 2024a), USFWS Critical Habitat Portal (USFWS 2024b), USFWS National Wetlands Inventory (USFWS 2024c), United States Geological Survey (USGS) National Hydrography Dataset (USGS 2024), CDFW California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) (CDFW 2024a), CDFW Biogeographic Information and Observation System (BIOS) (CDFW 2024b), and California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Online Inventory of Rare, Threatened and Endangered Plants of California (CNPS 2024).

Field Reconnaissance Survey

The field reconnaissance survey was limited to providing an overview of biological constraints and the potential presence of regulated biological resources within the APE.

Rincon Biologist Stella Moore conducted a field reconnaissance survey of the APE on April 24, 2024, from 9:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m. Weather conditions during the survey included an average temperature of 57 degrees Fahrenheit, with one- to three-mile-per-hour winds and cloudy skies (approximately 80 percent cover).

The survey was performed by walking the APE, where accessible, to characterize the existing biological resources present (e.g., vegetation communities, potential presence of special-status species and/or habitats, and presence of potentially jurisdictional waters).

Vegetation mapping and classification during the surveys followed *Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Sensitive Natural Communities* (CDFW 2018) and was based on the classification system provided in *A Manual of California Vegetation* (Sawyer et al. 2009). Vegetation communities or land cover types not described in *A Manual of California Vegetation, Second Edition* were classified using conventional naming practices (i.e., developed) or were defined by the dominant species.

Representative photos from the field reconnaissance survey are included in Attachment 2.

Existing Conditions

Physical Characteristics

Single-family residences within the Skyline Ranch residential development (2,173 acres) are present to the south and east of the APE, manufactured hillsides with concrete drainage features are present to the north, and disturbed hillsides with non-native vegetation are present to the west. The APE is on the western edge of the Skyline Ranch residential development, and large open space areas are present to the north and west beyond the adjacent manufactured hillsides. The APE has been graded for the construction of Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 1. Hydroseeded, manufactured slopes with native and ornamental vegetation occur within the northern and southern buffer areas, and the western buffer is disturbed with non-native vegetation. In addition, the general location of the potential 0.5-acre staging area is entirely graded and developed.

Elevations within the APE range from approximately 1,964 to 2,010 feet above mean sea level (amsl). Soils underlying the APE consist of Ojai loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes and Ojai loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes. None of these soil types are considered hydric (USDA NRCS 2024b).

No National Hydrography Dataset resources (USGS 2024) or wetlands mapped by the USFWS National Wetlands Inventory (USFWS 2024c) occur within the APE.

Vegetation Communities and Land Cover Types

The sole vegetation community documented within the APE during the reconnaissance survey was wild oats and annual brome grasslands. In addition to this vegetation community, other land cover types documented within the APE include developed, disturbed, and ornamental landscaping. Developed and disturbed land is located throughout the project site and the APE buffer. Ornamental landscaping is located within the 100-foot buffer. Brief descriptions of the vegetation community and land cover types present in the APE, as well as vegetation community sensitivity rankings, are provided below, and locations are depicted in Attachment 1: Figure 3. CNDDB vegetation alliances are ranked 1 through 5 based on NatureServe's (2024) methodology, with those alliances ranked as 1 through 3 globally (G) or statewide (S) classified as sensitive, although there are some exceptions. A list of plant species observed during the field reconnaissance survey is included in Attachment 3.

Vegetation Communities

Wild Oats and Annual Brome Grasslands

Wild oats and annual brome grasslands (*Avena* spp. – *Bromus* spp. Herbaceous Semi-Natural Alliance) are generally found in open areas in valleys and foothills throughout coastal and interior California. This habitat typically occurs on soils consisting of fine-textured loams or clays that are somewhat poorly drained. Non-native annual grasses and weedy annual and perennial forbs, primarily of Mediterranean origin, dominate this vegetation type, probably due to human disturbance. Scattered native grass and wildflower species, representing remnants of the original vegetation may also be common (Sawyer et al. 2009). Within the APE, this alliance was dominated by ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*), red brome (*Bromus rubens*), slender wild oat (*Avena barbata*) and Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus L.*) in the herbaceous layer and deerweed (*Acmispon glaber*) in the shrub layer. This vegetation community occurs on the western hillside within the 100-foot buffer, but not within the direct project impact

footprint. This vegetation alliance is ranked GNASNA[1] due to the predominance of non-native species and is not classified as sensitive (CDFW 2023).

Land Cover Types

Developed

The developed land cover type includes buildings, other infrastructure, and paved areas with little to no vegetation (e.g., fenced areas and paved roads). Developed areas are present throughout the APE and include paved surfaces, such as the concrete v-ditches within the northern and western buffers, residential buildings on Nimbus Way, and Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 1 (Attachment 1: Figure 3).

Disturbed

The disturbed land cover type includes unpaved access roads and bare ground with little to no vegetation. Scattered non-native herbaceous vegetation occurring in this land cover type includes, but is not limited to, summer mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*), red brome, pinkladies (*Oenothera speciosa*) and tocalote (*Centaurea melitensis*). Some scattered native herbaceous vegetation includes arroyo lupine (*Lupinus succulentus*). This land cover type is found throughout the project site.

Ornamental Landscaping

Ornamental landscaping includes a variety of landscaped and usually non-native plant species. It is typically located adjacent to developed areas, is not a natural community defined in *A Manual of California Vegetation* (Sawyer et al. 2009), and is not classified as sensitive by CDFW (CDFW 2023). Within the APE, this land cover type consists of two vegetation types that were planted as part of a landscape design plan for transitional native and drought-tolerant plants. On the northern hillside in the 100-foot buffer, brittlebush (*Encelia farinosa*) is dominant in the shrub canopy with California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), coastal prickly pear (*Opuntia littoralis*) and deerweed as subdominant. Furthermore, a few small coast live oaks (*Quercus agrifolia*) and one small desert willow (*Chilopsis linearis*) are planted within this land cover type in the 100-foot butter. The second vegetation type within the ornamental vegetation consists of Australian wattle patches (*Acacia* spp.). These areas are not considered natural vegetation communities and function as ornamental landscaping because they are well-maintained with irrigation. Concrete v-ditches are also present in the hillside where this land cover type occurs.

General Wildlife

A total of 12 wildlife species were observed during the field reconnaissance survey, including common species such as Bewick's wren (*Thryomanes bewickii*), common raven (*Corvus corax*), and lesser goldfinch (*Spinus psaltria*), among others. A full list of observed species is provided in Attachment 3. These species would be expected to use the APE surrounding the project site for foraging, nesting, and/or shelter. They would not be expected to use the developed or disturbed land cover types for foraging or nesting because these areas do not contain vegetation and/or natural soil substrate for foraging, nesting, and/or shelter. However, they may occasionally pass through the site.

[1] State and Global rarity ranks are indicated for Alliances and some Associations; those with ranks of 1 through 3 are considered Sensitive Associations. Semi-Natural Stands are included but not ranked and are denoted as GNASNA (global/state rank not applicable).

Regulated Biological Resources Impact Analysis

Based on review of aerial photographs and field reconnaissance surveys, Rincon evaluated the potential presence of regulated biological resources on and adjacent to the project site. This section also evaluates the potential adverse impacts to biological resources that may occur from implementation of the project and recommends appropriate measures to incorporate into project design.

Special-Status Species

Special-status species are those plants and animals listed, proposed for listing, or candidates for listing as Threatened or Endangered by USFWS under the ESA; those listed or candidates for listing as Rare, Threatened, or Endangered by CDFW under the CESA or Native Plant Protection Act; animals designated as "Fully Protected" by the CFGC; animals listed as "Watch List" or "Species of Special Concern" (SSC) by CDFW; and CDFW Special Plants, specifically those with California Rare Plant Ranks (CRPR) of 1B, 2B, 3, and 4 in the CNPS's Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California (CNPS 2024).

Local, State, and federal agencies regulate special-status species and may require an assessment of their presence or potential presence to be conducted prior to the approval of proposed development on a project site. A list of special-status plant and wildlife species with potential to occur within the APE was developed based on a review of a nine-quadrangle search of the CNDDB (CDFW 2024b) and the CNPS online Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California (CNPS 2024). Assessments for the potential occurrence of special-status species are based on known ranges, habitat preferences for the species, species occurrence records from the CNDDB, species occurrence records from other sites in the vicinity of the APE, and previous reports for the project site. The potential for each special-status species to occur in the APE was evaluated according to the following criteria:

- **Not Expected.** Habitat on and adjacent to the APE is clearly unsuitable for the species requirements (foraging, breeding, cover, substrate, elevation, hydrology, plant community, site history, disturbance regime).
- **Low Potential.** Few of the habitat components meeting the species' requirements are present, and/or the majority of habitat on and adjacent to the APE is unsuitable or of very poor quality. The species is not likely to be found in the APE.
- **Moderate Potential.** Some of the habitat components meeting the species' requirements are present, and/or only some of the habitat on or adjacent to the APE is unsuitable. The species has a moderate probability of being found in the APE.
- **High Potential.** All the habitat components meeting the species' requirements are present and/or most of the habitat on or adjacent to the APE is highly suitable. The species has a high probability of being found in the APE.
- **Present.** Species is observed in the APE or has been recorded (e.g., CNDDB, other reports) in the APE recently (within the last five years).

Queries of the CNDBB, CNPS online Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California and USFWS IPaC provided records for 21 special-status plant species and 43 special-status wildlife species (Attachment 4).

Special-Status Plant Species

Rincon evaluated 21 special-status plant species recorded by the CNDDB and CNPS within nine quadrangles of the APE, as well as the USFWS IPaC, for their potential to occur. The assessment is based on the presence of suitable habitat as identified during the reconnaissance survey and existing knowledge of species occurrences and distributions in the region. No special-status plant species have moderate or high potential to occur within the APE based on incompatible habitat conditions (e.g., vegetation assemblage, soils, topography, hydrology, and prior disturbances) or the absence of observations of readily identifiable species (e.g., perennial herbs, shrubs, and/or trees) during the reconnaissance surveys. The project would only impact the developed/disturbed land cover type within the APE, which does not provide suitable habitat for these special-status plant species. As a result, project activities limited to the project footprint would not impact special-status plant species. In addition, no effects to federally listed plant species would occur. No further actions are recommended.

Special-Status Wildlife Species

Rincon evaluated 43 special-status wildlife species recorded by the CNDDB and CNPS within nine quadrangles of the APE, as well as the USFWS IPaC, for their potential to occur. The assessment is based on the presence of suitable habitat as identified during the survey and existing knowledge of species occurrences and distributions in the region. No special-status wildlife species have moderate or high potential to occur within the APE due to limited presence or absence of habitat components meeting the species' requirements and/or because the majority of habitat on and adjacent to the site is unsuitable or of very poor quality.

Project activities would be limited to the developed/disturbed land cover type within the APE, which does not provide suitable habitat for special-status wildlife species. No trees would be removed, including those that could serve as potential nesting habitat for various bird species. As a result, project activities limited to the project footprint would not impact special-status wildlife species. In addition, no effects to federally listed wildlife species would occur. No further actions are recommended.

Nesting Birds

While common birds are not designated as special-status species, destruction of their eggs, nests, and nestlings is prohibited by federal and state law. Section 3503.5 of the CFGC specifically protects birds of prey and their nests and eggs against take, possession, or destruction. Section 3503 of the CFGC also incorporates restrictions imposed by the federal MBTA with respect to migratory birds (which consists of most native bird species).

The 100-foot buffer included in the APE contains brittlebush, a few small coast live oak trees, one small desert willow, and non-native grassland that could provide suitable nesting habitat for several common avian species. Project activities would be limited to the developed and disturbed land cover types and would not remove vegetation that could serve as nesting habitat. However, ground nesting birds that nest on bare ground, such as killdeer (*Charadrius vociferus*), may potentially use the project site.

Should initial ground disturbing activities for Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 2 occur during the nesting bird season, construction of Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 2 would have the potential to directly (through injury or mortality) and indirectly (through construction noise, dust, and other human disturbances that may cause a nest to fail) impact nesting birds during the nesting bird season (mid-February to mid-August) if they are present on or adjacent to the project site. Therefore, such impacts would potentially be significant. Implementation of a modified version of Mitigation Measure 4.C-3 from the Final EIR, which

requires a pre-construction nesting bird survey and protective buffers if nesting birds are located, is recommended to reduce potential project impacts to nesting birds protected under the MBTA and CFGC to less-than-significant levels and facilitate compliance with the MBTA and CFGC (County of Los Angeles 2010).

Recommended Mitigation Measure for Nesting Birds from the Final EIR

Mitigation Measure 4.C-3 from the Final EIR, with minor modifications as shown in ~~strikeout~~/underline format below, is recommended for the proposed project (County of Los Angeles 2010).

Modified Mitigation Measure 4.C-3

> In order to avoid impacts to nesting birds protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and raptors protected by State Fish and Game Code, project grading and vegetation removal should take place outside of the nesting season, roughly defined as mid-February to mid-August. If grading or vegetation removal is to take place during the nesting season, a biologist acceptable to ~~Los Angeles County~~ SCV Water shall be present during vegetation clearing operations to search for and flag active nests so that they can be avoided. A raptor survey will also be required in the unnamed canyon prior to the fill of that drainage. An avoidance buffer of 100 to 500 feet (exact radius to be determined by the monitoring biologist) will be fenced around any active raptor nests and impacts to nests will be avoided until after the nesting season is over. After mitigation the anticipated impact on nesting birds is less than significant. The results of the nesting bird construction monitoring will be provided in writing to ~~the CDFG[2] and County Department of Regional Planning (DRP)~~ SCV Water.

Sensitive Plant Communities

Plant communities are considered sensitive if they have limited distributions, have high wildlife value, include special-status species, or are particularly susceptible to disturbance. CDFW ranks sensitive communities as "threatened" or "very threatened" and keeps records of their occurrences in CNDDB. CNDDB vegetation alliances are ranked 1 through 5 based on NatureServe's (2024) methodology, with those alliances ranked as 1 through 3 globally (G) or statewide (S) considered sensitive, although there are some exceptions. The APE does not contain sensitive natural communities. Therefore, no impacts to sensitive natural communities would occur, and no further actions are recommended.

USFWS Designated Critical Habitat

No USFWS-designated critical habitat for federally listed plant or wildlife species occurs within the APE (USFWS 2024b). As a result, no direct or indirect impacts and no effects to critical habitat would occur, and no further actions are recommended.

Jurisdictional Waters and Wetlands, Executive Order 11990

In accordance with Section 1602 of the CFGC, CDFW has jurisdiction over lakes and streambeds (including adjacent riparian resources). CDFW regulates wetland areas only to the extent those wetlands are part of a river, stream, or lake. Under CWA Section 404, the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) has authority to regulate activities that discharge dredge or fill material into wetlands or other “waters of the United States” through issuance of a Section 404 Permit. The

[2] The Final EIR was certified in 2010, prior to the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) changing its name to the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW).

Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) also has jurisdiction over "waters of the State" pursuant to the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act and has the responsibility to issue water quality certifications pursuant to CWA Section 401. Finally, Executive Order 11990 directs federal agencies to avoid adverse impacts to wetlands.

No jurisdictional or potentially jurisdictional waters or wetlands occur within the APE. As a result, Executive Order 11990 does not apply to the project, and no direct or indirect impacts to jurisdictional resources would occur. Therefore, no further actions are recommended.

Coastal Zone, Wild and Scenic Rivers, Essential Fish Habitat, Coastal Barrier Resources System, Floodplains

The APE is not located within or adjacent to the Coastal Zone, federally designated Wild and Scenic Rivers, Essential Fish Habitat, floodplains, or lands covered by the Coastal Barrier Resources System. As such, the Coastal Zone Management Act, Wild Scenic Rivers Act, Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, Executive Order 11988 (Floodplain Management), and Coastal Barrier Resources Act are not applicable to the proposed project.

Invasive Species

Executive Orders 13112/13751 were enacted to take steps to prevent the introduction and spread of invasive species and to support efforts to eradicate and control invasive species that are established. A variety of species listed as invasive by the California Invasive Plant Council (Cal-IPC) were documented in the APE during the field survey, including herbaceous species such as summer mustard, ripgut brome and tocalote, which are listed as moderately invasive (Cal-IPC 2024). These species can be found throughout the APE but are the most abundant in the wild oats and annual brome grasslands vegetation community and the developed/disturbed land cover type. No sensitive habitats occur within the APE, and project activities would be limited to the developed/disturbed land cover type that is paved or bare ground due to current construction of the Skyline Ranch residential development and Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 1. Therefore, the spread of non-native invasive vegetation is not of concern. As such, the project is consistent with Executive Orders 13112/13751, and no further actions are recommended.

Wildlife Movement

Wildlife corridors, or habitat linkages, are generally defined as connections between habitat patches that allow for physical and genetic exchange between otherwise isolated animal populations. Such linkages may serve a local purpose, such as between foraging and denning areas, or they may be regional in nature, allowing movement across the landscape. Some habitat linkages may serve as migration corridors, wherein animals periodically move away from an area and then subsequently return. Others may be important as dispersal corridors for young animals. A group of habitat linkages in an area can form a wildlife corridor network (Spencer et al. 2010).

The habitats in the linkage do not necessarily need to be the same as the habitats that are being linked. Rather, the linkage merely needs to contain sufficient cover and forage to allow temporary inhabitation by ground-dwelling species. Typically, habitat linkages are contiguous strips of natural areas, although dense plantings of landscape vegetation can be used by certain disturbance-tolerant species. Depending upon the species using a corridor, specific physical resources (e.g., rock outcroppings, vernal pools, or oak trees) may need to be in the habitat link at certain intervals to allow slower-moving species to traverse the link. For highly mobile or aerial species, habitat linkages may be

discontinuous patches of suitable resources spaced sufficiently close together to permit travel along a route in a short period of time.

Wildlife movement corridors can be both large- and small-scale. No large-scale wildlife movement corridors occur within the APE due to its location in a developed/disturbed area with ongoing construction. The APE is adjacent to hillsides to the north and west that connect to larger open spaces, including the Los Angeles County Cruzan Mesa Vernal Pool Significant Ecological Area (SEA), which may contribute to a wildlife corridor through the area to the Angeles National Forest to the north. However, project activities would be limited to the developed/disturbed portions of the APE, which offer little to no value for wildlife movement. The proposed project is not anticipated to have an incremental effect on localized wildlife movement or create habitat fragmentation in the region, and it is not anticipated to have significant direct impact on regional wildlife movement above and beyond that already anticipated to occur under the Skyline Ranch residential development currently under construction, in which the project is located. In addition, indirect impacts from project implementation (e.g., construction noise, dust, lighting) would not interfere substantially with the movement of native resident or migratory wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites. No impacts to wildlife movement would occur, and no further actions are recommended.

Resources Protected by Local Policies and Ordinances

City of Santa Clarita General Plan

Natural resources within Santa Clarita city limits are regulated according to the City's General Plan, which includes policies regarding conservation of biological resources and ecosystems, as well as protection of sensitive habitat (including wildlife corridors) and endangered species(City of Santa Clarita 2011). The following objectives and policies related to biological resources are relevant for the proposed project (based on its location and/or proposed activities):

Objective CO 3.1: In review of development plans and projects, encourage conservation of existing natural areas and restoration of damaged natural vegetation to provide for habitat and biodiversity.

Objective CO 3.2: Identify and protect areas which have exceptional biological resource value due to a specific type of vegetation, habitat, ecosystem, or location.

> *Policy CO 3.2.2: Ensure that development is located and designed to protect oak, and other significant indigenous woodlands.*
>
> *Policy CO 3.2.3: Ensure protection of any endangered or threatened species or habitat, in conformance with State and federal laws.*
>
> *Policy CO 3.2.4: Protect biological resources in the designated Significant Ecological Areas (SEAs) through the siting and design of development which is highly compatible with the SEA resources. Specific development standards shall be identified to control the types of land use, density, building location and size, roadways and other infrastructure, landscape, drainage, and other elements to assure the protection of the critical and important plant and animal habitats of each SEA. In general, the principle shall be to minimize the intrusion and impacts of development in these areas with sufficient controls to adequately protect the resources.*

Project impacts would be limited to the developed/disturbed land cover types that do not contain natural resources with exceptional biological value or habitat to support special-status species. In addition, the APE does not overlap with designated SEAs. Therefore, the project would not conflict with the Santa Clarita General Plan, and no further actions are recommended.

Significant Ecological Areas

The City's General Plan and Municipal Code (Section 17.38.080) includes treatment of the SEA Overlay Zone as among the habitat types within the City. SEAs are "defined as ecologically important land and water systems that are valuable as plant or animal communities, often important to the preservation of threatened and endangered species, and conversation of biological diversity in the County" (City of Santa Clarita 2011). Santa Clarita Municipal Code Section 17.38.080 requires a conformance review for development within the SEA Overlay Zone. The APE does not overlap with any designated SEAs. The closest SEA is the Cruzan Mesa Vernal Pools SEA, which is approximately 60 feet northwest and 150 feet north of the APE. Therefore, the project would not conflict with the City's General Plan and Municipal Code regarding SEAs, and no further actions are recommended.

Protected Trees

Native trees are protected under the City's Parkway Trees Ordinance (Santa Clarita Municipal Code Section 17.76). Pursuant to the ordinance, a tree permit must be obtained prior to damaging or removing any protected trees that are:

- "Exceptional specimen tree" means a tree considered an outstanding specimen of its species by reason of age, rarity, location, size, aesthetic quality, endemic status, or unique character, and so designated by resolution of the City Council.
- "Habitat tree" means a tree (or any group of trees) which has special importance as a wildlife habitat, and so designated by resolution of the City Council.
- "Historic tree" shall mean a living tree in association with some event or person of historical significance to the community or because of special due to size, condition or aesthetic qualities, and so designated by resolution of the City Council.
- "Indigenous tree" means a tree which occurs naturally in the city, and so designated by resolution of the City Council.

Additionally, the ordinance defines a tree as a woody plant that has the potential of attaining a minimum height of fifteen feet and has a canopy of foliage borne normally by a single trunk.

A few small coast live oaks that may meet the qualifications to be considered as protected trees by the City's Parkway Trees Ordinance occur within the APE, but outside the direct project impact footprint. No trees would be removed as a result of the project. Therefore, no impacts to protected trees would occur, and no further actions are recommended.

Habitat Conservation Plans

The project is not subject to an adopted habitat conservation plan, natural community conservation plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan. Therefore, no impact would occur, and no further actions are recommended.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide this BRA. Please contact the undersigned with any questions.

Sincerely,
Rincon Consultants, Inc.

