Envicom Corporation

City of Calabasas

Viewpoint Amphitheater Project Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration

Environmental Case Number:
APR-2026-001, OTP-2025-005,ZCL-2026-032

Prepared for:
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June 2026

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this Initial Study is to disclose and evaluate the environmental impacts of the Viewpoint Amphitheater Project (Project), to be located within the Viewpoint School Campus at 23620 Mulholland Highway, Calabasas, California.

PROJECT SUMMARY

Viewpoint School, a private Transitional Kindergarten through 12th grade (TK-12) school, proposes construction and operation of a new outdoor amphitheater on its existing campus to expand the school's performing arts and outdoor instructional facilities. The Viewpoint School campus occupies approximately 19 acres. The Project would not increase student enrollment or school capacity and would not result in an increase in the number of students or staff on campus. The amphitheater would serve as an alternate venue for existing school programs and events currently held in other on-campus facilities. The Project would involve demolition of an existing outdoor education area and development of a terraced hillside amphitheater. The amphitheater would include terraced hillside seating accommodating approximately 531 persons, including eight accessible seating spaces. The Project would also include construction of a performance bandshell with a structural truss system designed to support lighting and sound equipment, as well as a control booth to house audiovisual equipment. To improve campus circulation and accessibility, the Project would include construction of a new pedestrian bridge crossing Dry Canyon Creek, connecting the existing parking lot area and campus buildings to the amphitheater site. Additional pedestrian access would be provided via existing ramps from the Primary School and a proposed wooden walkway extending from the Academic Hall Terrace. The boardwalk would include an integrated outdoor classroom seating area as part of the boardwalk structure, located beneath existing sycamore trees to support outdoor instructional use. The school's existing garden program would be relocated to a new area situated above the amphitheater. The relocated garden would include raised planting beds and a chicken coop, consistent with Viewpoint School's commitment to sustainability and hands-on learning. Numerous coastal live oaks, willows, and landscaping trees are in this area.

LEGAL AUTHORITY

As lead agency, the City of Calabasas has prepared this Initial Study in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) of 1970 (Public Resources Code [PRC] 21000–21189) and relevant provisions of the *CEQA Guidelines* (California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Division 6, Chapter 3, Sections 15000–15387), as amended.

Initial Study. Section 15063(c) of the CEQA Guidelines defines an Initial Study as the proper preliminary method of analyzing the potential environmental consequences of a project. To paraphrase from this Section, the relevant purposes of an Initial Study are:

(1) To provide the Lead Agency with the necessary information to decide whether to prepare an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) or a Negative Declaration (ND) or Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND);

(2) To enable the Lead Agency to modify a project, mitigating adverse impacts, thus avoiding the need to prepare an EIR; and

(3) To provide sufficient technical analysis of the environmental effects of a project to permit a judgment based on the record as a whole, that the environmental effects of a project have been adequately mitigated.

Negative Declaration or Mitigated Negative Declaration. CEQA Guidelines Section 15070 States a public agency shall prepare a ND or MND for a project subject to CEQA when:

(a) The initial study shows that there is no substantial evidence, in light of the whole record before the agency, that the project may have a significant effect on the environment; or

(b) The initial study identifies potentially significant effects, but:

1. Revisions in the project plans or proposals made by, or agreed to by the applicant before a proposed MND and initial study are released for public review would avoid the effects or mitigate the effects to a point where clearly no significant effects would occur, and
2. There is no substantial evidence, in light of the whole record before the agency, that the project as revised may have a significant effect on the environment.

An MND may be used to satisfy the requirements of CEQA when a project would have no significant unmitigable effects on the environment.

2.0 FINDINGS OF THIS INITIAL STUDY

The impact analysis in this Initial Study demonstrates that with the incorporation of mitigation measures, the Project would have a less than significant impact on the environment with regard to all CEQA Environmental Checklist topics, and therefore an MND is the appropriate CEQA document. For each topic addressed in **Section 4.0**, the impacts associated with development of this Project have been determined to be "Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated," "Less than Significant," or "No Impact." For topics determined to be "Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated," mitigation measures have been identified that would reduce impacts to below a level of significance.

3.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

PROJECT SUMMARY

Viewpoint School, a private TK–12 school, proposes construction and operation of a new outdoor amphitheater on its existing campus to expand the school's performing arts and outdoor instructional facilities. The Viewpoint School campus occupies approximately 19 acres. The Project would not increase student enrollment or school capacity and would not result in an increase in the number of students or staff on campus. The amphitheater would serve as an alternate venue for existing school programs and events currently held in other on-campus facilities. The Project would involve demolition of an existing outdoor education area within the campus and development of a terraced hillside amphitheater. The amphitheater would include terraced hillside seating accommodating approximately 531 persons, including eight accessible seating spaces. The Project would also include construction of a performance bandshell with a structural truss system designed to support lighting and sound equipment, as well as a control booth to house audiovisual equipment. To improve campus circulation and accessibility, the Project would include construction of a new pedestrian bridge crossing Dry Canyon Creek, connecting the existing parking lot area and campus buildings to the amphitheater site. Additional pedestrian access would be provided via existing ramps from the Primary School and a proposed wooden walkway extending from the Academic Hall Terrace. The boardwalk would include an integrated outdoor classroom seating area as part of the boardwalk structure, located beneath existing sycamore trees to support outdoor instructional use. The school's existing garden program would be relocated to a new area situated above the amphitheater. The relocated garden would include raised planting beds and a chicken coop, consistent with Viewpoint School's commitment to sustainability and hands-on learning. Numerous coastal live oaks, willows, and landscaping trees are in this area.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Project Location

The Project site consists of the improvement areas, which are a portion of one parcel located at 23620 Mulholland Highway in the City of Calabasas (City), associated with Assessor Parcel Number (APN) 2072-003-026. The amphitheater development footprint encompasses approximately 0.5 acres (21,780 square feet [SF]) in an irregular configuration located within the central portion of the Viewpoint School campus (see **Figure 3-1, Regional Location Map** and **Figure 3-2, Project Vicinity Map**). The site is situated along the south side of Mulholland Highway, between Park South Street and Dry Canyon Cold Creek Road. The Viewpoint School campus is bisected by the partially channelized Dry Canyon Creek, which flows generally from west to east through the campus. The creek corridor includes areas identified as within the jurisdiction of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), and California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). The proposed amphitheater would be located south of Dry Canyon Creek on a sloped hillside below the main campus development. Site elevations range from approximately 1,180 to 1,140 feet above mean sea level. The ground surface gently slopes down from Dry Canyon Cold Creek Road to Dry Canyon Creek, with an overall elevation change of approximately 40 feet across the site.

Regional access to the school is provided by the U.S. Route 101 (US-101), approximately 3.5 driving miles to the north. Local access to the Project site is provided by Mulholland Highway and Old Topanga Canyon Road.