Stella Moore
Biologist

Brenna Vredeveld
Supervising Biologist

Attachments

Attachment 1 Figures
Attachment 2 Representative Site Photographs
Attachment 3 Species Detected During Field Reconnaissance Survey
Attachment 4 USFWS IPaC Official Species List
Attachment 5 Special-Status Species Potential to Occur

Limitations, Assumptions, and Use Reliance

This BRA has been prepared in accordance with professionally accepted biological investigation practices conducted at this time and in this geographic area. The biological investigation is limited by the scope of work performed. Standard data sources relied on during the completion of this report, such as the CNDDB, may vary with regard to accuracy and completeness. In particular, the CNDDB is compiled from research and observations reported to CDFW that may or may not have been the result of comprehensive or site-specific field surveys. Although Rincon believes the data sources are reasonably reliable, Rincon cannot and does not guarantee the authenticity or reliability of the data sources it has used. Additionally, pursuant to our contract, the data sources reviewed included only those that are practically reviewable without the need for extraordinary research and analysis.

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Attachment 1

Figures

Figure 1 Regional Location

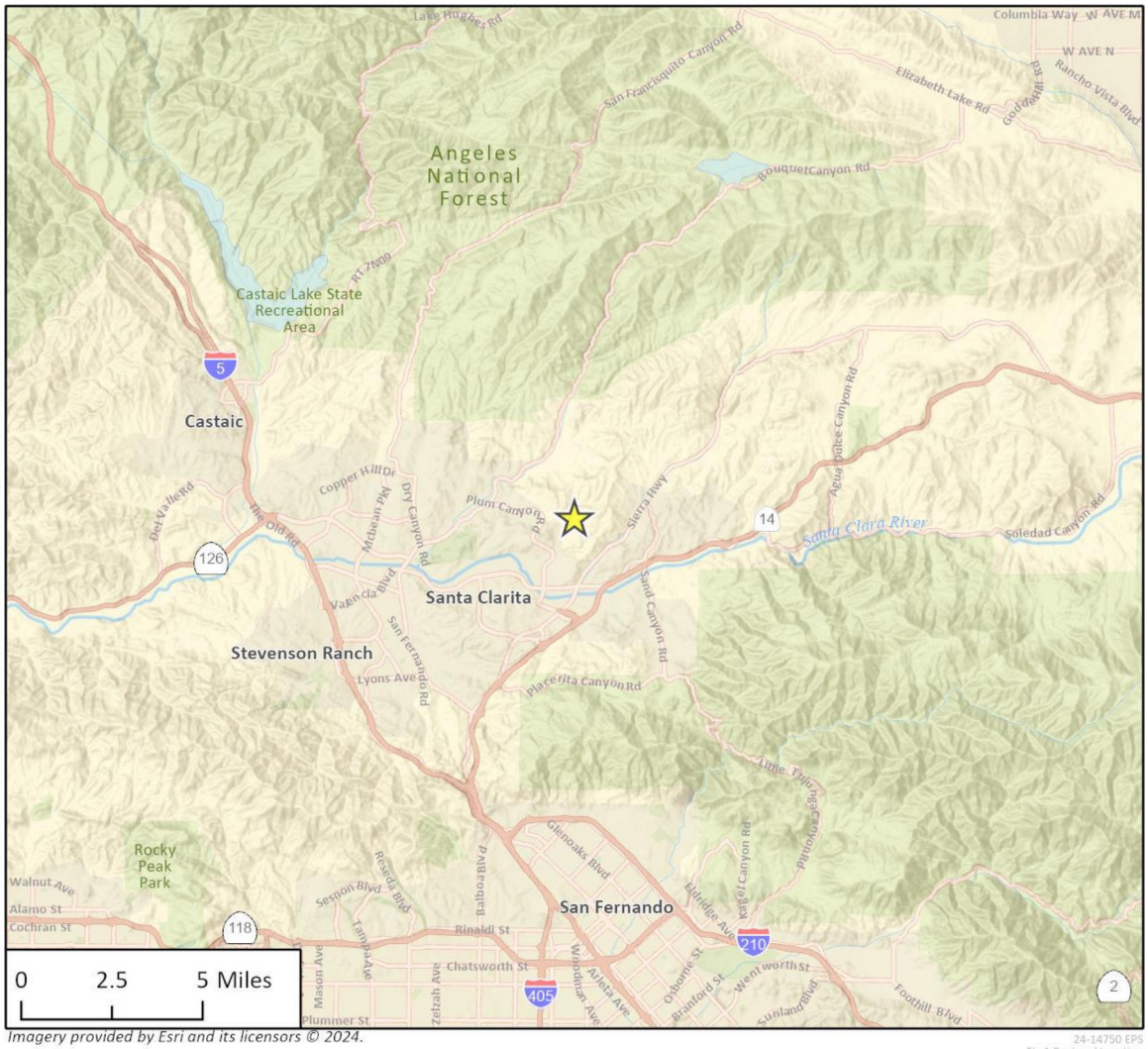

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Fig 1 Regional Location

Project Location

N

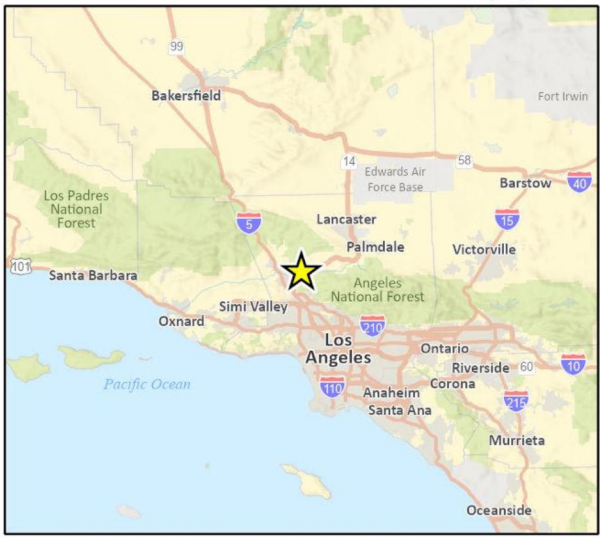


Figure 2 Area of Potential Effects

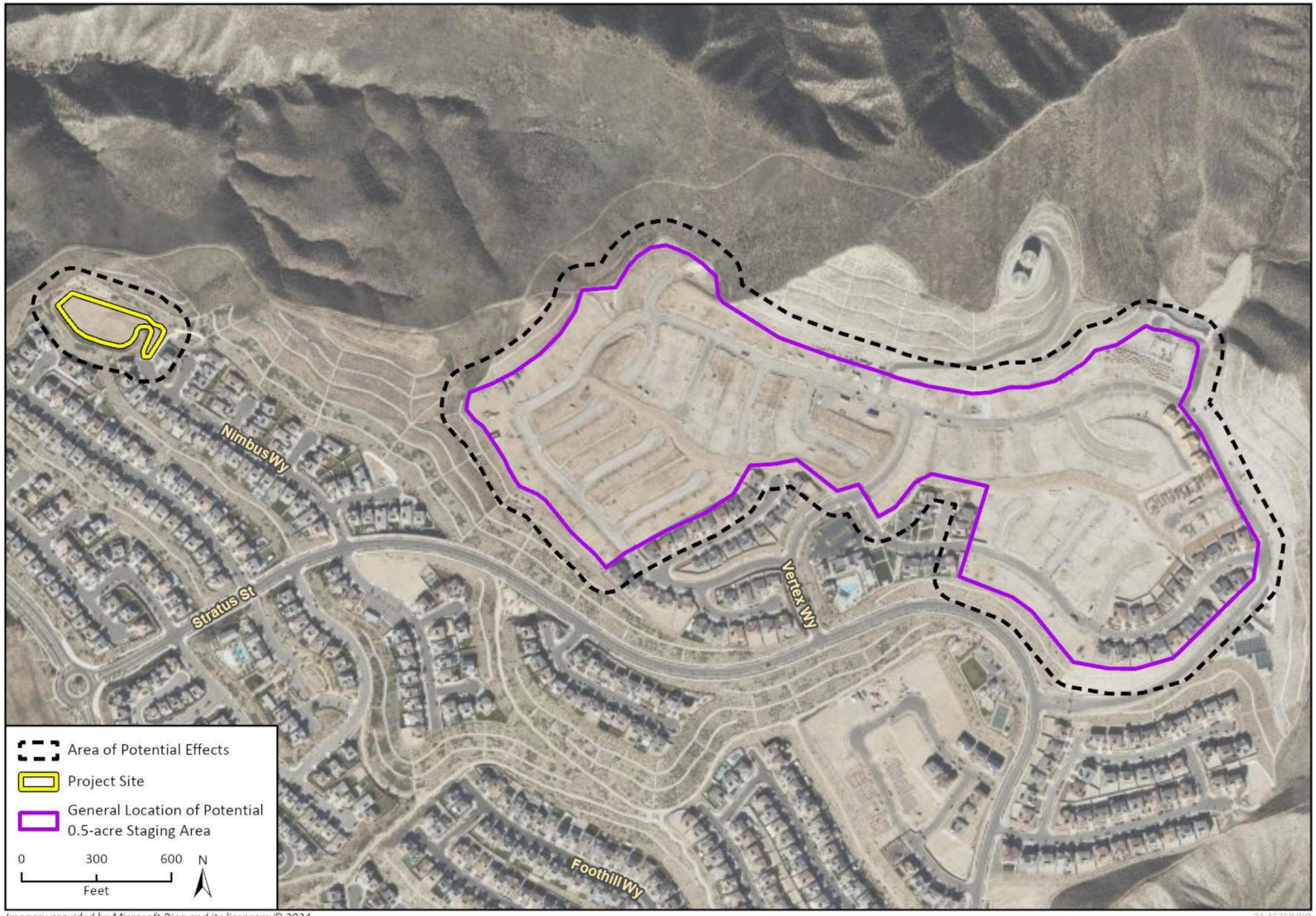
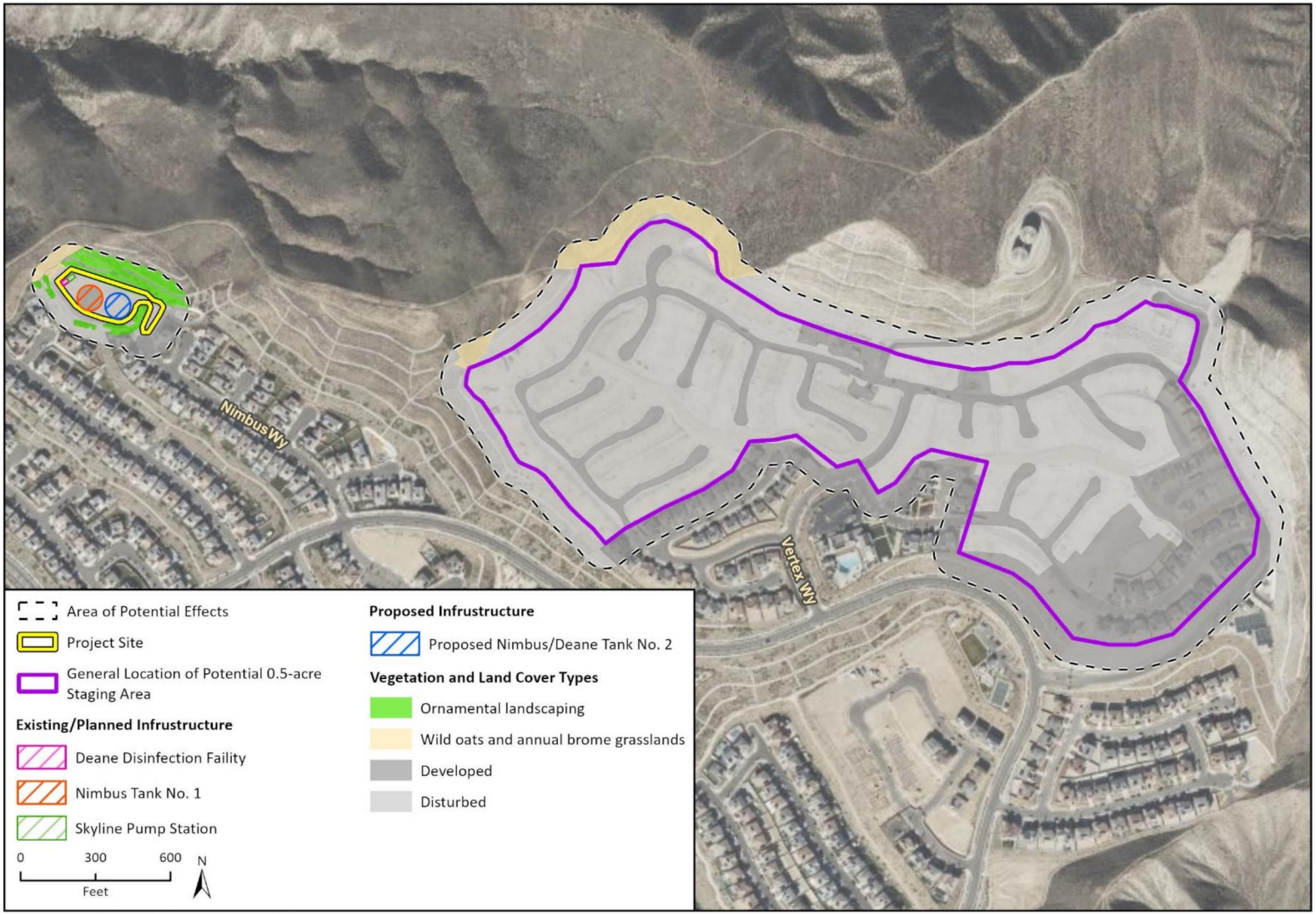


Figure 3 Vegetation Communities and Land Cover Types



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24-15750 BIO
Fig 3 Vegetation and Land Cover

Attachment 2

Representative Site Photographs

Photograph 1. View of the hillside in the western portion of the APE, outside the direct project footprint, facing west. Note the wild oats and annual brome grasslands vegetation alliance, with deerweed in the shrub layer.

Photograph 2. View of the hillside in the western portion of the APE, outside the direct project footprint, facing north/northeast. Note the planted area with storm drainages and wild oats and annual brome grasslands.

Photograph 3. View of the hillside in the northern portion of the APE, outside the direct project footprint, facing east. Note the planted Australian wattle patches.

Photograph 4. View of the hillside in the northern portion of the APE, outside the direct project footprint, facing west. Note the planted Australian wattle patches with the brittlebush to the north.

Photograph 5. View of the southern portion of the APE, outside the direct project footprint, facing southwest. Note the disturbed area with non-native vegetation and native arroyo lupine.

Photograph 6. View of the disturbed nature of the western portion of the APE, outside the direct project footprint, facing northwest.

Photograph 7. View of the disturbed area in the southern portion of the APE, outside the direct project footprint, facing southeast.

Photograph 8. View of the central portion of the APE, facing north. Note the disturbed nature of the project site and the planted vegetation to the north.

Photograph 9. View of Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 1 in the central portion of the APE, facing northwest.

Photograph 10. View of developed/disturbed land cover type within the potential staging area, facing west.

Photograph 11. View of developed/disturbed land cover type within the potential staging area, facing south.

Photograph 12. View of the disturbed and hydroseeded area within the potential staging area, facing south/southeast.

Attachment 3

Species Detected During Field Reconnaissance Survey

Plant and Wildlife Species Detected in the APE

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	Native or Introduced
Plants			
Acacia spp.	Australian wattle	–	Introduced
Acmispon glaber	deerweed	–	Native
Aloe arborescens	candelabra aloe	–	Introduced
Artemisia californica	California sagebrush	–	Native
Artemisia ludociciana	silver wormwood	–	Native
Atriplex canescens	fourwing saltbush	–	Native
Avena barbata	slender wild oat	Cal-IPC Moderate	Introduced
Bromus diandrus	ripgut brome	Cal-IPC Moderate	Introduced
Bromus hordeaceus	soft brome	–	Introduced
Bromus rubens	red brome	Cal-IPC High	Introduced
Centaurea melitensis	tocalote	Cal-IPC Moderate	Introduced
Chilopsis linearis	desert willow	–	Native
Encelia farinosa	brittlebush	–	Native
Eriogonum fasciculatum	California buckwheat	–	Native
Eschscholzia glyptosperma	desert poppy	–	Native
Hirschfeldia incana	summer mustard	Cal-IPC Moderate	Introduced
Lupinus succulentus	arroyo lupine	–	Native
Mirabilis laevis	desert wishbone bush	–	Native
Oenothera speciosa	pinkladies	–	Introduced
Opuntia littoralis	coastal prickly pear	–	Native
Quercus agrifolia	coast live oak	–	Native
Salsola tragus	Russian thistle	Cal-IPC Limited	Introduced
Salvia leucophylla	purple sage	–	Native
Schismus barbatus	Mediterranean grass	Cal-IPC Limited	Introduced
Sisymbrium irio	London rocket	–	Introduced
Sonchus oleraceus	common sow thistle	–	Introduced
Taraxicum officinale	common dandelion	–	Introduced
Wildlife			
Birds			
Buteo jamaicensis	red-tailed hawk	–	Native
Calypte anna	Anna's hummingbird	–	Native
Cathartes aura	turkey vulture	–	Native
Corvus brachyrhynchos	American crow	–	Native
Corvus corax	common raven	–	Native
Haemorhous mexicanus	house finch	–	Native
Melozone crissalis	California towhee	–	Native
Sayornis nigricans	black phoebe	–	Native
Sayornis saya	Say's phoebe	–	Native

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	Native or Introduced
Selasphorus sasin	Allen's hummingbird	–	Native
Spinus psaltria	lesser goldfinch	–	Native
Thryomanes bewickii	Bewick's wren	–	Native

Sources: Rincon Consultants biological resources reconnaissance field survey conducted on April 24, 2024; Calflora 2024; California Invasive Plant Council (Cal-IPC) 2024, which rates introduced species according to their level of invasiveness.

Attachment 4

USFWS IPaC Official Species List

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Ventura Fish And Wildlife Office
2493 Portola Road, Suite B
Ventura, CA 93003-7726
Phone: (805) 644-1766 Fax: (805) 644-3958
Email Address: FW8VenturaSection7@FWS.Gov

In Reply Refer To: 05/14/2024 21:49:45 UTC
Project Code: 2024-0090602
Project Name: SCV Nimbus/Deane Tank No.2

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location or may be affected by your proposed project

To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed list identifies species listed as threatened and endangered, species proposed for listing as threatened or endangered, designated and proposed critical habitat, and species that are candidates for listing that may occur within the boundary of the area you have indicated using the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (Service) Information Planning and Conservation System (IPaC). The species list fulfills the requirements under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.). Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the Act, the species list should be verified after 90 days. We recommend that verification be completed by visiting the IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists following the same process you used to receive the enclosed list. Please include the Consultation Tracking Number in the header of this letter with any correspondence about the species list.

Due to staff shortages and excessive workload, we are unable to provide an official list more specific to your area. Numerous other sources of information are available for you to narrow the list to the habitats and conditions of the site in which you are interested. For example, we recommend conducting a biological site assessment or surveys for plants and animals that could help refine the list.

If a Federal agency is involved in the project, that agency has the responsibility to review its proposed activities and determine whether any listed species may be affected. If the project is a major construction project*, the Federal agency has the responsibility to prepare a biological assessment to make a determination of the effects of the action on the listed species or critical habitat. If the Federal agency determines that a listed species or critical habitat is likely to be adversely affected, it should request, in writing through our office, formal consultation pursuant to section 7 of the Act. Informal consultation may be used to exchange information and resolve conflicts with respect to threatened or endangered species or their critical habitat prior to a

written request for formal consultation. During this review process, the Federal agency may engage in planning efforts but may not make any irreversible commitment of resources. Such a commitment could constitute a violation of section 7(d) of the Act.

Federal agencies are required to confer with the Service, pursuant to section 7(a)(4) of the Act, when an agency action is likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any proposed species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of proposed critical habitat (50 CFR 402.10(a)). A request for formal conference must be in writing and should include the same information that would be provided for a request for formal consultation. Conferences can also include discussions between the Service and the Federal agency to identify and resolve potential conflicts between an action and proposed species or proposed critical habitat early in the decision-making process. The Service recommends ways to minimize or avoid adverse effects of the action. These recommendations are advisory because the jeopardy prohibition of section 7(a)(2) of the Act does not apply until the species is listed or the proposed critical habitat is designated. The conference process fulfills the need to inform Federal agencies of possible steps that an agency might take at an early stage to adjust its actions to avoid jeopardizing a proposed species.

When a proposed species or proposed critical habitat may be affected by an action, the lead Federal agency may elect to enter into formal conference with the Service even if the action is not likely to jeopardize or result in the destruction or adverse modification of proposed critical habitat. If the proposed species is listed or the proposed critical habitat is designated after completion of the conference, the Federal agency may ask the Service, in writing, to confirm the conference as a formal consultation. If the Service reviews the proposed action and finds that no significant changes in the action as planned or in the information used during the conference have occurred, the Service will confirm the conference as a formal consultation on the project and no further section 7 consultation will be necessary. Use of the formal conference process in this manner can prevent delays in the event the proposed species is listed or the proposed critical habitat is designated during project development or implementation.

Candidate species are those species presently under review by the Service for consideration for Federal listing. Candidate species should be considered in the planning process because they may become listed or proposed for listing prior to project completion. Preparation of a biological assessment, as described in section 7(c) of the Act, is not required for candidate species. If early evaluation of your project indicates that it is likely to affect a candidate species, you may wish to request technical assistance from this office.

Only listed species receive protection under the Act. However, sensitive species should be considered in the planning process in the event they become listed or proposed for listing prior to project completion. We recommend that you review information in the California Department of Fish and Wildlife's Natural Diversity Data Base. You can contact the California Department of Fish and Wildlife at (916) 324-3812 for information on other sensitive species that may occur in this area.

[*A Biological Assessment is required for construction projects (or other undertakings having similar physical impacts) that are major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the

human environment as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2)(c)). For projects other than major construction activities, the Service suggests that a biological evaluation similar to a Biological Assessment be prepared to determine whether the project may affect listed or proposed species and/or designated or proposed critical habitat. Recommended contents of a Biological Assessment are described at 50 CFR 402.12.

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List
- Bald & Golden Eagles
- Migratory Birds
- Wetlands

OFFICIAL SPECIES LIST

This list is provided pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, and fulfills the requirement for Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary of the Interior information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of a proposed action".

This species list is provided by:

Ventura Fish And Wildlife Office
2493 Portola Road, Suite B
Ventura, CA 93003-7726
(805) 644-1766

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: 2024-0090602
Project Name: SCV Nimbus/Deane Tank No.2
Project Type: Wastewater Facility - New Construction
Project Description: The project involves construction of a new Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 2 concrete reservoir adjacent to Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 1 (under construction) within the project site.

Project Location:

The approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: https://www.google.com/maps/@34.44418725,-118.45737170333923,14z

Counties: Los Angeles County, California

ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT SPECIES

There is a total of 17 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species.

IPaC does not display listed species or critical habitats under the sole jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries[1], as USFWS does not have the authority to speak on behalf of NOAA and the Department of Commerce.

See the "Critical habitats" section below for those critical habitats that lie wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

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1. NOAA Fisheries, also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

BIRDS

NAME	STATUS
California Condor *Gymnogyps californianus* Population: U.S.A. only, except where listed as an experimental population There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8193	Endangered
Coastal California Gnatcatcher *Polioptila californica californica* There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8178	Threatened
Least Bell's Vireo *Vireo bellii pusillus* There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5945	Endangered
Yellow-billed Cuckoo *Coccyzus americanus* Population: Western U.S. DPS There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3911	Threatened

REPTILES

NAME	STATUS
Southwestern Pond Turtle *Actinemys pallida* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4768	Proposed Threatened

AMPHIBIANS

NAME	STATUS
Arroyo (=arroyo Southwestern) Toad *Anaxyrus californicus* There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3762	Endangered
Western Spadefoot *Spea hammondii* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5425	Proposed Threatened

FISHES

NAME	STATUS
Unarmored Threespine Stickleback *Gasterosteus aculeatus williamsoni* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7002	Endangered

INSECTS

NAME	STATUS
Monarch Butterfly *Danaus plexippus* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743	Candidate

CRUSTACEANS

NAME	STATUS
Riverside Fairy Shrimp *Streptocephalus woottoni* There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8148	Endangered
Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp *Branchinecta lynchi* There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/498	Threatened

FLOWERING PLANTS

NAME	STATUS
California Orcutt Grass *Orcuttia californica* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4923	Endangered
Gambel's Watercress *Rorippa gambellii* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4201	Endangered
Lassics Lupine *Lupinus constancei* Population: There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7976	Endangered
Marsh Sandwort *Arenaria paludicola* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2229	Endangered
Slender-horned Spineflower *Dodecahema leptoceras* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4007	Endangered
Spreading Navarretia *Navarretia fossalis* There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1334	Threatened

CRITICAL HABITATS

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA UNDER THIS OFFICE'S JURISDICTION.

YOU ARE STILL REQUIRED TO DETERMINE IF YOUR PROJECT(S) MAY HAVE EFFECTS ON ALL ABOVE LISTED SPECIES.

BALD & GOLDEN EAGLES

Bald and golden eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act[1] and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act[2].

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to bald or golden eagles, or their habitats[3], should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described in the links below. Specifically, please review the "Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles".

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1. The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940.
2. The Migratory Birds Treaty Act of 1918.
3. 50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)

THERE ARE NO BALD AND GOLDEN EAGLES WITHIN THE VICINITY OF YOUR PROJECT AREA.

MIGRATORY BIRDS

Certain birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act[1] and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act[2].

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to migratory birds, eagles, and their habitats[3] should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described in the links below. Specifically, please review the "Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles".

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1. The Migratory Birds Treaty Act of 1918.
2. The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940.
3. 50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, see the PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY below to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Allen's Hummingbird *Selasphorus sasin* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9637	Breeds Feb 1 to Jul 15

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Belding's Savannah Sparrow *Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8	Breeds Apr 1 to Aug 15
Bullock's Oriole *Icterus bullockii* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9458	Breeds Mar 21 to Jul 25
California Gull *Larus californicus* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/10955	Breeds Mar 1 to Jul 31
California Thrasher *Toxostoma redivivum* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9436	Breeds Jan 1 to Jul 31
Common Yellowthroat *Geothlypis trichas sinuosa* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2084	Breeds May 20 to Jul 31
Lawrence's Goldfinch *Spinus lawrencei* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9464	Breeds Mar 20 to Sep 20
Northern Harrier *Circus hudsonius* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8350	Breeds Apr 1 to Sep 15
Nuttall's Woodpecker *Dryobates nuttallii* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9410	Breeds Apr 1 to Jul 20
Oak Titmouse *Baeolophus inornatus* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9656	Breeds Mar 15 to Jul 15
Santa Barbara Song Sparrow *Melospiza melodia graminea* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5513	Breeds Mar 1 to Sep 5

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Wrentit *Chamaea fasciata* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/10668	Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 10

PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read "Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles", specifically the FAQ section titled "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

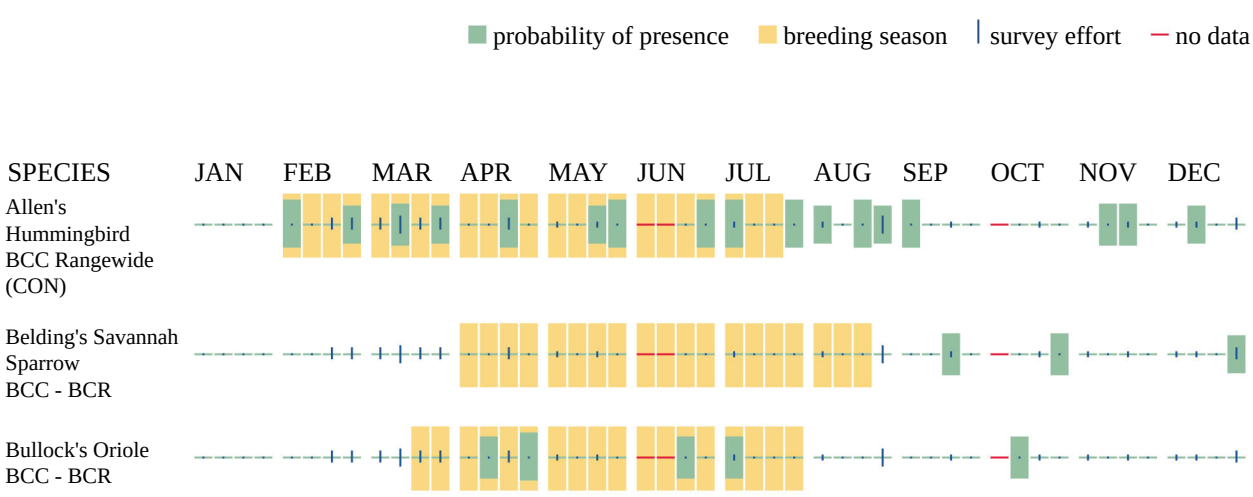
Probability of Presence (■)

Green bars; the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during that week of the year.

Breeding Season (■)
Yellow bars; liberal estimate of the timeframe inside which the bird breeds across its entire range.

Survey Effort (|)
Vertical black lines; the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps.

No Data (–)
A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.



Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Eagle Management https://www.fws.gov/program/eagle-management
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incidental-take-migratory-birds
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/nationwide-standard-conservation-measures.pdf
- Supplemental Information for Migratory Birds and Eagles in IPaC https://www.fws.gov/media/supplemental-information-migratory-birds-and-bald-and-golden-eagles-may-occur-project-action

WETLANDS

Impacts to NWI wetlands and other aquatic habitats may be subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, or other State/Federal statutes.

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District.

Please note that the NWI data being shown may be out of date. We are currently working to update our NWI data set. We recommend you verify these results with a site visit to determine the actual extent of wetlands on site.

THERE ARE NO WETLANDS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA.

IPAC USER CONTACT INFORMATION

Agency: Rincon Consultants, Inc.
Name: Stella Moore
Address: 180 North Ashwood Avenue
City: Ventura
State: CA
Zip: 93003
Email smoore@rinconconsultants.com
Phone: 8056444455

Attachment 5

Special-Status Species Potential to Occur

Special-Status Species Potential to Occur in Regional Vicinity of Project Site

Scientific Name Common Name	Status (Federal/State, NatureServe, CRPR)	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in APE	Habitat Suitability/ Observations
Plants and Lichens				
Berberis nevinii Nevin's barberry	FE/SCE G1/S1 1B.1	Perennial evergreen shrub. Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, riparian scrub. Gravelly (sometimes), sandy (sometimes). Elevations: 230-2705ft. (70-825m.) Blooms (Feb)Mar-Jun.	Not Expected	The project site is heavily disturbed, and no suitable habitat is present within the APE. Furthermore, this is a perennial species that would be identifiable during the reconnaissance field survey and was not observed in the APE.
Calochortus clavatus var. *gracilis* slender mariposa-lily	None/None G4T2T3/S2S3 1B.2	Perennial bulbiferous herb. Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. Shaded foothill canyons; often on grassy slopes within other habitat. Elevations: 1050-3280ft. (320-1000m.) Blooms Mar-Jun(Nov).	Not Expected	While CNDDB records within nine quadrangles of the project site and within the last 15 years are reported, suitable scrub habitat, shaded foothill canyons, and grassy slopes are not present.
Calochortus palmeri var. *palmeri* Palmer's mariposa-lily	None/None G3T2/S2 1B.2	Perennial bulbiferous herb. Chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps. Mesic. Elevations: 2330-7840ft. (710-2390m.) Blooms Apr-Jul.	Not Expected	The project site is heavily disturbed, and no suitable habitat is present within the APE. No coniferous forest, meadows, or seeps were observed within the APE.
Centromadia parryi ssp. *australis* southern tarplant	None/None G3T2/S2 1B.1	Annual herb. Marshes and swamps, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools. Often in disturbed sites near the coast at marsh edges; also in alkaline soils sometimes with saltgrass. Sometimes on vernal pool margins. Elevations: 0-1575ft. (0-480m.) Blooms May-Nov.	Not Expected	Marshes, vernal pools, and swamps are not present in the APE.
Chorizanthe parryi var. *fernandina* San Fernando Valley spineflower	None/SCE G2T1/S1 1B.1	Annual herb. Coastal scrub, valley, and foothill grassland. Sandy soils. Elevations: 490-4005ft. (150-1220m.) Blooms Apr-Jul.	Not Expected	The project site is heavily disturbed, and no suitable habitat is present within the APE. In addition, this species is only known from two populations located west of the APE, past Interstate 5.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status (Federal/State, NatureServe, CRPR)	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in APE	Habitat Suitability/ Observations
Chorizanthe parryi var. *parryi* Parry's spineflower	None/None G3T2/S2 1B.1	Annual herb. Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. Openings, Rocky (sometimes), sandy (sometimes). Elevations: 900-4005ft. (275-1220m.) Blooms Apr-Jun.	Not Expected	While scrub habitat is present within the APE buffer, it was planted after disturbance to the area. The project site is heavily disturbed. Furthermore, there is only one CNDDB occurrence within nine quadrangles of the APE.
Deinandra minthornii Santa Susana tarplant	None/SCR G2/S2 1B.2	Perennial deciduous shrub. Chaparral, coastal scrub. On sandstone outcrops and crevices, in shrubland. Elevations: 920-2495ft. (280-760m.) Blooms Jul-Nov.	Not Expected	While scrub habitat is present within the APE buffer, it was planted after disturbance to the area. No sandstone outcrops are present within the APE.
Dodecahema leptoceras slender-horned spineflower	FE/SCE G1/S1 1B.1	Annual herb. Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub. Flood-deposited terraces and washes; associates include Encelia, Dalea, Lepidospartum, etc. Sandy soils. Elevations: 655-2495ft. (200-760m.) Blooms Apr-Jun.	Not Expected	While scrub habitat is present within the APE buffer, it was planted after disturbance to the area. No washes or sandy soils are present within the APE.
Helianthus inexpectatus Newhall sunflower	None/None G1/S1 1B.1	Perennial rhizomatous herb. Marshes and swamps, riparian woodland. Freshwater marshes, and seeps. Elevations: 1000-1000ft. (305-305m.) Blooms Aug-Oct.	Not Expected	Marshes, swamps, and riparian woodlands are not present in the APE.
Horkelia cuneata var. *puberula* mesa horkelia	None/None G4T1/S1 1B.1	Perennial herb. Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub. Sandy or gravelly sites. Elevations: 230-2660ft. (70-810m.) Blooms Feb-Jul(Sep).	Not Expected	While scrub habitat is present within the buffer, it was planted after disturbance to the area. The closest CNDDB record is over ten miles from the APE and was documented over 90 years ago.
Lepechinia rossii Ross' pitcher sage	None/None G1/S1 1B.2	Perennial shrub. Chaparral. Soil derived from fine-grained, reddish sedimentary rock. Elevations: 1000-2590ft. (305-790m.) Blooms May-Sep.	Not Expected	Soil type required for this species is absent from the APE.
Lupinus paynei Payne's bush lupine	None/None G1Q/S1 1B.1	Perennial shrub. Coastal scrub, riparian scrub, valley, and foothill grassland. Sandy. Elevations: 720-1380ft. (220-420m.) Blooms Mar-Apr(May-Jul).	Not Expected	The APE is outside of the elevation range for this species.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status (Federal/State, NatureServe, CRPR)	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in APE	Habitat Suitability/ Observations
Malacothamnus davidsonii Davidson's bush-mallow	None/None G2/S2 1B.2	Perennial deciduous shrub. Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, riparian woodland. Sandy washes. Elevations: 605-3740ft. (185-1140m.) Blooms Jun-Jan.	Not Expected	While scrub habitat is present within the APE buffer, it was planted after disturbance to the area. Furthermore, this is a perennial plant species that would have been readily identifiable during the field survey and was not observed.
Navarretia fossalis spreading navarretia	FT/None G2/S2 1B.1	Annual herb. Chenopod scrub, marshes and swamps, playas, vernal pools. San Diego hardpan and San Diego claypan vernal pools; in swales and vernal pools, often surrounded by other habitat types. Elevations: 100-2150ft. (30-655m.) Blooms Apr-Jun.	Not Expected	Marshes, swamps, playas, and vernal pools are absent from the APE.
Navarretia setiloba Piute Mountains navarretia	None/None G2/S2 1B.1	Annual herb. Cismontane woodland, pinyon and juniper woodland, valley and foothill grassland. Red clay soils, or on gravelly loam. Elevations: 935-6890ft. (285-2100m.) Blooms Apr-Jul.	Not Expected	Soil type is not present within or near APE.
Opuntia basilaris var. *brachyclada* short-joint beavertail	None/None G5T3/S3 1B.2	Perennial stem. Chaparral, Joshua tree woodland, Mojavean desert scrub, pinyon and juniper woodland. Sandy soil or coarse, granitic loam. Elevations: 1395-5905ft. (425-1800m.) Blooms Apr-Jun(Aug).	Not Expected	While sandy soil is present, the vegetation type is not present within or near APE. No beavertail cactus was observed during the field survey.
Orcuttia californica California Orcutt grass	FE/SCE G1/S1 1B.1	Annual herb. Vernal pools. Elevations: 50-2165ft. (15-660m.) Blooms Apr-Aug.	Not Expected	Vernal pools are not present within the APE.
Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum white rabbit-tobacco	None/None G4/S2 2B.2	Perennial herb. Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, riparian woodland. Sandy, gravelly sites. Elevations: 0-6890ft. (0-2100m.) Blooms (Jul)Aug-Nov(Dec).	Not Expected	No suitable cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, or riparian woodland habitat is present in the APE. The only CNDDB records occurred approximately nine miles from the APE.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status (Federal/State, NatureServe, CRPR)	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in APE	Habitat Suitability/ Observations
Senecio aphanactis chaparral ragwort	None/None G3/S2 2B.2	Annual herb. Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub. Drying alkaline flats. Elevations: 50-2625ft. (15-800m.) Blooms Jan-Apr(May).	Not Expected	While scrub habitat is present within the APE buffer, it was planted after disturbance to the area. Furthermore, alkaline flats are not present.
Streptanthus campestris southern jewelflower	None/None G3/S3 1B.3	Perennial herb. Chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, pinyon and juniper woodland. Open, rocky areas. Elevations: 2955-7545ft. (900-2300m.) Blooms (Apr)May-Jul.	Not Expected	The APE is outside of the elevation range for this species.
Symphyotrichum greatae Greata's aster	None/None G2/S2 1B.3	Perennial rhizomatous herb. Broadleafed upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, riparian woodland. Mesic canyons. Elevations: 985-6595ft. (300-2010m.) Blooms Jun-Oct.	Not Expected	The required vegetation type and mesic canyons are not present within or near the APE.
Invertebrates				
Bombus crotchii Crotch bumble bee	None/SCE G2/S2	Coastal California east to the Sierra-Cascade crest and south into Mexico. Food plant genera include Antirrhinum, Phacelia, Clarkia, Dendromecon, Eschscholzia, and Eriogonum.	Low Potential	While food plant genera exist within the APE buffer, the project site is highly disturbed. The area of hillsides to the north and west with marginally suitable food plant genera is small and generally isolated from the areas in the regional vicinity that have potential to support this species. There is only one recent CNDDB record within five miles of the APE, from 2019.
Branchinecta lynchi vernal pool fairy shrimp	FT/None G3/S3	Endemic to the grasslands of the Central Valley, Central Coast mountains, and South Coast mountains, in astatic rain-filled pools. Inhabit small, clear-water sandstone-depression pools and grassed swale, earth slump, or basalt-flow depression pools.	Not Expected	Vernal pools are not present within the APE.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status (Federal/State, NatureServe, CRPR)	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in APE	Habitat Suitability/ Observations
Danaus plexippus plexippus pop. 1 monarch - California overwintering population	FC/None G4T1T2Q/S2	Winter roost sites extend along the coast from northern Mendocino to Baja California, Mexico. Roosts located in wind-protected tree groves (eucalyptus, Monterey pine, cypress), with nectar and water sources nearby.	Not Expected	Wind-protected eucalyptus, Monterey pine, and/or cypress trees are absent from the APE. There are no trees to provide suitable roosting habitat.
Euphydryas editha quino quino checkerspot butterfly	FE/None G5T1T2/S1S2	Sunny openings within chaparral and coastal sage shrublands in parts of Riverside and San Diego counties. Hills and mesas near the coast. Need high densities of food plants *Plantago erecta, P. insularis,* and *Orthocarpus purpurescens.*	Not Expected	Food plants (i.e., *Plantago erecta*, *Plantago insularis*, and *Orthocarpus purpurescens*) are absent from the APE. Furthermore, this species is extirpated from Los Angeles County.
Fish				
Catostomus santaanae Santa Ana sucker	FT/None G1/S1	Endemic to Los Angeles Basin south coastal streams. Habitat generalists, but prefer sand-rubble-boulder bottoms, cool, clear water, and algae.	Not Expected	No streams are present within the APE.
Gasterosteus aculeatus williamsoni unarmored threespine stickleback	FE/SE G5T1/S1 FP	Weedy pools, backwaters, and among emergent vegetation at the stream edge in small Southern California streams. Cool (less than 24 °C), clear water with abundant vegetation.	Not Expected	No streams are present within the APE.
Gila orcuttii arroyo chub	None/None G2/S2 SSC	Native to streams from Malibu Creek to San Luis Rey River basin. Introduced into streams in Santa Clara, Ventura, Santa Ynez, Mojave, and San Diego river basins. Slow water stream sections with mud or sand bottoms. Feeds heavily on aquatic vegetation and associated invertebrates.	Not Expected	No streams are present within the APE.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status (Federal/State, NatureServe, CRPR)	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in APE	Habitat Suitability/ Observations
Rhinichthys osculus ssp. 8 Santa Ana speckled dace	None/None G5T1/S1 SSC	Headwaters of the Santa Ana and San Gabriel rivers. May be extirpated from the Los Angeles River system. Requires permanent flowing streams with summer water temps of 17 to 20 °C. Usually inhabits shallow cobble and gravel riffles.	Not Expected	No streams are present within the APE.
Amphibians				
Anaxyrus californicus arroyo toad	FE/None G2G3/S2 SSC	Semi-arid regions near washes or intermittent streams, including valley-foothill and desert riparian, desert wash, etc. Rivers with sandy banks, willows, cottonwoods, and sycamores; loose, gravelly areas of streams in drier parts of range.	Not Expected	No washes or streams are present within the APE.
Rana draytonii California red-legged frog	FT/None G2G3/S2S3 SSC	Lowlands and foothills in or near permanent sources of deep water with dense, shrubby or emergent riparian vegetation. Requires 11 to 20 weeks of permanent water for larval development. Must have access to estivation habitat.	Not Expected	No deep-water features are present within the APE.
Rana muscosa southern mountain yellow-legged frog	FE/SE G1/S2 WL	Disjunct populations known from southern Sierras (northern DPS) and San Gabriel, San Bernardino, and San Jacinto Mtns (southern DPS). Found at 1,000 to 12,000 ft in lakes and creeks that stem from springs and snowmelt. May overwinter under frozen lakes. Often encountered within a few feet of water. Tadpoles may require two to four years to complete their aquatic development.	Not Expected	No water features are present within the APE.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status (Federal/State, NatureServe, CRPR)	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in APE	Habitat Suitability/ Observations
Spea hammondii western spadefoot	FPT/None G2G3/S3S4 SSC	Occurs primarily in grassland habitats, but can be found in valley-foothill hardwood woodlands. Vernal pools are essential for breeding and egg-laying.	Not Expected	No grasslands or vernal pools are present within the APE.
Taricha torosa Coast Range newt	None/None G4/S4 SSC	Coastal drainages from Mendocino County to San Diego County. Lives in terrestrial habitats and will migrate over one kilometer to breed in ponds, reservoirs, and slow moving streams.	Not Expected	No natural drainages are within the APE.
Reptiles				
Anniella spp. California legless lizard	None/None G3G4/S3S4 SSC	Contra Costa County south to San Diego, within a variety of open habitats. This element represents California records of Anniella not yet assigned to new species within the Anniella pulchra complex. Variety of habitats; generally in moist, loose soil. They prefer soils with a high moisture content.	Not Expected	No suitable scrub habitat or moist soils occur within the APE.
Anniella stebbinsi Southern California legless lizard	None/None G3/S3 SSC	Generally south of the Transverse Range, extending to northwestern Baja California. Occurs in sandy or loose loamy soils under sparse vegetation. Disjunct populations in the Tehachapi and Piute Mountains in Kern County. Variety of habitats; generally in moist, loose soil. They prefer soils with a high moisture content.	Not Expected	No loose, sandy soil is present, and although vegetation is sparse within the brittle bush scrub in the APE buffer, there is only one CNDDB record within nine quadrangles of the APE.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status (Federal/State, NatureServe, CRPR)	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in APE	Habitat Suitability/ Observations
Arizona elegans occidentalis California glossy snake	None/None G5T2/S2 SSC	Patchily distributed from the eastern portion of San Francisco Bay, southern San Joaquin Valley, and the Coast, Transverse, and Peninsular ranges, south to Baja California. Generalist reported from a range of scrub and grassland habitats, often with loose or sandy soils.	Low Potential	While scrub habitat is present within the APE buffer, it was planted after disturbance to the area. All CNDDB occurrences within five miles of the APE are more than 50 years old.
Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri coastal whiptail	None/None G5T5/S3 SSC	Found in deserts and semi-arid areas with sparse vegetation and open areas. Also found in woodland and riparian areas. Ground may be firm soil, sandy, or rocky.	Low Potential	While sparse scrub habitat is present within the APE buffer, it was planted after disturbance to the area. There are several recent CNDDB records within two miles of the APE.
Emys marmorata western pond turtle	FPT/None G3G4/S3 SSC	A thoroughly aquatic turtle of ponds, marshes, rivers, streams, and irrigation ditches, usually with aquatic vegetation, below 6000 ft elevation. Needs basking sites and suitable (sandy banks or grassy open fields) upland habitat up to 0.5 kilometer from water for egg-laying.	Not Expected	No marshes, rivers, or streams are present within the APE.
Phrynosoma blainvillii coast horned lizard	None/None G4/S4 SSC	Frequents a wide variety of habitats, most common in lowlands along sandy washes with scattered low bushes. Open areas for sunning, bushes for cover, patches of loose soil for burial, and abundant supply of ants and other insects.	Not Expected	No sandy washes are present within the APE. There are a few recent CNDDB occurrences within six miles of the APE.
Thamnophis hammondii two-striped gartersnake	None/None G4/S3S4 SSC	Coastal California from vicinity of Salinas to northwest Baja California. From sea to about 7,000 ft elevation. Highly aquatic, found in or near permanent fresh water. Often along streams with rocky beds and riparian growth.	Not Expected	No water features are present within the APE.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status (Federal/State, NatureServe, CRPR)	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in APE	Habitat Suitability/ Observations
Birds				
Accipiter cooperii Cooper's hawk	None/None G5/S4 WL	Woodland, chiefly of open, interrupted, or marginal type. Nest sites mainly in riparian growths of deciduous trees, as in canyon bottoms on river floodplains; also, live oaks.	Low Potential	No suitable nesting habitat is present within the APE. This species may use the buffer areas for foraging. No recent CNDDB occurrences within nine quadrangles of the APE.
Agelaius tricolor tricolored blackbird	None/ST G1G2/S2 SSC	Highly colonial species, most numerous in Central Valley and vicinity. Largely endemic to California. Requires open water, protected nesting substrate, and foraging area with insect prey within a few kilometers of the colony.	Not Expected	No open water in the vicinity of the APE, and no suitable nesting substrate is present within the APE.
Aimophila ruficeps canescens southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	None/None G5T3/S4 WL	Resident in Southern California coastal sage scrub and sparse mixed chaparral. Frequents relatively steep, often rocky hillsides with grass and forb patches.	Not Expected	The planted scrub habitat within the APE is not located near steep, rocky hillsides.
Ammodramus savannarum grasshopper sparrow	None/None G5/S3 SSC	Dense grasslands on rolling hills, lowland plains, in valleys, and on hillsides on lower mountain slopes. Favors native grasslands with a mix of grasses, forbs, and scattered shrubs. Loosely colonial when nesting.	Not Expected	Native grasslands with a mix of grasses, forbs, and scattered shrubs are absent from the APE.
Artemisiospiza belli belli Bell's sparrow	None/None G5T2T3/S3 WL	Nests in chaparral dominated by fairly dense stands of chamise. Found in coastal sage scrub in south of range. Nest located on the ground beneath a shrub or in a shrub 6 to 18 inches above ground. Territories about 50 yards apart.	Low Potential	Chamise-dominated chaparral is absent from the APE. The scrub community present in the APE buffer may provide some low-quality habitat. There are two recent CNDDB records within three miles of the APE.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status (Federal/State, NatureServe, CRPR)	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in APE	Habitat Suitability/ Observations
Athene cunicularia burrowing owl	None/None G4/S2 SSC	Open, dry annual or perennial grasslands, deserts, and scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation. Subterranean nester, dependent upon burrowing mammals, most notably, the California ground squirrel.	Not Expected	No suitable habitat is present in the APE. California ground squirrel and suitable burrows were not observed during the reconnaissance survey.
Buteo swainsoni Swainson's hawk	None/ST G5/S4	Breeds in grasslands with scattered trees, juniper-sage flats, riparian areas, savannahs, and agricultural or ranch lands with groves or lines of trees. Requires adjacent suitable foraging areas such as grasslands or alfalfa or grain fields supporting rodent populations.	Not Expected	Riparian habitat is absent from the APE. No trees that could support nesting are present within the APE, and the habitat in the APE would not provide sufficient rodent numbers to support foraging, especially considering the adjacent developed areas
Coccyzus americanus occidentalis western yellow-billed cuckoo	FT/SE G5T2T3/S1	Riparian forest nester, along the broad, lower flood-bottoms of larger river systems. Nests in riparian jungles of willow, often mixed with cottonwoods, with lower story of blackberry, nettles, or wild grape.	Not Expected	Riparian habitat associated with flood-bottoms of larger river systems is absent from the APE.
Elanus leucurus white-tailed kite	None/None G5/S3S4 FP	Rolling foothills and valley margins with scattered oaks and river bottomlands or marshes next to deciduous woodland. Open grasslands, meadows, or marshes for foraging close to isolated, dense-topped trees for nesting and perching.	Not Expected	Open grasslands, meadows, or marshes for foraging close to isolated, dense-topped trees for nesting and perching are absent from the APE.
Empidonax traillii extimus southwestern willow flycatcher	FE/SE G5T2/S3	Riparian woodlands in Southern California.	Not Expected	Dense riparian vegetation is absent from the APE.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status (Federal/State, NatureServe, CRPR)	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in APE	Habitat Suitability/ Observations
Eremophila alpestris actia California horned lark	None/None G5T4Q/S4 WL	Coastal regions, chiefly from Sonoma County to San Diego County. Also main part of San Joaquin Valley and east to foothills. Short-grass prairie, "bald" hills, mountain meadows, open coastal plains, fallow grain fields, alkali flats.	Not Expected	Prairie, bald hills, mountain meadows, open coastal plains, and fallow grain fields are absent from the APE.
Falco mexicanus prairie falcon	None/None G5/S4 WL	Inhabits dry, open terrain, either level or hilly. Breeding sites located on cliffs. Forages far afield, even to marshlands and ocean shores.	Low Potential	No cliffs occur near or within the APE that are suitable for breeding. The APE could be used for foraging; however, this species has low potential due to the surrounding area being developed for commercial, residential, and industrial purposes
Lanius ludovicianus loggerhead shrike	None/None G4/S4 SSC	Broken woodlands, savannah, pinyon-juniper, Joshua tree, and riparian woodlands, desert oases, scrub and washes. Prefers open country for hunting, with perches for scanning, and fairly dense shrubs and brush for nesting.	Low Potential	The planted scrub habitat present in the APE may provide marginally suitable nesting habitat. However, open areas for foraging are generally absent, considering the proximity to developed areas.
Polioptila californica californica coastal California gnatcatcher	FT/None G4G5T3Q/S2 SSC	Obligate, permanent resident of coastal sage scrub below 2500 ft in Southern California. Low, coastal sage scrub in arid washes, on mesas and slopes. Not all areas classified as coastal sage scrub are occupied.	Low Potential	The planted scrub vegetation in the ornamental landscaped areas in the APE buffer provide marginally suitable habitat for coastal California gnatcatcher. However, plant species used by coastal California gnatcatcher are scattered and occupy less than one acre, which is less than the minimum two acres that most nesting pairs require. In addition, the project site is surrounded by development, including residential developments to the west and industrial uses and developed roadways to the east, and the project site is at the northern limit of the species' range.
Vireo bellii pusillus least Bell's vireo	FE/SE G5T2/S3	Summer resident of Southern California in low riparian in vicinity of water or in dry river bottoms; below 2000 ft. Nests placed along margins of bushes or on twigs projecting into pathways, usually willow, Baccharis, mesquite.	Not Expected	Riparian vegetation and dry river bottoms are absent from the APE.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status (Federal/State, NatureServe, CRPR)	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in APE	Habitat Suitability/ Observations
Mammals				
Antrozous pallidus pallid bat	None/None G4/S3 SSC	Found in a variety of habitats including deserts, grasslands, shrublands, woodlands, and forests. Most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting. Roosts in crevices of rock outcrops, caves, mine tunnels, buildings, bridges, and hollows of live and dead trees which must protect bats from high temperatures. Very sensitive to disturbance of roosting sites.	Not Expected	Rocky areas are not present near or within the APE. Additionally, the APE is surrounded by developed land, making it unsuitable for this species.
Corynorhinus townsendii Townsend's big-eared bat	None/None G4/S2 SSC	Occurs throughout California in a wide variety of habitats. Most common in mesic sites, typically coniferous or deciduous forests. Roosts in the open, hanging from walls and ceilings in caves, lava tubes, bridges, and buildings. This species is extremely sensitive to human disturbance.	Not Expected	Forested areas are not present near or within the APE. Additionally, the APE is surrounded by developed land, making it unsuitable for this species.
Euderma maculatum spotted bat	None/None G4/S3 SSC	Occupies a wide variety of habitats from arid deserts and grasslands through mixed conifer forests. Typically forages in open terrain; over water and along washes. Feeds almost entirely on moths. Roosts in rock crevices in cliffs or caves. Occasionally roosts in buildings.	Not Expected	Suitable roosting habitat (rock crevices in cliffs or caves) is absent from the APE. Use of the APE by this species would be for foraging only.
Eumops perotis californicus western mastiff bat	None/None G4G5T4/S3S4 SSC	Occurs in open, semi-arid to arid habitats, including coniferous and deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, grasslands, and chaparral. Roosts in crevices in cliff faces, caves, and buildings. Roosts typically occur high above ground.	Not Expected	Suitable roosting habitat (rock crevices in cliffs and caves) is absent from the APE. While existing structures are present in the APE, they are frequently disturbed, consistently generate noise, and do not provide suitable roosting habitat.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status (Federal/State, NatureServe, CRPR)	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in APE	Habitat Suitability/ Observations
Macrotus californicus California leaf-nosed bat	None/None G3G4/S3 SSC	Occurs in desert riparian, desert wash, desert scrub, desert succulent scrub, alkali scrub, and palm oasis habitats. Needs rocky, rugged terrain with abandoned mines or caves for roosting.	Not Expected	Rocky, rugged terrain is absent from the APE.
Neotoma lepida intermedia San Diego desert woodrat	None/None G5T3T4/S3S4 SSC	Occurs in scrub habitats of southern California from San Luis Obispo County to San Diego County.	Not Expected	Marginally suitable planted scrub habitat is present; however, no suitable soils are present. Additionally, no records within five miles of the APE have been reported.
Onychomys torridus ramona southern grasshopper mouse	None/None G5T3/S3 SSC	Desert areas, especially scrub habitats with friable soils for digging. Prefers low to moderate shrub cover. Feeds almost exclusively on arthropods, especially scorpions and orthopteran insects.	Not Expected	Marginally suitable planted scrub habitat is present; however, no suitable soils are present. Additionally, no records within five miles of the APE have been reported.
Taxidea taxus American badger	None/None G5/S3 SSC	Most abundant in drier open stages of most shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats, with friable soils. Needs sufficient food, friable soils, and open, uncultivated ground. Preys on burrowing rodents. Digs burrows.	Low Potential	Only marginally suitable habitat for this species is present in the APE given the adjacent development. Additionally, suitable burrows were not observed during the reconnaissance survey.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status (Federal/State, NatureServe, CRPR)	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in APE	Habitat Suitability/ Observations

Regional Vicinity refers to within a nine-quadrangle search radius of site.

Status (Federal/State)

FE = Federal Endangered
FT = Federal Threatened
FPE = Federal Proposed Endangered
FPT = Federal Proposed Threatened
FD = Federal Delisted
FC = Federal Candidate
SE = State Endangered
ST = State Threatened
SCE = State Candidate Endangered
SCT = State Candidate Threatened
SR = State Rare
SD = State Delisted
SSC = CDFW Species of Special Concern
FP = CDFW Fully Protected
WL = CDFW Watch List

California Native Plant Society California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR)

1A = Presumed extirpated in California, and rare or extinct elsewhere
1B = Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California and elsewhere
2A = Presumed extirpated in California, but common elsewhere
2B= Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California, but more common elsewhere
3 = Need more information (Review List)
4 = Limited Distribution (Watch List)

CRPR Threat Code Extension

.1 = Seriously endangered in California (greater than 80 percent of occurrences threatened/high degree and immediacy of threat)
.2 = Moderately threatened in California (20 to 80 percent of occurrences threatened/moderate degree and immediacy of threat)
.3 = Not very endangered in California (less than 20 percent of occurrences threatened/low degree and immediacy of threat)

Other Statuses

G1 or S1 Critically Imperiled Globally or Subnationally (state)
G2 or S2 Imperiled Globally or Subnationally (state)
G3 or S3 Vulnerable to extirpation or extinction Globally or Subnationally (state)
G4/5 or S4/5 Apparently secure, common and abundant
GH or SH Possibly Extirpated – missing; known from only historical occurrences but still some hope of rediscovery

Additional notations may be provided as follows

T – Intraspecific Taxon (subspecies, varieties, and other designations below the level of species)
Q – Questionable taxonomy that may reduce conservation priority
? – Inexact numeric rank

Appendix C

Cultural Resources Technical Report

Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 2 Project

CEQA Cultural Resources Technical Report

prepared for

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Contact: Orlando Moreno, Principal Engineer

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July 2024

RINCON CONSULTANTS, INC. SINCE 1994

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Executive Summary

The Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency (SCV Water) has retained Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) to prepare a cultural resources technical report in support of an Addendum to the Skyline Ranch Environmental Impact Report (EIR) being prepared for the Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 2 Project (project) pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The project proposes the construction of a new pre-stressed concrete reservoir (Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 2) within the Skyline Ranch residential development. SCV Water is the lead agency pursuant to CEQA.

The Skyline Ranch EIR (prepared in 2010) and its subsequent two Addenda (prepared in 2010 and 2016) evaluate the Skyline Ranch project, a 2,173-acre residential development project that includes the construction of 1,220 single family residential lots, an elementary school, public and private parkland, 18 desilting basins, three water storage tanks, two booster pump stations, and networks of water and sewer pipelines, storm drains, and internal roadways throughout the development along with grading and associated earthwork encompassing the movement of approximately 20.8 million cubic yards of material. SCV Water is the water service provider for the Skyline Ranch residential development and planned to serve the area with two water storage tanks. One tank, Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 1, is currently under construction by Tri Pointe Homes and is intended to be operational by July 2024. Construction of this tank was included in the 2010 Skyline Ranch EIR. SCV Water now proposes to construct the second tank adjacent to Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 1; constructing a second tank in this location was not contemplated in the 2010 Skyline Ranch EIR or its two Addenda. The purpose of the second tank is to provide water storage capacity to address a storage deficiency in the SCV Water's distribution system and for the Skyline Ranch residential development as well as the Sand Canyon mixed-use development, located near the intersection of Sand Canyon Road and Soledad Canyon Road. The Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 2 is the subject of this report.

California Historical Resources Information System records searches were conducted for the project on March 26 and April 23, 2024, at the South Central Coastal Information Center by Rincon staff. The records searches included a review of all recorded cultural resources and previous studies within the project site and a 0.5-mile radius around the project site. The records search results indicate six cultural resources studies have been conducted within the 0.5-mile records search study area. Of the six previous studies, two (LA-09041 and -09043) overlap the project site. The entirety of the project site has been included in previous cultural resources studies. The records search results indicate five cultural resources have been previously recorded within the 0.5-mile records search study area. None of these five cultural resources are located within or immediately adjacent to the project site.

The results of a Sacred Lands File search conducted by the California Native American Heritage Commission on April 16, 2024, returned negative results, meaning no sacred lands have been reported in the vicinity of the project site.

A geoarchaeological review was conducted to assess the potential for subsurface archaeological resources to be present within the project site. Sources reviewed as part of this assessment include historical topographic maps, historical aerial photographs, geologic maps, and soil survey maps. The geoarchaeological review indicates the geologic unit mapped at surface within the project site is not generally conducive to the natural burial and preservation of archaeological resources given it was deposited during the Late Pliocene to Early Pleistocene, a period that largely pre-dates human

occupation of the region. Furthermore, the historical map and aerial photograph review indicates the project site was subject to mass grading in 2018 as part of the Skyline Ranch residential development. These grading activities would have exposed subsurface archaeological deposits if any were present, and they would have been subject to treatment in accordance with the inadvertent discovery protocols outlined in the Skyline Ranch EIR. No documentation of archaeological resources identified during grading activities for Skyline Ranch was provided as part of the records search, and it is assumed no archaeological resources were encountered. Given the age of the geologic unit and previous grading activities associated with the Skyline Ranch residential development, the project site has low sensitivity for the presence of intact subsurface archaeological deposits.

A cultural resources survey of the project was conducted on April 26, 2024, by Rincon archaeologist Lucas Nichols, B.A. The survey's objectives were to document the project site's current conditions and to identify the presence of previously unrecorded cultural resources within or immediately adjacent to the project site. No cultural resources were identified as a result of the survey.

No cultural resources were identified within or immediately adjacent to the project site. The geoarchaeological review suggests the likelihood for encountering intact subsurface archaeological resources is low given the age of the geologic unit mapped at surface within the project site as well as the previous grading and development of earthen pads for the existing Skyline Ranch residential development. As such, project-related ground disturbance is not likely to encounter intact subsurface archaeological resources that may qualify as historical resources or unique archaeological resources pursuant to CEQA. Therefore, the cultural resources monitoring protocols outlined in Mitigation Measure 4.d-1(a) of the 2010 Skyline Ranch EIR are not necessary for the current project. However, in the unlikely event that archaeological resources are inadvertently discovered during project ground disturbance, the implementation of stop work and archaeological significance assessment protocols in Mitigation Measure 4.D-1(a) is recommended to reduce potential impacts to historical resources and unique archaeological resources to less than significant. Implementation of Mitigation Measure 4.D-1(b) of the 2010 Skyline Ranch EIR is also recommended to reduce potential impacts to human remains to less than significant.

1 Introduction

The Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency (SCV Water) has retained Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) to prepare a cultural resources technical report in support of an Addendum to the Skyline Ranch Environmental Impact Report (EIR) being prepared for the Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 2 Project (project) pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The project proposes the construction of a new pre-stressed concrete reservoir (Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 2) within the Skyline Ranch residential development. SCV Water is the lead agency pursuant to CEQA.

The Skyline Ranch EIR (prepared in 2010) and its subsequent two Addenda (prepared in 2010 and 2016) evaluate the Skyline Ranch project, a 2,173-acre residential development project that includes the construction of 1,220 single family residential lots, an elementary school, public and private parkland, 18 desilting basins, three water storage tanks, two booster pump stations, and networks of water and sewer pipelines, storm drains, and internal roadways throughout the development along with grading and associated earthwork encompassing the movement of approximately 20.8 million cubic yards of material. SCV Water is the water service provider for the Skyline Ranch residential development and planned to serve the area with two water storage tanks. One tank, Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 1, is currently under construction by Tri Pointe Homes and is intended to be operational by July 2024. SCV Water now proposes to construct the second tank adjacent to Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 1. The purpose of the second tank is to provide water storage capacity to address a storage deficiency in the SCV Water's distribution system and for the Skyline Ranch residential development as well as the Sand Canyon mixed-use development, located near the intersection of Sand Canyon Road and Soledad Canyon Road.

This report summarizes the methods and results of a California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records search through the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search through the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), a geoarchaeological review, and a pedestrian field survey.

1.1 Project Location and Description

1.1.1 Project Location

The project site encompasses an approximately 1.1-acre area within a larger parcel located at the western terminus of Nimbus Way in the Skyline Ranch residential development in Santa Clarita, California (Assessor's Identification No. 2802-002-042) as well as an approximately 101-acre area in which an approximately 0.5-acre staging area would be located. The project site is in the west-central portion of Los Angeles County within Sections 9 and 10 of Township 4 North, Range 15 West on the *Mint Canyon, CA* 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Figure 1). Specifically, the project site is located within the Skyline Ranch residential development within the city of Santa Clarita, located northeast of the Skyline Ranch Road and Stratus Street intersection (Figure 2).

1.1.2 Project Description

The project proposes the construction of a pre-stressed concrete reservoir, Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 2, adjacent to the existing Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 1. The proposed Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 2

Figure 1 Regional Location

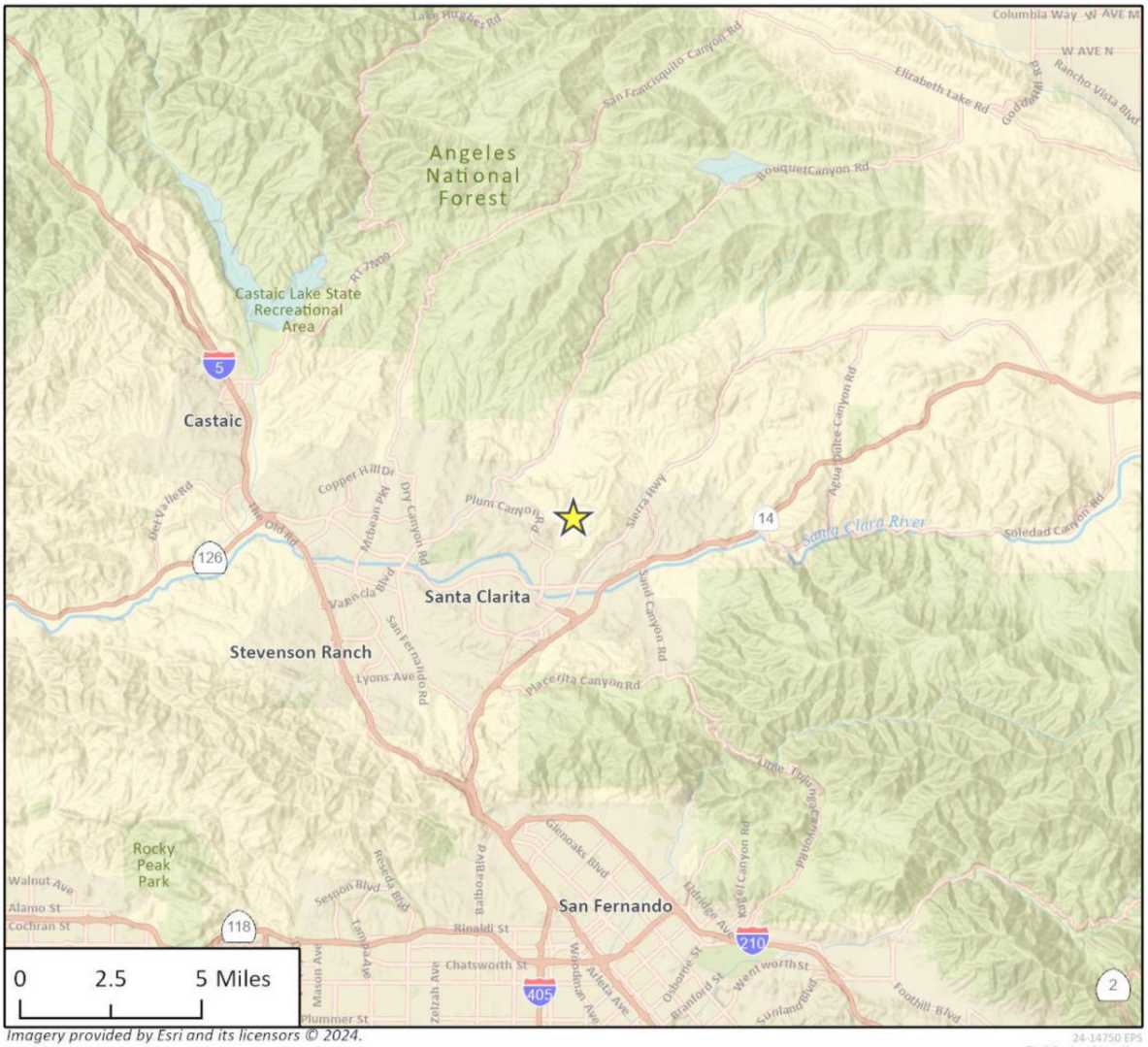

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Fig 1 Regional Location

Project Location

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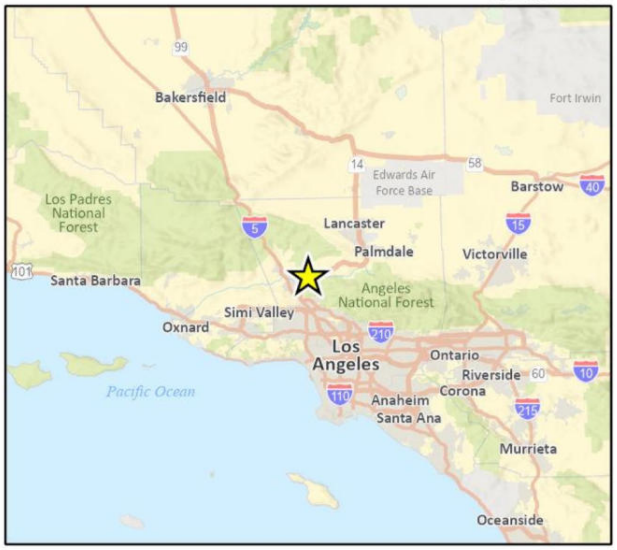

Figure 2 Project Location

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Fig 2 Project Location

would be approximately 107.5 feet in diameter and 45 feet in height with a cast-in-place dome roof. The maximum depth of excavation for the installation of the tank would be approximately nine feet. Proposed equipment and materials would be staged within a 0.5-acre area comprised of a graded earthen pad approximately 0.3 mile east of the proposed Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 2. The location of the staging area has not yet been determined but will be sited within an approximately 101-acre area comprised of existing streets and graded earthen pads, currently under construction as part of the Skyline Ranch residential development (see Figure 3).

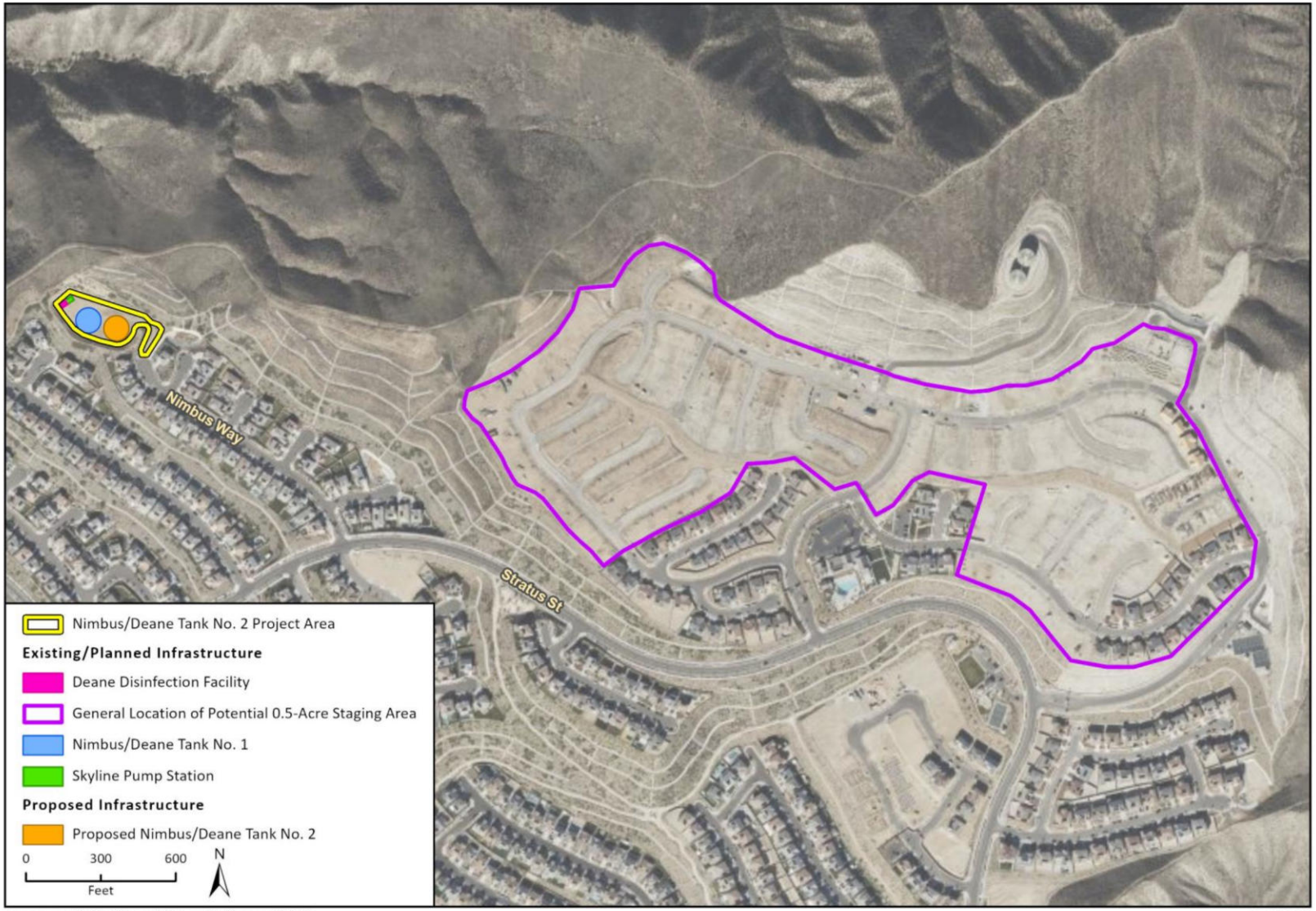
Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 2 would be nearly identical in appearance to Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 1 and would have a water storage capacity of approximately 2.08 million gallons. Similar to Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 1, the proposed tank would be constructed on top of 5- to 6-foot-deep foundation footings, aggregate road base, and poly sheeting. Water would flow into and out of the tank via inlet piping located at the floor of the tank. A metal stairway would travel clockwise around the exterior of the tank to provide roof access, and a metal ladder would be located on the interior of the tank for maintenance access. In addition, a walkway with handrails would be installed to provide roof access between the two tanks.

Water would be pumped to the proposed Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 2 via the Deane Pump Station, which is currently under construction by Tri Pointe Homes, the developer of Skyline Ranch. The Deane Pump Station will be located south of Skyline Road, approximately 1.1 miles southeast of the project site. Once in operation, the Deane Pump Station will have sufficient capacity to pump water to both Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 1 and the proposed Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 2. In addition, the Skyline Pump Station would pump water from both tanks to the Upper Skyline Zone, which is the adjacent, higher pressure zone operated by SCV Water, and the Deane Disinfection Facility would disinfect water in both tanks. Although related to operation of the proposed project, construction of the Deane Pump Station, Skyline Pump Station, and Deane Disinfection Facility are all part of construction of Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 1 as a separate project and are therefore not considered part of the current project. Figure 3 depicts the locations of Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 1, the Skyline Pump Station, the Deane Disinfection Facility, and the proposed Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 2.

1.2 Project Background

In 2010, the Skyline Ranch EIR was certified by the County of Los Angeles (SCH No. 2004101090). The EIR's cultural resources analysis included a CHRIS records search through the SCCIC, an SLF search through the NAHC, a Phase I pedestrian survey, and Phase II excavations (PCR Services Corporation 2005). The CHRIS records search and Phase I pedestrian survey identified three prehistoric archaeological sites (CA-LAN-1108, -2007, and -2310) and one historic-period archaeological site (Temporary Site 1) outside of the current project site. The four archaeological resources were subject to Phase II excavations in support of California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) evaluations. Based on the results of the Phase II excavations, none of the four resources were recommended CRHR-eligible. Although no cultural resources qualifying as historical resources or unique archaeological resources were identified as part of the EIR analysis, the presence of known archaeological resources suggested an elevated potential for encountering subsurface archaeological resources during implementation of the Skyline Ranch Project. Therefore, the EIR included the following mitigation measures for cultural resources (County of Los Angeles 2010):

Figure 3 Location of Proposed Tank and Adjacent Water Infrastructure



Mitigation Measure 4.D-1(a). Archaeological Monitoring. At the commencement of project grading or construction, all workers associated with earth disturbing activities (particularly remedial grading and excavation) shall be given an orientation regarding the possibility of exposing unexpected archaeological material and/or cultural remains by a qualified archaeologist who satisfies the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for Archaeology (prehistoric/historic archaeology) pursuant to 36 CFR 61. The archaeologist shall also instruct the workers as to what steps are to be taken if such a find is encountered.

Due to the moderate sensitivity and possibility of buried cultural materials within the project area, it is recommended that initial grading and ground disturbing activities in areas determined to be sensitive (primarily those areas proximal to recorded sites) be monitored by an archaeologist who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for Archaeology (prehistoric/historic archaeology) pursuant to 36 CFR 61. The archaeologist shall have the authority to stop work if sensitive or potentially significant cultural remains are discovered during excavation or ground disturbing activities. Test excavations may be necessary to reveal whether such cultural materials are significant. In the event the archaeologist indicates that a significant or unique archaeological/cultural find has been unearthed, grading operations shall cease in the affected area until the geographic extent and scientific value of the resources can be reasonably verified. Upon such discoveries, the archaeologist shall notify the applicant and Los Angeles County. Any excavation and recovery of resources shall be performed by a qualified archaeologist using standard archaeological techniques. If necessary, a mitigation plan shall be formulated. Work in the area shall only resume with the approval of the project archaeologist. Artifacts, notes, photographs, and other project materials recovered during the monitoring program shall be curated at a facility meeting federal and state standards.

Mitigation Measure 4.D-1(b). Human Remains. If human remains are unearthed, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. If the remains are determined to be of Native American descent, the coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The NAHC will then identify the person(s) thought to be the Most Likely Descendent (MLD) of the deceased Native American, who will have 24 hours to make a formal recommendation as to disposition of the remains. All work associated with the remains will be done respectfully, and with recognition that the remains are considered sacred. All work in the area of the remains will be monitored by an authorized representative of the MLD.

1.3 Personnel

Rincon senior archaeologist, Michael Vader, BA, served as the project manager, provided management oversight for this assessment, and served as author of this report. Rincon archaeologist, Lucas Nichols, BA, performed the field survey and served as co-author of this report. Rincon Cultural Resources Principal Investigator, Monica Strauss, M.A., RPA, reviewed this report for quality control. Ms. Strauss exceeds the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for Archaeology (National Park Service 1983).

2 Regulatory Setting

This section includes a discussion of the applicable laws, ordinances, regulations, and standards governing cultural resources, which must be adhered to before and during implementation of the project.

2.1 State

2.1.1 California Environmental Quality Act

California Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 21084.1 requires lead agencies to determine if a project could have a significant impact on historical or unique archaeological resources. As defined in PRC Section 21084.1, a historical resource is a resource listed in, or determined eligible for listing in, the CRHR, a resource included in a local register of historical resources or identified in a historical resources survey pursuant to PRC Section 5024.1(g), or any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be historically significant. PRC Section 21084.1 also states resources meeting the above criteria are presumed to be historically or culturally significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates otherwise. Resources listed in the NRHP are automatically listed in the CRHR, as are California Historical Landmarks 770 and above; both sets of resources are therefore historical resources under CEQA. Historical resources may include eligible built environment resources and archaeological resources of the precontact or historic periods.

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(c) provides further guidance on the consideration of archaeological resources. If an archaeological resource does not qualify as a historical resource, it may meet the definition of a "unique archaeological resource" as identified in PRC Section 21083.2. PRC Section 21083.2(g) defines a unique archaeological resource as an artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria: 1) it contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and there is a demonstrable public interest in that information; 2) has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type; or 3) is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

If an archaeological resource does not qualify as a historical or unique archaeological resource, the impact of a project on those resources is considered to be less than significant and need not be considered further (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5[c][4]). CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 also provides guidance for addressing the potential presence of human remains, including those discovered during the implementation of a project.

According to CEQA, an impact that results in a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is considered a significant impact on the environment. A substantial adverse change could result from physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of the historical resource would be materially impaired (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5[b][1]). Material impairment is defined as demolition or alteration in an adverse manner [of] those characteristics of a historical resource that

convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for inclusion in, the CRHR or a local register (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5[b][2][A]).

If it can be demonstrated that a project would cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. To the extent that resources cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (PRC Section 21083.2[a][b]).

The requirements for mitigation measures under CEQA are outlined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4(a)(1). In addition to being fully enforceable, mitigation measures must be completed within a defined time period and be roughly proportional to the impact of the project. Generally, a project that is found to comply with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings is considered to not result in a significant impact to historic resources (CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4 [b][1]). For historical resources of an archaeological nature, lead agencies should also seek to avoid damaging effects where feasible. Preservation in place is the preferred manner to mitigate impacts to archaeological sites; however, data recovery through excavation may be the only option in certain instances (CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4[b][3]).

California Register of Historical Resources

The CRHR was established in 1992 and codified by PRC Section 5024.1 and Title 14 California Code of Regulations Section 4852. The CRHR is an authoritative listing and guide to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens in identifying the existing historical resources of the state and to indicate which resources deserve to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change (PRC Section 5024.1[a]). The criteria for eligibility for the CRHR are consistent with the NRHP criteria but have been modified for state use in order to include a range of historical resources that better reflect the history of California (PRC Section 5024.1[b]). However, unlike the NRHP, the CRHR does not have a defined age threshold for eligibility; rather, a resource may be eligible for the CRHR if it can be demonstrated sufficient time has passed to understand its historical or architectural significance (California Office of Historic Preservation [OHP] 2011). Furthermore, resources may still be eligible for listing in the CRHR even if they do not retain sufficient integrity for NRHP eligibility (OHP 2011). Generally, the OHP recommends resources over 45 years of age be recorded and evaluated for historical resources eligibility (OHP 1995: 2).

A property is eligible for listing in the CRHR if it meets one of more of the following criteria:

Criterion 1: Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.

Criterion 2: Is associated with the lives of persons important to our past.

Criterion 3: Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.

Criterion 4: Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

2.1.2 California Health and Safety Code

Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code states that in the event of discovery or recognition of any human remains in any location other than a dedicated cemetery, there shall be

no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains until the coroner of the county in which the remains are discovered has determined if the remains are subject to the Coroner's authority. If the human remains are of Native American origin, the Coroner must notify the NAHC within 24 hours of this identification.

2.1.3 California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98

Section 5097.98 of the California Public Resources Code states that the NAHC, upon notification of the discovery of Native American human remains, pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, shall immediately notify those persons (i.e., the Most Likely Descendant [MLD]) that it believes to be descended from the deceased. With permission of the landowner or a designated representative, the MLD may inspect the remains and any associated cultural materials and make recommendations for treatment or disposition of the remains and associated grave goods. The MLD shall provide recommendations or preferences for treatment of the remains and associated cultural materials within 48 hours of being granted access to the site.

3 Natural and Cultural Setting

This section provides background information pertaining to the natural and cultural context of the project site. It places the project in the broader natural environment that has sustained populations throughout history. This section also provides an overview of regional indigenous history, local ethnography, and post-contact history. This background information describes the distribution and type of cultural resources documented in the vicinity of the project site to inform the cultural resources sensitivity assessment and the context in which resources have been evaluated.

3.1 Natural Setting

The project site lies along the northern margin of the Santa Clarita Valley where the valley meets the Santa Susana mountains to the north. Prior to its development as part of the Skyline Ranch project, the project site vicinity was comprised of slopes and ridges bisected by ephemeral drainages. Presently, the project site vicinity is comprised of existing streets and single-family residences as well as earthen pads upon which additional residences will be constructed.

3.2 Cultural Setting

3.2.1 Indigenous History

During the 20th century, many archaeologists developed chronological sequences to explain precontact era cultural changes within all or portions of southern California (c.f., Jones and Klar 2007; Moratto 1984). Wallace (1955, 1978) devised a precontact era chronology for the Southern California region based on early studies and focused on data synthesis that included four horizons: Early Man, Milling Stone, Intermediate, and Late Prehistoric. Although initially lacking the chronological precision of absolute dates (Moratto 1984), Wallace's (1955) synthesis has been modified and improved using thousands of radiocarbon dates obtained by Southern California researchers over recent decades (Byrd and Raab 2007; Koerper and Drover 1983; Koerper et al. 2002; Mason and Peterson 1994). The precontact chronological sequence for Southern California presented below is a composite based on Wallace (1955) and Warren (1968) as well as later studies, including Koerper and Drover (1983).

Early Man Horizon (circa 10,000 to 6000 BCE)

Numerous pre-8000 Before Common Era (BCE) sites have been identified along the mainland coast and Channel Islands of Southern California (c.f., Erlandson 1991; Johnson et al. 2002; Jones and Klar 2007; Moratto 1984; Rick et al. 2001: 609). The Arlington Springs site on Santa Rosa Island produced human femurs dating to approximately 13,000 years ago (Arnold et al. 2004; Johnson et al. 2002). On nearby San Miguel Island, human occupation at Daisy Cave (CA-SMI-261) has been dated to nearly 13,000 years ago and included basketry greater than 12,000 years old, the earliest on the Pacific Coast (Arnold et al. 2004).

Although few Clovis- or Folsom-style fluted points have been found in Southern California (e.g., Dillon 2002; Erlandson et al. 1987), Early Man Horizon sites are generally associated with a greater emphasis on hunting than later horizons. Recent data indicates that the Early Man economy was a

diverse mixture of hunting and gathering, including a significant focus on aquatic resources in coastal areas and on inland Pleistocene lakeshores (Moratto 1984). A warm and dry 3,000-year period called the Altithermal began around 6000 BCE. The conditions of the Altithermal are likely responsible for the change in human subsistence patterns at this time, including a greater emphasis on plant foods and small game.

Milling Stone Horizon (6000 to 3000 BCE)

Wallace (1955: 219) defined the Milling Stone Horizon as "marked by extensive use of milling stones and mullers, a general lack of well-made projectile points, and burials with rock cairns." The dominance of such artifact types indicates a subsistence strategy oriented around collecting plant foods and small animals. A broad spectrum of food resources was consumed, including small and large terrestrial mammals, sea mammals, birds, shellfish and other littoral and estuarine species, near-shore fishes, yucca, agave, and seeds and other plant products (Kowta 1969; Reinman 1964). Variability in artifact collections over time and from the coast to inland sites indicates Milling Stone Horizon subsistence strategies adapted to environmental conditions (Byrd and Raab 2007: 220). Lithic artifacts associated with Milling Stone Horizon sites are dominated by locally available tool stone, and, in addition to ground stone tools such as manos and metates, chopping, scraping, and cutting tools are very common. Kowta (1969) attributes the presence of numerous scraper-plane tools in Milling Stone Horizon collections to the processing of agave or yucca for food or fiber. The mortar and pestle, associated with acorns or other foods processed through pounding, were first used during the Milling Stone Horizon and increased dramatically in later periods (Wallace 1955 and 1978; Warren 1968).

Two types of artifacts considered diagnostic of the Milling Stone period are the cogged stone and discoidal, most of which have been found within sites dating between 4000 and 1000 BCE (Moratto 1984: 149), though possibly as far back as 5500 BCE (Couch et al. 2009). The cogged stone is a ground stone object that has gear-like teeth on the perimeter and is produced from a variety of materials. The function of cogged stones is unknown, but many scholars have postulated ritualistic or ceremonial uses (c.f., Dixon 1968: 64-65; Eberhart 1961: 367) based on the materials used and their location near burials and other established ceremonial artifacts as compared to typical habitation debris. Similar to cogged stones, discoidals are found in the archaeological record subsequent to the introduction of the cogged stone. Cogged stones and discoidals were often purposefully buried, or "cached." They are most common in sites along the coastal drainages from southern Ventura County southward and are particularly abundant at some Orange County sites, although a few specimens have been found inland as far east as Cajon Pass (Dixon 1968: 63; Moratto 1984: 149). Cogged stones have been collected in Riverside County, and their distribution appears to center on the Santa Ana River basin (Eberhart 1961).

Intermediate Horizon (3000 BCE to CE 500)

Wallace's Intermediate Horizon dates from approximately 3000 BCE to CE 500 and is characterized by a shift toward a hunting and maritime subsistence strategy as well as greater use of plant foods. During the Intermediate Horizon, a noticeable trend occurred toward greater adaptation to local resources including a broad variety of fish, land mammal, and sea mammal remains along the coast. Tool kits for hunting, fishing, and processing food and materials reflect this increased diversity, with flake scrapers, drills, various projectile points, and shell fishhooks being manufactured.

Mortars and pestles became more common during this transitional period, gradually replacing manos and metates as the dominant milling equipment. Many archaeologists believe this change in

milling stones signals a change from the processing and consuming of hard seed resources to the increasing reliance on acorn (e.g., Glassow et al. 1988; True 1993). Mortuary practices during the Intermediate Horizon typically included fully flexed burials oriented toward the north or west (Warren 1968: 2−3).

Late Prehistoric Horizon (CE 500 to Historic Contact)

During Wallace's (1955 and 1978) Late Prehistoric Horizon, the diversity of plant food resources and land and sea mammal hunting increased even further than during the Intermediate Horizon. More classes of artifacts were observed during this period, and high-quality lithic materials were imported and used for small finely worked projectile points associated with the bow and arrow. Steatite containers were made for cooking and storage, and an increased use of asphaltum for waterproofing is noted. More artistic artifacts were recovered from Late Prehistoric sites, and cremation became a common mortuary custom. Larger, more permanent villages supported an increased population size and social structure (Wallace 1955: 223).

Warren (1968) attributes this dramatic change in material culture, burial practices, and subsistence focus to the westward migration of desert people he called the Takic, or Numic, Tradition in Los Angeles, Orange, and western Riverside counties. This Takic Tradition was formerly referred to as the "Shoshonean wedge" (Warren 1968), but this nomenclature is no longer used to avoid confusion with ethnohistoric and modern Shoshonean groups (Heizer 1978: 5; Shipley 1978: 88, 90).

3.2.2 Ethnographic Setting

The project site lies in the traditional territory of the Tataviam people. The Tataviam were not well-documented by early ethnographers. John P. Harrington was a primary source ethnographer, who conducted interviews with Tataviam descendants in the early 20th century (Johnson and Earle 1990). Today, researchers generally agree the Tataviam spoke an Uto-Aztecan language, most likely a Takic language (Hudson 1982). This language is now dead (Johnson and Earle 1990).

Tataviam territory included the upper Santa Clara River from Piru Creek eastward, extending over the Sawmill Mountains to the southwest edge of the Antelope Valley (King and Blackburn 1978). Their territory was bounded on the west and north by various Chumash groups, to the east by the Kitanemuk and Serrano, and on the south by the Tongva (Gabrieleño and Fernandeño, although some Tataviam were also identified as Fernandeño because of their association with Mission San Fernando). Environmentally, their lands consisted of sloped areas surrounded by desert (Stickel and Weinman-Roberts 1980). Dwellings were domed-thatch shelters under shady overhanging rocks that aided in cooling (Eargle 2008). Settlement size ranged from 10 to 200 persons, with small settlements often ancillary to large villages.

Archaeological evidence from Bower's Cave—located between Newhall and Piru—combined with ethnographic evidence suggest their ritual organization was similar to both the Chumash and Gabrieliño, two groups whose lifestyles were distinct from one another. Rock art found in their traditional territory included representational and abstract pictographs, incised pictographs, petroglyphs, and cupules (Knight 2010).

The Tataviam were a hunting and gathering society. Acorns were a main food source and were ground into flour (Eargle 2008; Garza 2012). King and Blackburn (1978) hypothesize that because of the predominance of large south-facing slopes in their territory, the Tataviam relied on yucca as a

food source more than their neighbors (Garza 2012). Additional food resources included sage seeds, berries, small mammals, deer, and possibly antelope.

Exogamous marriage was commonly practiced, and Tataviam intermarried with Tongva, Chumash, and Kitanemuk neighbors (King and Blackburn 1978). Genealogical research suggests that Tataviam individuals and families persisted into the 20th century in other communities (Johnson and Earle 1990). Spanish missions developed in the area relatively early, with records of Tataviam baptisms as early as 1803. By 1810, the Tataviam were virtually completely missionized through baptism at Mission San Fernando (King and Blackburn 1978; Johnson and Earle 1990).

3.2.3 Post-Contact Setting

Post-Contact history for the state of California is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish Period (1769 to 1822), Mexican Period (1822 to 1848), and American Period (1848 to present). Although Spanish, Russian, and British explorers visited the area for brief periods between 1529 and 1769, the Spanish Period in California begins in 1769 with the establishment of a settlement at San Diego and the founding of Mission San Diego de Alcalá, the first of 21 missions constructed between 1769 and 1823. Independence from Spain in 1821 marks the beginning of the Mexican Period, and the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, ending the Mexican-American War, signals the beginning of the American Period when California became a territory of the United States.

3.2.1 Spanish Period (1769 to 1822)

Spanish explorers made sailing expeditions along the coast of California between the mid-1500s and mid-1700s. Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo in 1542 led the first European expedition to observe what was known by the Spanish as Alta (upper) California. For more than 200 years, Cabrillo and other Spanish, Portuguese, British, and Russian explorers sailed the Alta California coast and made limited inland expeditions, but they did not establish permanent settlements (Bean 1968; Rolle 2003). The Spanish crown laid claim to Alta California based on the surveys conducted by Cabrillo and Vizcaíno (Bancroft 1885; Gumprecht 1999).

By the 18th century, Spain developed a three-pronged approach to secure its hold on the territory and counter against other foreign explorers. The Spanish established military forts known as presidios, as well as missions and pueblos (towns) throughout Alta California. The 1769 overland expedition by Captain Gaspar de Portolá marks the beginning of California's Historic period, occurring after the King of Spain installed the Franciscan Order to direct religious and colonization matters in assigned territories of the Americas. Portolá established the Presidio of San Diego as the first Spanish settlement in Alta California in 1769. Franciscan Father Junípero Serra also founded Mission San Diego de Alcalá that same year, the first of the 21 missions that would be established in Alta California by the Spanish and the Franciscan Order between 1769 and 1823 (Graffy 2010).

Construction of missions and associated presidios was a major emphasis during the Spanish Period in California to integrate the Native American population into Christianity and communal enterprise. Incentives were also provided to bring settlers to pueblos or towns; just three pueblos were established during the Spanish Period, only two of which were successful and remain as California cities (San José and Los Angeles).

Spain began making land grants in 1784, typically to retiring soldiers, although the grantees were only permitted to inhabit and work the land. The land titles technically remained property of the Spanish king (Livingston 1914).

3.2.2 Mexican Period (1822 to 1848)

Several factors kept growth within Alta California to a minimum, including the threat of foreign invasion, political dissatisfaction, and unrest among the indigenous population. After more than a decade of intermittent rebellion and warfare, New Spain won independence from Spain in 1821. In 1822, the Mexican legislative body in California ended isolationist policies designed to protect the Spanish monopoly on trade and decreed California ports open to foreign merchants (Dallas 1955).

Extensive land grants were established in the interior during the Mexican Period, in part to increase the population inland from the more settled coastal areas where the Spanish had first concentrated their colonization efforts. The secularization of the missions following Mexico's independence from Spain resulted in the subdivision of former mission lands and establishment of many additional ranchos. Commonly, former soldiers and well-connected Mexican families were the recipients of these land grants, which now included the title to the land (Graffy 2010).

During the supremacy of the ranchos (1834 to 1848), landowners largely focused on the cattle industry and devoted large tracts to grazing. Cattle hides became a primary southern California export, providing a commodity to trade for goods from the east and other areas in the United States and Mexico. The number of nonnative inhabitants increased during this period because of the influx of explorers, trappers, and ranchers associated with the land grants. The rising California population contributed to the introduction and rise of diseases foreign to the Native American population, who had no associated immunities.

3.2.3 American Period (1848 to Present)

The United States went to war with Mexico in 1846. During the first year of the war, John C. Fremont traveled from Monterey to Los Angeles with reinforcements for Commodore Stockton and evaded Californian soldiers in Santa Barbara's Gaviota Pass by taking the route over the San Marcos grade instead (Kyle 2002). The war ended in 1848 with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, ushering California into its American Period.

California officially became a state with the Compromise of 1850, which also designated Utah and New Mexico (with present-day Arizona) as United States territories (Waugh 2003). Horticulture and livestock, based primarily on cattle as the currency and staple of the rancho system, continued to dominate the southern California economy through 1850s. The discovery of gold in the northern part of the state led to the Gold Rush beginning in 1848, and with the influx of people seeking gold, cattle were no longer desired mainly for their hides but also as a source of meat and other goods. During the 1850s cattle boom, rancho vaqueros drove large herds from southern to northern California to feed that region's burgeoning mining and commercial boom.

A severe drought in the 1860s decimated cattle herds and drastically affected rancheros' source of income. In addition, property boundaries that were loosely established during the Mexican era led to disputes with new incoming settlers, problems with squatters, and lawsuits. Rancheros often were encumbered by debt and the cost of legal fees to defend their property. As a result, much of the rancho lands were sold or otherwise acquired by Americans. Most of these ranchos were subdivided into agricultural parcels or towns (Dumke 1991).

Santa Clarita

In 1839, the 48,000-acre Rancho San Francisco, located in the Santa Clarita Valley, was granted to the mayor of Los Angeles, Ignacio del Valle. However, economic struggles led to the land being

resold multiple times before it was bought by Henry Mayo Newhall in 1875 (City of Santa Clarita 2011). Due to the discovery of minerals and gold in the area, the nearby San Francisquito Canyon was one of the first canyons in the state to be settled. Oil was also discovered in the Santa Clarita Valley and helped bolster the region with the development of the Pico oil field and Pioneer Oil, one of the first major refineries in the state and on the west coast. The Southern Pacific Railroad developed tracks through the area in 1876, further improving the area's economic viability (City of Santa Clarita 2011).

Following the discovery of oil reserves, businessmen and political leaders came to the Santa Clarita Valley to exploit the lucrative resource. In 1876, Mentryville was founded by French immigrant Charles Mentry and established the first commercially viable oil well in the western United States, Pico Number 4, near present-day Stevenson Ranch. The first oil refinery in the state, the Pioneer Oil Refinery, was developed in Newhall, approximately four miles south of the project site, and refined oil from Pico Number 4. Pico Number 4 operated until 1990, although the richest reserves were depleted, and the oil boom dried up by the early 1900s. The Pioneer Oil Refinery was designated California Historic Landmark No. 172 in 1935 (California Office of Historic Preservation 2022).

After Henry Mayo Newhall purchased the Rancho in 1875, his entrepreneurial endeavors led to railroad development and, in turn, increased land development and population. The Newhall tunnel was constructed through the San Fernando and Santa Clarita valleys by the Southern Pacific Railroad. The railroad company primarily utilized Chinese labor. At the same time, the San Fernando railroad tunnel was built and became the third-longest tunnel in the United States at just under 7,000 feet. Shortly thereafter, the Southern Pacific Railroad met with the Central Pacific Railroad and joined the two sets of tracks together with a "golden spike" ceremony on September 5, 1876. This railroad connected Los Angeles and San Francisco to the rest of the nation (City of Santa Clarita 2011).

Newhall largely turned his attention to ranching after the railroad tunnels were built but died shortly thereafter in 1883. His family established the Newhall Land and Farming Company, which managed farmlands in the area and oversaw the development of small communities that became present-day Santa Clarita, including Valencia, Canyon Country, Newhall, and Saugus (Capace 1999).

The completion of the railroad, in conjunction with the newfound oil industry and mineral mining, were the primary factors that led to an increase in the area's population through the end of the 19th century. After the turn of the 20th century, the Santa Clarita area was used for Hollywood productions due to its rural and historical setting, which led to the development of many movie ranches. Actors William S. Hart and Harry Carey made their homes on these ranches in the Santa Clarita Valley. Over 100 productions were filmed in the area, and today many of the early ranches operate as parks (City of Santa Clarita 2011).

In 1928, the nearby St. Francis Dam failed, which caused major flooding of the valley and killed nearly 500 people in a tragic event (Encyclopedia Britannica 2022). The area recovered and continued to grow economically. The city of Santa Clarita was incorporated in 1987 after several failed attempts, and the mining industry was a primary contributor to the subsequent growth. The federal government allowed the mining of millions of tons of sand and gravel from the nearby Soledad Canyon east of the city, but the potential for environmental damage led to widespread protests, and the mining was halted in 2019. The establishment of the famous Six Flags Magic Mountain theme park also contributed to population growth in the latter part of the 20th century and became the region's largest employer (Encyclopedia Britannica 2022).

4 Methods

This section presents the methods for each task completed during the preparation of this assessment.

4.1 Background Research

4.1.1 California Historical Resources Information System Records Search

On March 26 and April 23, 2024, Rincon staff conducted CHRIS records searches for the project at the SCCIC housed at California State University, Fullerton. The SCCIC is the official state repository for cultural resources records and reports for Los Angeles County. The records search included a review of all previously recorded cultural resources and previous studies within the project site plus a 0.5-mile radius. Rincon also reviewed the NRHP, the CRHR, the California Historical Landmarks list, the Built Environment Resources Directory, and the Archaeological Determination of Eligibility list.

4.1.2 Sacred Land File Search

Rincon contacted the NAHC on March 26, 2024, to request a search of the SLF as well as a contact list of Native American groups culturally affiliated with the project site.

4.1.3 Geoarchaeological Review

A geoarchaeological review was conducted to assess the potential for subsurface archaeological resources to be present within the project site. Sources reviewed as part of this assessment include historical topographic maps, historical aerial photographs, geologic maps, and soil survey maps.

4.2 Field Survey

Mr. Nichols conducted a pedestrian survey of the project site on April 26, 2024. The survey's objectives were to document the project site's current conditions and to identify the presence of previously unrecorded cultural resources within or immediately adjacent to the project site. The portion of the project site encompassing the Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 2 construction footprint was systematically surveyed using east-west oriented transects spaced no more than five meters (approximately 16 feet) apart. Exposed ground surfaces were examined for artifacts (e.g., flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, stone milling tools, ceramics, fire-affected rock), ecofacts (marine shell and bone), soil discoloration that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden and features indicative of the former presence of structures or buildings (e.g., standing exterior walls, postholes, foundations) or historical debris (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics). Ground disturbances such as burrows, drainages, and slope cuts were also visually inspected. Survey accuracy was maintained using a handheld Global Positioning Satellite unit and a georeferenced map of the project site.

The general 101-acre area where the 0.5-acre staging area would be sited was also subject to reconnaissance survey wherein the area was examined and photographed to document its current conditions.

Field records and digital photographs documenting the survey are on file at Rincon's Ventura office.

5 Findings

5.1 Background Research

5.1.1 California Historical Resources Information System Records Search

Previous Studies

The CHRIS records search results indicate six cultural resources studies have been previously conducted within the 0.5-mile records search radius. Approximately 60 percent of the 0.5-mile records search radius has been included in previous cultural resources studies. Of the six studies identified within the 0.5-mile study area, three (LA-09040, -09041, and -09043) include the entirety of the project site. However, although the study area for LA-09040 is mapped as including the entirety of the project site, LA-09040 is actually limited to reporting on a Phase II testing program at a prehistoric archaeological resource (P-19-002007) located approximately 650 feet south of the project site and did not include any analysis of the current project site. As such, this study is not discussed further. The remaining two studies are summarized in the following paragraphs.

LA-09041

Study LA-09041 is a Phase I archaeological resources survey report prepared by W&S Consultants in 2003 for the 575-acre Monosabian North Study Area, which encompasses the entire current project site (Austin 2003a). The study summarizes the methods and results of a records search and an intensive pedestrian survey. The study identified one pre-contact archaeological resource located approximately 0.4 mile north of the current project site. No cultural resources were identified within or immediately adjacent to the current project site.

LA-09043

Study LA-09041 is a Phase I archaeological resources survey report prepared by W&S Consultants in 2003 for the 810-acre Monosabian South Study Area, which encompasses the general 101-acre area where the 0.5-acre staging area will be sited (Austin 2003b). The study included a records search and an intensive pedestrian survey that resulted in the identification of two pre-contact archaeological resources, neither of which are located within or immediately adjacent to the current project site.

Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

The records search results indicate five cultural resources have been previously recorded within the 0.5-mile records search radius, including four pre-contact archaeological sites consisting of lithic scatters (P-19-001108, -002007, -100981, and -100982) and one pre-contact isolate (P-19-100984). None of these four resources are located within or immediately adjacent to the project site.

5.1.2 Sacred Lands File Search

On April 16, 2024, the NAHC responded to Rincon's SLF request, stating the results of the SLF search were negative, meaning no sacred lands have been reported in the vicinity of the project site.

5.1.3 Geoarchaeological Review

Historical Map and Aerial Photograph Review

Historical maps reviewed include the 1877 General Land Office (GLO) plat map (Bureau of Land Management 2024), the 1900 *Fernando, CA* 15-minute United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle, the 1932 *Humphreys, CA* 7.5-minute USGS topographic quadrangle, the 1940 *San Fernando, CA* 15-minute topographic quadrangle, and the 1960 and 1995 *Mint Canyon, CA* 7.5-minute USGS topographic quadrangles. Historical aerial photographs of the project site were available for the years 1947, 1959, 1969, 1978, 1986, 1999, 2009, 2016, 2018, and 2020 (NETR Online 2024).

The 1877 GLO plat map shows the project site located on northwest-facing slopes in a generally mountainous area. The 1900, 1932, 1940, and 1960 topographic quadrangles depict the project site as being comprised of slopes and ridges located southeast of Plum Canyon. The maps do not show any development within the project site. The 1995 topographic quadrangle largely depicts what is shown in the previous maps with the exception that generally northeast-southwest trending dirt roads pass through the Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 2 construction footprint and the general area where the staging area will be sited.

The aerial photographs for the years ranging from 1947 through 2016 show the project site located within a mountainous area with generally northeast-southwest dirt roads being the only development depicted. The 2018 photographs show the project site has been subject to mass grading for the development of the Skyline Ranch residential development. The 2020 photograph depicts the project site's current condition in that it is comprised of graded, earthen pads and active construction of single-family homes.

Geologic and Soils Map Review

Geologic mapping indicates the Late Pliocene to Early Pleistocene (approximately 5 million to 12,000 years ago) Saugus Formation is mapped at surface within the project site is (Dibblee and Ehrenspeck 1996). The Saugus Formation was deposited during a period that largely pre-dates human occupation of the region.

Soil mapping indicates two soils series have been mapped with the project site including Ojai loam in the western and central portions of the project site and Saugus loam in the eastern portion of the project site. Ojai series soils consist of very deep, well drained soils that form alluvial fans and are derived from weathered sandstone or related sedimentary rocks (United Stated Department of Agriculture 2024). The typical Ojai series soil profile includes of fine sandy loam topsoil (A horizon) that extends from the ground surface to a depth of 16 inches below the ground surface, and a weathered and mineralized layer (B-horizon) that extends from 16 to 55 inches below ground surface.

Saugus series soils typically develop on slopes and dissected terraces and are derived from weathered granitic materials (United Stated Department of Agriculture 2003). The typical Saugus series soil profile consists of topsoil (A horizon) extending from the ground surface to a depth 15

inches below the ground surface followed by sedimentary parent material (C horizon) extending from depths of 15 to 50 inches below the ground surface.

Neither soil profile contains buried topsoil (Ab horizon), which would elevate the potential for the presence of subsurface archaeological deposits.

Summary

The geoarchaeological review indicates the geologic unit mapped at surface within the project site is not generally conducive to the natural burial and preservation of archaeological resources given it was deposited during the Late Pliocene to Early Pleistocene, a period that largely pre-dates human occupation of the region. Furthermore, the historical map and aerial photograph review indicates the project site was subject to mass grading in 2018 as part of the Skyline Ranch residential development. These grading activities would have exposed subsurface archaeological deposits if any were present, and they would have been subject to treatment in accordance with the inadvertent discovery protocols outlined in the Skyline Ranch EIR. No documentation of archaeological resources identified during grading activities for Skyline Ranch was identified as part of the records search, and it is assumed no archaeological resources were encountered. Given the age of the geologic unit and previous grading activities associated with the Skyline Ranch residential development, the project site has low sensitivity for the presence of intact subsurface archaeological deposits.

5.2 Field Survey

In general, the project site has been significantly altered by mass grading as part of the Skyline Ranch residential development. The portion of the project site comprised of the Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 2 construction footprint was generally barren of surface vegetation, resulting in very good to complete (60 to 100 percent) ground surface visibility (Figure 4). This portion of the project site is subject to active construction associated with Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 1 (Figure 5). Trenches, cuts, and stockpiled soil associated with construction of Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 1 afforded examination of the subsurface soil, which included a light brown fine sandy loam with gravel.

The general 101-acre area wherein the 0.5-acre staging area would be sited is comprised of paved streets, recently-constructed single-family residences, and engineered earthen pads on which additional single-family residences will be constructed (Figure 6 and Figure 7).

No cultural resources were identified as a result of the survey.

Figure 4 Overview of the Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 2 Construction Footprint, Facing Northeast

Figure 5 Overview of the Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 2 Construction Footprint, Facing Northwest

Figure 6 Overview of General Area Where the Staging Area Would Be Sited, Facing Northeast

Figure 7 Overview of General Area Where the Staging Area Would Be Sited, Facing North

6 Conclusions and Recommendations

The project proposes the construction of the Nimbus/Deane Tank No. 2. Ground disturbing activities associated with the work would include excavation up to nine feet deep for the installation of footings within an existing earthen pad developed as part of the Skyline Ranch residential development.

No cultural resources were identified within or immediately adjacent to the project site. The geoarchaeological review suggests the likelihood for encountering intact subsurface archaeological resources is low given the age of the geologic unit mapped at surface within the project site as well as the previous grading and development of earthen pads for the existing Skyline Ranch residential development. As such, project-related ground disturbance is not likely to encounter intact subsurface archaeological resources that may qualify as historical resources or unique archaeological resources pursuant to CEQA. Therefore, implementation of the cultural resources monitoring protocols outlined in Mitigation Measure 4.D-1(a) of the 2010 Skyline Ranch EIR are not considered necessary for the current project. However, in the unlikely event that archaeological resources are inadvertently discovered during project ground disturbance, the implementation of stop work and archaeological significance assessment protocols in Mitigation Measure 4.D-1(a) is recommended to reduce potential impacts to historical resources and unique archaeological resources to less than significant. Implementation of Mitigation Measure 4.D-1(b) of the 2010 Skyline Ranch EIR is also recommended to reduce potential impacts to human remains to less than significant.

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Appendix A

South Central Coastal Information Center Records Search Results

CHRIS Information Center Records Search Data Sheet

Project Name: Nimbus Tank No. 2 Project

Project Number: 24-15750 Date: March 26, 2024

Information Center: SCCIC

Search Radius: Half Mile: X One Mile: _____ Other: _____

USGS Quadrangle: Mint Canyon CA 7.5-minute

Public Land Survey System (PLSS): Township: 4N Range: 15W Section: 9, 10, 16

County: Los Angeles

Previously Recorded Sites: 2 within search radius

Previous Studies: 6 within search radius

National Register of Historic Places:	Copies:	Y	N
California Register of Historical Resources:	Copies:	Y	N
California Points of Historical Interest:	Copies:	Y	N
California Historical Landmarks List:	Copies:	Y	N
Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility:	Copies:	Y	N
California Historical Resources Inventory:	Copies:	Y	N

Historic Maps: _____

Notes: _____

Report List

24-15750 SCV Water Nimbus Tank

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-00945		1979	Robinson, R. W.	Cultural Resources Investigation for Tentative Minor Land Division Map No. 11721		19-001108
LA-03690		1997	Wlodarski, Robert J.	Cultural Resources Evaluation City of Santa Clarita Circulation Element EIR Los Angeles County, California	Historical, Environmental, Archaeological, Research, Team	
LA-09040		2003	Whitley, David S.	Phase Ii Arcaeological Test Excavations at CA-LAN-2007, Santa Clarita, Los Angeles County, California	W & S Consultants	19-002007
LA-09041		2003	Simon, Joseph M.	Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Monosabian North Study Area, Los Angeles County, California	W & S Consultants	19-001108
LA-09042		2004	Simon, Joseph M., Tamara K. Whitley, and David S. Whitley	Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Skyline Ranch Study Area, Los Angeles County, California	W & S Consultants	
LA-09043		2003	Simon, Joseph M., Tamara K. Whitley, and David S. Whitley	Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Monosabian South Study Area, Los Angeles County, California	W & S Consultants	19-002007, 19-002310

Resource List

24-15750 SCV Water Nimbus Tank

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-19-001108	CA-LAN-001108	Resource Name - AVC-186	Site	Prehistoric	AP02	1981 (Roger Robinson)	LA-00945, LA-09041
P-19-100984		Resource Name - Mona II Isolated Find 6	Other	Prehistoric	AP02	1990 (Brian D. Dillon)	

CHRIS Information Center Records Search Data Sheet

Project Name: Nimbus Tank No. 2 Project

Project Number: 24-15750 Date: April 23, 2024

Information Center: SCCIC

Search Radius: Half Mile: X One Mile: _____ Other: _____

USGS Quadrangle: Mint Canyon CA 7.5-minute

Public Land Survey System (PLSS): Township: 4N Range: 15W Section: 9, 10, 16

County: Los Angeles

Previously Recorded Sites: 3 within search radius

Previous Studies: 2 within search radius

National Register of Historic Places:	Copies:	Y	N
California Register of Historical Resources:	Copies:	Y	N
California Points of Historical Interest:	Copies:	Y	N
California Historical Landmarks List:	Copies:	Y	N
Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility:	Copies:	Y	N
California Historical Resources Inventory:	Copies:	Y	N

Historic Maps: _____

Notes: _____

Report List

24-15750 SCV Water Nimbus Tanks

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-09041		2003	Simon, Joseph M.	Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Monosabian North Study Area, Los Angeles County, California	W & S Consultants	19-001108
LA-09042		2004	Simon, Joseph M., Tamara K. Whitley, and David S. Whitley	Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Skyline Ranch Study Area, Los Angeles County, California	W & S Consultants	

Resource List

24-15750 SCV Water Nimbus Tanks

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-19-002007	CA-LAN-002007	Resource Name - Mona II Temporary Site No. 1; Other - LAN-TS1	Site	Prehistoric	AP02; AP11; AP15	1990 (Brian D. Dillon)	LA-09040, LA-09043
P-19-100981		Resource Name - Mona II Isolated Find 3	Other	Prehistoric	AP02	1990 (Brian D. Dillon)	
P-19-100982		Resource Name - Mona II Isolated Find 4	Other	Prehistoric	AP02	1990 (Brian D. Dillon)	

Appendix B

Sacred Lands File Search Results

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

April 16, 2024

Michael Vader
Rincon Consultants, Inc.

Via Email to: mvader@rinconconsultants.com

Re: Native American Tribal Consultation, Pursuant to the Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52), Amendments to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Chapter 532, Statutes of 2014), Public Resources Code Sections 5097.94 (m), 21073, 21074, 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21083.09, 21084.2 and 21084.3, 24-15750 SCV Water Nimbus Tank No. 2 Project, Los Angeles County

To Whom It May Concern:

Pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (c), attached is a consultation list of tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the above-listed project. Please note that the intent of the AB 52 amendments to CEQA is to avoid and/or mitigate impacts to tribal cultural resources, (Pub. Resources Code §21084.3 (a)) ("Public agencies shall, when feasible, avoid damaging effects to any tribal cultural resource.")

Public Resources Code sections 21080.3.1 and 21084.3(c) require CEQA lead agencies to consult with California Native American tribes that have requested notice from such agencies of proposed projects in the geographic area that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the tribes on projects for which a Notice of Preparation or Notice of Negative Declaration or Mitigated Negative Declaration has been filed on or after July 1, 2015. Specifically, Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (d) provides:

Within 14 days of determining that an application for a project is complete or a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, the lead agency shall provide formal notification to the designated contact of, or a tribal representative of, traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribes that have requested notice, which shall be accomplished by means of at least one written notification that includes a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation pursuant to this section.

The AB 52 amendments to CEQA law does not preclude initiating consultation with the tribes that are culturally and traditionally affiliated within your jurisdiction prior to receiving requests for notification of projects in the tribe's areas of traditional and cultural affiliation. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) recommends, but does not require, early consultation as a best practice to ensure that lead agencies receive sufficient information about cultural resources in a project area to avoid damaging effects to tribal cultural resources.

The NAHC also recommends, but does not require that agencies should also include with their notification letters, information regarding any cultural resources assessment that has been completed on the area of potential effect (APE), such as:

1. The results of any record search that may have been conducted at an Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), including, but not limited to:

- A listing of any and all known cultural resources that have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE, such as known archaeological sites;
- Copies of any and all cultural resource records and study reports that may have been provided by the Information Center as part of the records search response;
- Whether the records search indicates a low, moderate, or high probability that unrecorded cultural resources are located in the APE; and
- If a survey is recommended by the Information Center to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.

2. The results of any archaeological inventory survey that was conducted, including:

    - Any report that may contain site forms, site significance, and suggested mitigation measures.

      All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum, and not be made available for public disclosure in accordance with Government Code section 6254.10.

3. The result of any Sacred Lands File (SLF) check conducted through the Native American Heritage Commission was negative.

4. Any ethnographic studies conducted for any area including all or part of the APE; and

5. Any geotechnical reports regarding all or part of the APE.

Lead agencies should be aware that records maintained by the NAHC and CHRIS are not exhaustive and a negative response to these searches does not preclude the existence of a tribal cultural resource. A tribe may be the only source of information regarding the existence of a tribal cultural resource.

This information will aid tribes in determining whether to request formal consultation. In the event that they do, having the information beforehand will help to facilitate the consultation process.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify the NAHC. With your assistance, we can assure that our consultation list remains current.

If you have any questions, please contact me at my email address: Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Andrew Green

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Los Angeles County
4/16/2024

Tribe Name	Contact Person	Contact Address	Phone #	Email Address
Barbareño/Ventureño Band of Mission Indians	Cultural Resource Committee,	P.O. Box 364 Ojai, CA, 93024	(805) 746-6685	CR@bvbmi.com
Chumash Council of Bakersfield	Julio Quair, Chairperson	729 Texas Street Bakersfield, CA, 93307	(661) 322-0121	chumashtribe@sbcglobal.net
Coastal Band of the Chumash Nation	Gabe Frausto, Chairman	P.O. Box 40653 Santa Barbara, CA, 93140	(805) 568-8063	fraustogabriel28@gmail.com
Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians	Sarah Brunzell, CRM Manager	1019 Second Street San Fernando, CA, 91340	(818) 837-0794	CRM@tataviam-nsn.us
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation	Christina Swindall Martinez, Secretary	P.O. Box 393 Covina, CA, 91723	(844) 390-0787	admin@gabrielenoindians.org
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation	Andrew Salas, Chairperson	P.O. Box 393 Covina, CA, 91723	(844) 390-0787	admin@gabrielenoindians.org
Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians	Anthony Morales, Chairperson	P.O. Box 693 San Gabriel, CA, 91778	(626) 483-3564	GTTribalcouncil@aol.com
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	Robert Dorame, Chairperson	P.O. Box 490 Bellflower, CA, 90707	(562) 761-6417	gtongva@gmail.com
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	Christina Conley, Cultural Resource Administrator	P.O. Box 941078 Simi Valley, CA, 93094	(626) 407-8761	christina.marsden@alumni.usc.edu
Gabrielino/Tongva Nation	Sandonne Goad, Chairperson	106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., #231 Los Angeles, CA, 90012	(951) 807-0479	sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resource Director	P.O. Box 3919 Seal Beach, CA, 90740	(909) 262-9351	tongvatcr@gmail.com

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Los Angeles County
4/16/2024

Tribe Name	Contact Person	Contact Address	Phone #	Email Address
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	Charles Alvarez, Chairperson	23454 Vanowen Street West Hills, CA, 91307	(310) 403-6048	Chavez1956metro@gmail.com
Northern Chumash Tribal Council	Violet Walker, Chairperson	P.O. Box 6533 Los Osos, CA, 93412	(760) 549-3532	violetsagewalker@gmail.com
San Fernando Band of Mission Indians	Donna Yocum, Chairperson	P.O. Box 221838 Newhall, CA, 91322	(503) 539-0933	dyocum@sfbmi.org
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	Vanessa Minott, Tribal Administrator	P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659-2700	vminott@santarosa-nsn.gov
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	Steven Estrada, Tribal Chairman	P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659-2700	sestrada@santarosa-nsn.gov
Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians	Kelsie Mendoza, Elders' Council Administrative Assistant	100 Via Juana Road Santa Ynez, CA, 93460	(805) 325-5537	cmendoza@chumash.gov
Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians	Nakia Zavalla, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	100 Via Juana Road Santa Ynez, CA, 93460		nzavalla@chumash.gov
Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians	Sam Cohen, Government & Legal Affairs Director	100 Via Juana Road Santa Ynez, CA, 93460		scohen@chumash.gov
Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians	Wendy Teeter, Cultural Resources Archaeologist	100 Via Juana Road Santa Ynez, CA, 93460	(805) 325-8630	wteeter@chumash.gov
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	Joseph Ontiveros, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 663-5279	jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	Jessica Valdez, Cultural Resource Specialist	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 663-6261	jvaldez@soboba-nsn.gov

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Los Angeles County
4/16/2024

Tribe Name	Contact Person	Contact Address	Phone #	Email Address

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 Resources Code and section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for consultation with Native American tribes under Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed 24-15750 SCV Water Nimbus Tank No. 2 Project, Los Angeles County.

Appendix D

Construction Noise Modeling Outputs

Ground born Noise and Vibration Modeling

Source: Caltrans Transporation and Construction Vibration Guidance Manual 2013
http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/env/noise/pub/TCVGM_Sep13_FINAL.pdf
Last Updated: 6/30/15

Conversion

V_{ref}	1E-06
Crest Factor (PPV/RMS)	4

	Value	PPV_x (in/sec)	Lv_x (VdB)	RMS_x (in/sec)
PPV_x	0.100 PPV	0.1000	88	0.0250
Lv_x	80.0 VdB	0.0400	80	0.0100
RMS_x	0.0040 RMS	0.0160	72	0.0040

Propogation

V_{ref}	1E-06	
Crest Factor (PPV/RMS)	4	
Soil Type	default	Default, Hard, or competent (competent soils a
n value	1.1	

Equipment	PPV_{ref} (in/sec)	Lv_{ref} (VdB)	RMS_{ref} (in/sec)
Vibratory Roller	0.21	94	0.050
Hoe Ram	0.089	87	0.022
Large bulldozer	0.089	87	0.022
Loaded trucks	0.076	83	0.014
Jack hammer	0.035	79	0.009
Large bulldozer	0.003	58	0.001
Other Equipment	0.003	58	0.001
Other Equipment	0.003	58	0.001
Other Equipment	0.016	72	0.004

Peak Ground Acceleration

	PPV_{ref} (in/sec)	Ref Distance (feet)	Distance (feet)	PPV_x (in/sec)
Impact Pile Driver (Maximum)	1.519	25	200	0.154
Impact Pile Driver (Average)	0.644	25	200	0.065
Sonic Pile Driver (Maximum)	0.734	25	200	0.075
Sonic Pile Driver (Average)	0.170	25	200	0.017
Clam Shovel Drop	0.202	25	135	0.032

Hydromill (in Soil)	0.008	25	135	0.001
Hydromill (in Rock)	0.017	25	135	0.003
Large Bulldozer	0.089	25	160	0.012
Cason Drilling	0.089	25	135	0.014
Loaded Trucks	0.076	25	135	0.012
Jack Hammer	0.035	25	135	0.005
Small Bulldozer	0.003	25	135	0.000
Train	0.020	25	135	0.003
	0.080	25	135	0.013
	0.006	25	135	0.001

Blasting

Wieght of Charge	Distance of Receptor	K
1.25	30	200
6.8	95	200
6.8	95	200
6.8	95	100

K	Receiver	Distance to Construction Non-rippable Rock (feet)	8
200	7	95	0.72
200	12	200	0.22
200	14	30	4.57
200	15	140	0.39
200	22	200	0.22
200	23	200	0.22

are sands, clays, silty clays, gravel, silts, or weathered rock)

Ref Distance	Distance	PPV_x	Lv_x	RMS_x		Distance to
(feet)	(feet)	(in/sec)	(VdB)	(in/sec)	0.100 PPV	72.0 VdB
25	1100	0.0033	58	0.001	49	250
25	1100	0.0014	51	0.000	22	120
25	75	0.0266	77	0.007	22	120
25	1100	0.0012	47	0.000	19	79
25	1100	0.0005	43	0.000	10	52
25	1100	0.0000	22	0.000	1	6
25	1100	0.0000	21	0.000	1	5
25	1100	0.0000	22	0.000	1	6
25	1100	0.0002	36	0.000	5	25

Frequency	Omega	Gravity	Acceleration
(Hertz)	(unitless)	(in/sec^2)	(in/sec^2)
30.0000	14.5355	386.0681	0.038
30.0000	6.1625	386.0681	0.016
30.0000	7.0237	386.0681	0.018
30.0000	1.6268	386.0681	0.004
30.0000	2.9784	386.0681	0.008

30.0000	0.1180	386.0681	0.000
30.0000	0.2507	386.0681	0.001
30.0000	1.0886	386.0681	0.003
30.0000	1.3123	386.0681	0.003
30.0000	1.1206	386.0681	0.003
30.0000	0.5161	386.0681	0.001
30.0000	0.0442	386.0681	0.000
30.0000	0.2949	386.0681	0.001
30.0000	1.1796	386.0681	0.003
30.0000	0.0885	386.0681	0.000

PPV

1.035533131
0.634862036
0.634862036
0.317431018

Predicted Vibration Level by Charge Weight

in/sec. PPV				
4	**2**	**1**	**0.5**	**0.25**
0.42	0.24	0.14	0.08	0.05
0.13	0.07	0.04	0.02	0.01
2.63	1.51	0.87	0.50	0.29
0.22	0.13	0.07	0.04	0.02
0.13	0.07	0.04	0.02	0.01
0.13	0.07	0.04	0.02	0.01

0.0040 RMS
249
120
120
79
52
6
5
6
25

Roadway Construction Noise Model (RCNM),Version 1.1

Report date 5/20/2024
Case Descr Nimbus Deane Tank No. 2 - Site Prep

---- Receptor #1 ----

	Baselines (dBA)		
Description	Land Use	Daytime	Evening	Night
Residential	Residential	60	60	60

Description	Impact Device	Usage(%)	Equipment Spec Lmax (dBA)	Actual Lmax (dBA)	Receptor Distance (feet)	Estimated Shielding (dBA)
Backhoe	No	40		77.6	50	0
Concrete Mixer Truck	No	40		78.8	50	0
Compactor (ground)	No	20		83.2	50	0
Dump Truck	No	40		76.5	50	0
Excavator	No	40		80.7	50	0
Generator	No	50		80.6	50	0
Front End Loader	No	40		79.1	50	0
Vacuum Street Sweepe	No	10		81.6	50	0

	Calculated (dBA)		Results	Noise Limits (dBA)			
			Day		Evening		Night
Equipment	*Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq	Lmax
Backhoe	77.6	73.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Concrete Mixer Truck	78.8	74.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Compactor (ground)	83.2	76.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dump Truck	76.5	72.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Excavator	80.7	76.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Generator	80.6	77.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Front End Loader	79.1	75.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vacuum Street Sweepe	81.6	71.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	83.2	84.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

*Calculated Lmax is the Loudest value.

Noise Limit Exceedance (dBA)						
	Day		Evening		Night	
Leq	Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Roadway Construction Noise Model (RCNM),Version 1.1

Report date 5/20/2024
Case Descr Nimbus Deane Tank No. 2 - Grading

---- Receptor #1 ----

	Baselines (dBA)		
Description	Land Use	Daytime	Evening	Night
Residential	Residential	60	60	60

Description	Impact Device	Usage(%)	Equipment Spec Lmax (dBA)	Actual Lmax (dBA)	Receptor Distance (feet)	Estimated Shielding (dBA)
Backhoe	No	40		77.6	50	0
Concrete Mixer Truck	No	40		78.8	50	0
Compactor (ground)	No	20		83.2	50	0
Dump Truck	No	40		76.5	50	0
Generator	No	50		80.6	50	0
Front End Loader	No	40		79.1	50	0
Vacuum Street Sweepe	No	10		81.6	50	0
Concrete Saw	No	20		89.6	50	0
Paver	No	50		77.2	50	0

	Calculated (dBA)		Results	Noise Limits (dBA)			
			Day		Evening		Night
Equipment	*Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq	Lmax
Backhoe	77.6	73.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Concrete Mixer Truck	78.8	74.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Compactor (ground)	83.2	76.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dump Truck	76.5	72.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Generator	80.6	77.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Front End Loader	79.1	75.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vacuum Street Sweepe	81.6	71.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Concrete Saw	89.6	82.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Paver	77.2	74.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	89.6	86.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

*Calculated Lmax is the Loudest value.

		Noise Limit Exceedance (dBA)				
	Day		Evening		Night	
Leq	Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Roadway Construction Noise Model (RCNM),Version 1.1

Report date 5/20/2024
Case Descr Nimbus Deane Tank No. 2

---- Receptor #1 ----

	Baselines (dBA)		
Description	Land Use	Daytime	Evening	Night
Residential	Residential	60	60	60

Description	Impact Device	Usage(%)	Equipment Spec Lmax (dBA)	Actual Lmax (dBA)	Receptor Distance (feet)	Estimated Shielding (dBA)
Backhoe	No	40		77.6	50	0
Dump Truck	No	40		76.5	50	0
Excavator	No	40		80.7	50	0
Generator	No	50		80.6	50	0
Vacuum Street Sweepe	No	10		81.6	50	0

Results

	Calculated (dBA)		Noise Limits (dBA)				
			Day		Evening		Night
Equipment	*Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq	Lmax
Backhoe	77.6	73.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dump Truck	76.5	72.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Excavator	80.7	76.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Generator	80.6	77.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vacuum Street Sweepe	81.6	71.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	81.6	82	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

*Calculated Lmax is the Loudest value.

Noise Limit Exceedance (dBA)						
	Day		Evening		Night	
Leq	Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Roadway Construction Noise Model (RCNM),Version 1.1

Report date 5/20/2024
Case Descr Nimbus Deane Tank No. 2 - Tank Construction

---- Receptor #1 ----

	Baselines (dBA)		
Description	Land Use	Daytime	Evening	Night
Residential	Residential	60	60	60

Description	Impact Device	Usage(%)	Equipment Spec Lmax (dBA)	Actual Lmax (dBA)	Receptor Distance (feet)	Estimated Shielding (dBA)
Backhoe	No	40		77.6	50	0
Concrete Mixer Truck	No	40		78.8	50	0
Compactor (ground)	No	20		83.2	50	0
Dump Truck	No	40		76.5	50	0
Excavator	No	40		80.7	50	0
Generator	No	50		80.6	50	0
Front End Loader	No	40		79.1	50	0
Vacuum Street Sweepe	No	10		81.6	50	0
Man Lift	No	20		74.7	50	0
Concrete Saw	No	20		89.6	50	0
Crane	No	16		80.6	50	0
Pumps	No	50		80.9	50	0
Welder / Torch	No	40		74	50	0

Results

	Calculated (dBA)		Noise Limits (dBA)				
			Day		Evening		Night
Equipment	*Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq	Lmax
Backhoe	77.6	73.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Concrete Mixer Truck	78.8	74.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Compactor (ground)	83.2	76.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dump Truck	76.5	72.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Excavator	80.7	76.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Generator	80.6	77.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Front End Loader	79.1	75.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vacuum Street Sweepe	81.6	71.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Man Lift	74.7	67.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Concrete Saw	89.6	82.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Crane	80.6	72.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pumps	80.9	77.9	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Welder / Torch	74	70	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	89.6	87.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

*Calculated Lmax is the Loudest value.

		Noise Limit Exceedance (dBA)				
	Day		Evening		Night	
Leq	Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Appendix E

Air Quality/Greenhouse Gas Modeling Outputs

Nimbus Tank No 2 Detailed Report

Table of Contents

1. Basic Project Information

1.1. Basic Project Information

Data Field	Value
Project Name	Nimbus Tank No 2
Construction Start Date	10/1/2024
Operational Year	2026
Lead Agency	—
Land Use Scale	Project/site
Analysis Level for Defaults	County
Windspeed (m/s)	2.50
Precipitation (days)	19.6
Location	34.44434060770864, -118.45775908831118
County	Los Angeles-South Coast
City	Santa Clarita
Air District	South Coast AQMD
Air Basin	South Coast
TAZ	3681
EDFZ	7
Electric Utility	Southern California Edison
Gas Utility	Southern California Gas
App Version	2022.1.1.22

1.2. Land Use Types

Land Use Subtype	Size	Unit	Lot Acreage	Building Area (sq ft)	Landscape Area (sq ft)	Special Landscape Area (sq ft)	Population	Description

General Light Industry	9.08	1000sqft	0.21	9,076	0.00	—	—	—

1.3. User-Selected Emission Reduction Measures by Emissions Sector

No measures selected

2. Emissions Summary

2.1. Construction Emissions Compared Against Thresholds

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Un/Mit.	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	2.40	2.01	16.1	22.5	0.04	0.66	0.52	1.18	0.60	0.12	0.73	—	4,312	4,312	0.18	0.05	2.02	4,333
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	2.40	2.01	16.2	22.1	0.04	0.66	0.54	1.18	0.60	0.14	0.73	—	4,283	4,283	0.18	0.19	0.09	4,303
Average Daily (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	1.82	1.53	13.0	15.7	0.03	0.49	0.18	0.67	0.45	0.04	0.49	—	2,961	2,961	0.12	0.03	0.33	2,974
Annual (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.33	0.28	2.36	2.86	0.01	0.09	0.03	0.12	0.08	0.01	0.09	—	490	490	0.02	0.01	0.05	492

2.2. Construction Emissions by Year, Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Year	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e

Daily - Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2025	2.40	2.01	16.1	22.5	0.04	0.66	0.52	1.18	0.60	0.12	0.73	—	4,312	4,312	0.18	0.05	2.02	4,333
Daily - Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2024	2.12	1.77	15.3	16.4	0.03	0.59	0.54	0.88	0.54	0.14	0.56	—	3,027	3,027	0.12	0.19	0.09	3,040
2025	2.40	2.01	16.2	22.1	0.04	0.66	0.52	1.18	0.60	0.12	0.73	—	4,283	4,283	0.18	0.05	0.05	4,303
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2024	0.25	0.21	1.66	2.01	< 0.005	0.07	0.06	0.12	0.06	0.01	0.08	—	401	401	0.02	0.02	0.14	406
2025	1.82	1.53	13.0	15.7	0.03	0.49	0.18	0.67	0.45	0.04	0.49	—	2,961	2,961	0.12	0.03	0.33	2,974
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2024	0.05	0.04	0.30	0.37	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	< 0.005	0.01	—	66.4	66.4	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	67.2
2025	0.33	0.28	2.36	2.86	0.01	0.09	0.03	0.12	0.08	0.01	0.09	—	490	490	0.02	0.01	0.05	492

2.4. Operations Emissions Compared Against Thresholds

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Un/Mit.	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.00	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.36	2.36
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.00	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.36	2.36
Average Daily (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Unmit.	0.00	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.36	2.36
Annual (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.39	0.39

2.5. Operations Emissions by Sector, Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Sector	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Area	—	0.22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.36	2.36
Total	0.00	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.36	2.36
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Area	—	0.22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.36	2.36
Total	0.00	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.36	2.36

Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Area	—	0.22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.36	2.36
Total	0.00	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.36	2.36
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Area	—	0.04	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.39	0.39
Total	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.39	0.39

3. Construction Emissions Details

3.1. Site Preparation (2024) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.71	0.60	4.50	5.17	0.01	0.20	—	0.20	0.19	—	0.19	—	769	769	0.03	0.01	—	772
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.08	0.07	0.49	0.57	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	—	84.3	84.3	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	84.6
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01	0.01	0.09	0.10	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	14.0	14.0	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	14.0
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.80	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.04	0.04	—	167	167	0.01	0.01	0.02	169
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	18.6	18.6	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	18.9
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	3.08	3.08	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	3.12
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.3. Grading (2024) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	1.10	0.92	6.98	8.84	0.01	0.33	—	0.33	0.30	—	0.30	—	1,361	1,361	0.06	0.01	—	1,366

Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.08	0.06	0.48	0.61	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	—	93.2	93.2	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	93.5
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01	0.01	0.09	0.11	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	15.4	15.4	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	15.5
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.10	0.09	0.11	1.28	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.06	0.06	—	268	268	0.01	0.01	0.03	271
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.08	0.02	1.37	0.51	0.01	0.01	0.28	0.29	0.01	0.08	0.09	—	1,058	1,058	0.06	0.17	0.06	1,110

Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	18.6	18.6	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	18.9
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.01	< 0.005	0.10	0.03	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	—	72.4	72.4	< 0.005	0.01	0.07	76.1
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	3.08	3.08	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	3.12
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	12.0	12.0	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	12.6

3.5. Building Construction (2024) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	2.09	1.75	15.2	16.1	0.03	0.59	—	0.59	0.54	—	0.54	—	2,928	2,928	0.12	0.02	—	2,938
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.08	0.07	0.57	0.61	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	—	110	110	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	110
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Off-Road Equipment	0.01	0.01	0.10	0.11	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	18.2	18.2	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	18.3
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.01	0.01	—	51.0	51.0	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	51.6
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.06	0.03	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	48.0	48.0	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	50.0
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.95	1.95	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	1.97
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.80	1.80	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	1.88
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.32	0.32	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.33
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.30	0.30	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.31
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.7. Building Construction (2025) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	1.97	1.64	14.5	16.0	0.03	0.53	—	0.53	0.49	—	0.49	—	2,928	2,928	0.12	0.02	—	2,938
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	1.97	1.64	14.5	16.0	0.03	0.53	—	0.53	0.49	—	0.49	—	2,928	2,928	0.12	0.02	—	2,938
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	1.12	0.94	8.26	9.13	0.02	0.30	—	0.30	0.28	—	0.28	—	1,671	1,671	0.07	0.01	—	1,677
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.21	0.17	1.51	1.67	< 0.005	0.06	—	0.06	0.05	—	0.05	—	277	277	0.01	< 0.005	—	278
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.01	0.01	—	52.7	52.7	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.19	53.5
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.05	0.03	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	47.2	47.2	< 0.005	0.01	0.13	49.3
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.01	0.01	—	50.0	50.0	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	50.6
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.06	0.03	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	47.2	47.2	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	49.2
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.01	—	28.9	28.9	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.05	29.3
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	26.9	26.9	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	28.1
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	4.79	4.79	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	4.85
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	4.46	4.46	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	4.66
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.9. Paving/Restoration (2025) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	2.21	1.84	16.0	19.7	0.04	0.66	—	0.66	0.60	—	0.60	—	3,759	3,759	0.15	0.03	—	3,772
Paving	—	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	2.21	1.84	16.0	19.7	0.04	0.66	—	0.66	0.60	—	0.60	—	3,759	3,759	0.15	0.03	—	3,772
Paving	—	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.63	0.53	4.59	5.68	0.01	0.19	—	0.19	0.17	—	0.17	—	1,081	1,081	0.04	0.01	—	1,085
Paving	—	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.12	0.10	0.84	1.04	< 0.005	0.03	—	0.03	0.03	—	0.03	—	179	179	0.01	< 0.005	—	180
Paving	—	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.19	0.17	0.17	2.78	0.00	0.00	0.52	0.52	0.00	0.12	0.12	—	553	553	0.02	0.02	2.02	561
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.19	0.17	0.19	2.36	0.00	0.00	0.52	0.52	0.00	0.12	0.12	—	524	524	0.02	0.02	0.05	531

Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.71	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.03	0.03	—	153	153	0.01	0.01	0.25	155
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.01	—	25.3	25.3	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.04	25.7
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

4. Operations Emissions Details

4.1. Mobile Emissions by Land Use

4.1.1. Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Light Industry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

General Light Industry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Light Industry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

4.2. Energy

4.2.1. Electricity Emissions By Land Use - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Light Industry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Light Industry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

General Light Industry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00

4.2.3. Natural Gas Emissions By Land Use - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Light Industry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Light Industry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Light Industry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00

4.3. Area Emissions by Source

4.3.1. Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Source	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer Products	—	0.19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	—	0.02	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	0.22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer Products	—	0.19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	—	0.02	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	0.22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer Products	—	0.04	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	—	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	0.04	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.4. Water Emissions by Land Use

4.4.1. Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Light Industry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Light Industry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Light Industry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00

4.5. Waste Emissions by Land Use

4.5.1. Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e

Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Light Industry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Light Industry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Light Industry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00

4.6. Refrigerant Emissions by Land Use

4.6.1. Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Light Industry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.36	2.36
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.36	2.36

Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Light Industry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.36	2.36
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.36	2.36
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Light Industry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.39	0.39
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.39	0.39

4.7. Offroad Emissions By Equipment Type

4.7.1. Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Equipment Type	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.8. Stationary Emissions By Equipment Type

4.8.1. Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Equipment Type	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.9. User Defined Emissions By Equipment Type

4.9.1. Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Equipment Type	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.10. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type

4.10.1. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Vegetation	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.10.2. Above and Belowground Carbon Accumulation by Land Use Type - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.10.3. Avoided and Sequestered Emissions by Species - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Species	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sequestered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Removed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sequestered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Removed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sequestered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Removed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

5. Activity Data

5.1. Construction Schedule

Phase Name	Phase Type	Start Date	End Date	Days Per Week	Work Days per Phase	Phase Description
Site Preparation	Site Preparation	10/1/2024	11/15/2024	6.00	40.0	—
Grading	Grading	11/16/2024	12/15/2024	6.00	25.0	—
Building Construction	Building Construction	12/16/2024	8/31/2025	6.00	222	—
Paving/Restoration	Paving	9/1/2025	12/31/2025	6.00	105	—

5.2. Off-Road Equipment

5.2.1. Unmitigated

Phase Name	Equipment Type	Fuel Type	Engine Tier	Number per Day	Hours Per Day	Horsepower	Load Factor

Site Preparation	Tractors/Loaders/Backh	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	84.0	0.37
Site Preparation	Dumpers/Tenders	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	16.0	0.38
Site Preparation	Excavators	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	36.0	0.38
Site Preparation	Generator Sets	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	14.0	0.74
Site Preparation	Sweepers/Scrubbers	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	36.0	0.46
Grading	Tractors/Loaders/Backh oes	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	84.0	0.37
Grading	Cement and Mortar Mixers	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	10.0	0.56
Grading	Plate Compactors	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	8.00	0.43
Grading	Dumpers/Tenders	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	16.0	0.38
Grading	Excavators	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	36.0	0.38
Grading	Generator Sets	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	14.0	0.74
Grading	Rubber Tired Loaders	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	150	0.36
Grading	Sweepers/Scrubbers	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	36.0	0.46
Building Construction	Cranes	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	367	0.29
Building Construction	Forklifts	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	82.0	0.20
Building Construction	Tractors/Loaders/Backh oes	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	84.0	0.37
Building Construction	Aerial Lifts	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	46.0	0.31
Building Construction	Cement and Mortar Mixers	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	10.0	0.56
Building Construction	Concrete/Industrial Saws	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	33.0	0.73
Building Construction	Plate Compactors	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	8.00	0.43
Building Construction	Dumpers/Tenders	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	16.0	0.38
Building Construction	Excavators	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	36.0	0.38
Building Construction	Generator Sets	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	14.0	0.74
Building Construction	Pumps	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	11.0	0.74

Building Construction	Skid Steer Loaders	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	71.0	0.37
Building Construction	Sweepers/Scrubbers	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	36.0	0.46
Building Construction	Welders	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	46.0	0.45
Paving/Restoration	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Diesel	Average	3.00	8.00	84.0	0.37
Paving/Restoration	Cement and Mortar Mixers	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	10.0	0.56
Paving/Restoration	Concrete/Industrial Saws	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	33.0	0.73
Paving/Restoration	Plate Compactors	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	8.00	0.43
Paving/Restoration	Dumpers/Tenders	Diesel	Average	2.00	8.00	16.0	0.38
Paving/Restoration	Forklifts	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	82.0	0.20
Paving/Restoration	Generator Sets	Diesel	Average	2.00	8.00	14.0	0.74
Paving/Restoration	Pavers	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	81.0	0.42
Paving/Restoration	Paving Equipment	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	89.0	0.36
Paving/Restoration	Surfacing Equipment	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	399	0.30
Paving/Restoration	Sweepers/Scrubbers	Diesel	Average	2.00	8.00	36.0	0.46

5.3. Construction Vehicles

5.3.1. Unmitigated

Phase Name	Trip Type	One-Way Trips per Day	Miles per Trip	Vehicle Mix
Site Preparation	—	—	—	—
Site Preparation	Worker	12.5	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Site Preparation	Vendor	—	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Site Preparation	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Site Preparation	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Grading	—	—	—	—

Grading	Worker	20.0	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Grading	Vendor	—	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Grading	Hauling	15.0	20.0	HHDT
Grading	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Building Construction	—	—	—	—
Building Construction	Worker	3.81	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Building Construction	Vendor	1.49	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Building Construction	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Building Construction	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Paving/Restoration	—	—	—	—
Paving/Restoration	Worker	40.0	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Paving/Restoration	Vendor	—	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Paving/Restoration	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Paving/Restoration	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT

5.4. Vehicles

5.4.1. Construction Vehicle Control Strategies

Non-applicable. No control strategies activated by user.

5.5. Architectural Coatings

Phase Name	Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Parking Area Coated (sq ft)

5.6. Dust Mitigation

5.6.1. Construction Earthmoving Activities

Phase Name	Material Imported (cy)	Material Exported (cy)	Acres Graded (acres)	Material Demolished (sq. ft.)	Acres Paved (acres)

Site Preparation	—	—	0.00	0.00	—
Grading	500	2,500	0.00	0.00	—
Paving/Restoration	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

5.6.2. Construction Earthmoving Control Strategies

Control Strategies Applied	Frequency (per day)	PM10 Reduction	PM2.5 Reduction
Water Exposed Area	2	61%	61%

5.7. Construction Paving

Land Use	Area Paved (acres)	% Asphalt
General Light Industry	0.00	0%

5.8. Construction Electricity Consumption and Emissions Factors

kWh per Year and Emission Factor (lb/MWh)

Year	kWh per Year	CO2	CH4	N2O
2024	0.00	532	0.03	< 0.005
2025	0.00	532	0.03	< 0.005

5.9. Operational Mobile Sources

5.9.1. Unmitigated

Land Use Type	Trips/Weekday	Trips/Saturday	Trips/Sunday	Trips/Year	VMT/Weekday	VMT/Saturday	VMT/Sunday	VMT/Year
General Light Industry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

5.10. Operational Area Sources

5.10.1. Hearths

5.10.1.1. Unmitigated

5.10.2. Architectural Coatings

Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Parking Area Coated (sq ft)
0	0.00	13,614	4,538	—

5.10.3. Landscape Equipment

Equipment Type	Fuel Type	Number Per Day	Hours per Day	Hours per Year	Horsepower	Load Factor

5.11. Operational Energy Consumption

5.11.1. Unmitigated

Electricity (kWh/yr) and CO2 and CH4 and N2O and Natural Gas (kBTU/yr)

Land Use	Electricity (kWh/yr)	CO2	CH4	N2O	Natural Gas (kBTU/yr)
General Light Industry	0.00	346	0.0330	0.0040	0.00

5.12. Operational Water and Wastewater Consumption

5.12.1. Unmitigated

Land Use	Indoor Water (gal/year)	Outdoor Water (gal/year)
General Light Industry	0.00	0.00

5.13. Operational Waste Generation

5.13.1. Unmitigated

Land Use	Waste (ton/year)	Cogeneration (kWh/year)
General Light Industry	0.00	—

5.14. Operational Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment

5.14.1. Unmitigated

Land Use Type	Equipment Type	Refrigerant	GWP	Quantity (kg)	Operations Leak Rate	Service Leak Rate	Times Serviced
General Light Industry	Other commercial A/C and heat pumps	R-410A	2,088	0.30	4.00	4.00	18.0

5.15. Operational Off-Road Equipment

5.15.1. Unmitigated

Equipment Type	Fuel Type	Engine Tier	Number per Day	Hours Per Day	Horsepower	Load Factor

5.16. Stationary Sources

5.16.1. Emergency Generators and Fire Pumps

Equipment Type	Fuel Type	Number per Day	Hours per Day	Hours per Year	Horsepower	Load Factor

5.16.2. Process Boilers

Equipment Type	Fuel Type	Number	Boiler Rating (MMBtu/hr)	Daily Heat Input (MMBtu/day)	Annual Heat Input (MMBtu/yr)

5.17. User Defined

Equipment Type	Fuel Type

5.18. Vegetation

5.18.1. Land Use Change

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

Vegetation Land Use Type	Vegetation Soil Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres

5.18.1. Biomass Cover Type

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

Biomass Cover Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres

5.18.2. Sequestration

5.18.2.1. Unmitigated

Tree Type	Number	Electricity Saved (kWh/year)	Natural Gas Saved (btu/year)

6. Climate Risk Detailed Report

6.1. Climate Risk Summary

Cal-Adapt midcentury 2040–2059 average projections for four hazards are reported below for your project location. These are under Representation Concentration Pathway (RCP) 8.5 which assumes GHG emissions will continue to rise strongly through 2050 and then plateau around 2100.

Climate Hazard	Result for Project Location	Unit
Temperature and Extreme Heat	24.2	annual days of extreme heat
Extreme Precipitation	6.00	annual days with precipitation above 20 mm
Sea Level Rise	—	meters of inundation depth
Wildfire	32.8	annual hectares burned

Temperature and Extreme Heat data are for grid cell in which your project are located. The projection is based on the 98th historical percentile of daily maximum/minimum temperatures from observed historical data (32 climate model ensemble from Cal-Adapt, 2040–2059 average under RCP 8.5). Each grid cell is 6 kilometers (km) by 6 km, or 3.7 miles (mi) by 3.7 mi.
Extreme Precipitation data are for the grid cell in which your project are located. The threshold of 20 mm is equivalent to about ¾ an inch of rain, which would be light to moderate rainfall if received over a full day or heavy rain if received over a period of 2 to 4 hours. Each grid cell is 6 kilometers (km) by 6 km, or 3.7 miles (mi) by 3.7 mi.
Sea Level Rise data are for the grid cell in which your project are located. The projections are from Radke et al. (2017), as reported in Cal-Adapt (Radke et al., 2017, CEC-500-2017-008), and consider inundation location and depth for the San Francisco Bay, the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta and California coast resulting different increments of sea level rise coupled with extreme storm events. Users may select from four scenarios to view the range in potential inundation depth for the grid cell. The four scenarios are: No rise, 0.5 meter, 1.0 meter, 1.41 meters
Wildfire data are for the grid cell in which your project are located. The projections are from UC Davis, as reported in Cal-Adapt (2040–2059 average under RCP 8.5), and consider historical data of climate, vegetation, population density, and large (> 400 ha) fire history. Users may select from four model simulations to view the range in potential wildfire probabilities for the grid cell. The four simulations make different assumptions about expected rainfall and temperature are: Warmer/drier (HadGEM2-ES), Cooler/wetter (CNRM-CM5), Average conditions (CanESM2), Range of different rainfall and temperature possibilities (MIROC5). Each grid cell is 6 kilometers (km) by 6 km, or 3.7 miles (mi) by 3.7 mi.

6.2. Initial Climate Risk Scores

Climate Hazard	Exposure Score	Sensitivity Score	Adaptive Capacity Score	Vulnerability Score
Temperature and Extreme Heat	3	0	0	N/A
Extreme Precipitation	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sea Level Rise	1	0	0	N/A
Wildfire	1	0	0	N/A
Flooding	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Drought	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Snowpack Reduction	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Air Quality Degradation	0	0	0	N/A

The sensitivity score reflects the extent to which a project would be adversely affected by exposure to a climate hazard. Exposure is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest exposure.
The adaptive capacity of a project refers to its ability to manage and reduce vulnerabilities from projected climate hazards. Adaptive capacity is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest ability to adapt.
The overall vulnerability scores are calculated based on the potential impacts and adaptive capacity assessments for each hazard. Scores do not include implementation of climate risk reduction measures.

6.3. Adjusted Climate Risk Scores

Climate Hazard	Exposure Score	Sensitivity Score	Adaptive Capacity Score	Vulnerability Score
Temperature and Extreme Heat	3	1	1	3
Extreme Precipitation	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sea Level Rise	1	1	1	2

Wildfire	1	1	1	2
Flooding	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Drought	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Snowpack Reduction	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Air Quality Degradation	1	1	1	2

The sensitivity score reflects the extent to which a project would be adversely affected by exposure to a climate hazard. Exposure is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest exposure.
The adaptive capacity of a project refers to its ability to manage and reduce vulnerabilities from projected climate hazards. Adaptive capacity is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest ability to adapt.
The overall vulnerability scores are calculated based on the potential impacts and adaptive capacity assessments for each hazard. Scores include implementation of climate risk reduction measures.

6.4. Climate Risk Reduction Measures

7. Health and Equity Details

7.1. CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Scores

The maximum CalEnviroScreen score is 100. A high score (i.e., greater than 50) reflects a higher pollution burden compared to other census tracts in the state.

Indicator	Result for Project Census Tract
Exposure Indicators	—
AQ-Ozone	97.0
AQ-PM	49.2
AQ-DPM	5.81
Drinking Water	74.4
Lead Risk Housing	21.6
Pesticides	0.00
Toxic Releases	41.8
Traffic	47.4
Effect Indicators	—
CleanUp Sites	0.00

Groundwater	0.00
Haz Waste Facilities/Generators	0.00
Impaired Water Bodies	23.9
Solid Waste	75.7
Sensitive Population	—
Asthma	41.1
Cardio-vascular	35.5
Low Birth Weights	96.6
Socioeconomic Factor Indicators	—
Education	45.2
Housing	83.5
Linguistic	37.0
Poverty	40.1
Unemployment	25.2

7.2. Healthy Places Index Scores

The maximum Health Places Index score is 100. A high score (i.e., greater than 50) reflects healthier community conditions compared to other census tracts in the state.

Indicator	Result for Project Census Tract
Economic	—
Above Poverty	48.49223662
Employed	36.78942641
Median HI	52.70114205
Education	—
Bachelor's or higher	51.67457975
High school enrollment	100
Preschool enrollment	20.42858976
Transportation	—

Auto Access	70.20402926
Active commuting	16.52765302
Social	—
2-parent households	11.94661876
Voting	38.14962146
Neighborhood	—
Alcohol availability	89.82420121
Park access	12.16476325
Retail density	63.90350314
Supermarket access	17.69536764
Tree canopy	56.0246375
Housing	—
Homeownership	70.21686129
Housing habitability	42.11471834
Low-inc homeowner severe housing cost burden	7.981521879
Low-inc renter severe housing cost burden	29.7318106
Uncrowded housing	47.8121391
Health Outcomes	—
Insured adults	30.92518927
Arthritis	54.3
Asthma ER Admissions	58.0
High Blood Pressure	68.0
Cancer (excluding skin)	47.4
Asthma	46.1
Coronary Heart Disease	61.0
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	37.6
Diagnosed Diabetes	60.0

Life Expectancy at Birth	24.1
Cognitively Disabled	54.2
Physically Disabled	85.5
Heart Attack ER Admissions	33.7
Mental Health Not Good	40.6
Chronic Kidney Disease	73.0
Obesity	43.5
Pedestrian Injuries	19.6
Physical Health Not Good	44.3
Stroke	58.2
Health Risk Behaviors	—
Binge Drinking	29.5
Current Smoker	38.5
No Leisure Time for Physical Activity	58.6
Climate Change Exposures	—
Wildfire Risk	94.7
SLR Inundation Area	0.0
Children	61.0
Elderly	93.7
English Speaking	79.0
Foreign-born	40.5
Outdoor Workers	41.1
Climate Change Adaptive Capacity	—
Impervious Surface Cover	85.9
Traffic Density	26.5
Traffic Access	23.0
Other Indices	—

Hardship	50.5
Other Decision Support	—
2016 Voting	47.3

7.3. Overall Health & Equity Scores

Metric	Result for Project Census Tract
CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Score for Project Location (a)	44.0
Healthy Places Index Score for Project Location (b)	37.0
Project Located in a Designated Disadvantaged Community (Senate Bill 535)	No
Project Located in a Low-Income Community (Assembly Bill 1550)	No
Project Located in a Community Air Protection Program Community (Assembly Bill 617)	No

a: The maximum CalEnviroScreen score is 100. A high score (i.e., greater than 50) reflects a higher pollution burden compared to other census tracts in the state.
b: The maximum Health Places Index score is 100. A high score (i.e., greater than 50) reflects healthier community conditions compared to other census tracts in the state.

7.4. Health & Equity Measures

No Health & Equity Measures selected.

7.5. Evaluation Scorecard

Health & Equity Evaluation Scorecard not completed.

7.6. Health & Equity Custom Measures

No Health & Equity Custom Measures created.

8. User Changes to Default Data

Screen	Justification
Construction: Construction Phases	Per applicant provided data request. Assumes no overlap between phases.
Construction: Off-Road Equipment	unspecified "Other Phase" equipment from data request added to "Paving & Restoration" phase.
Operations: Vehicle Data	Operation would not require additional site visits beyond existing (Original Project) trips.
Operations: Energy Use	No electricity or natural gas use beyond existing conditions (Original Project).

Operations: Water and Waste Water	No increase in water consumption beyond existing cond. (Original Project)
Operations: Solid Waste	No solid waste generation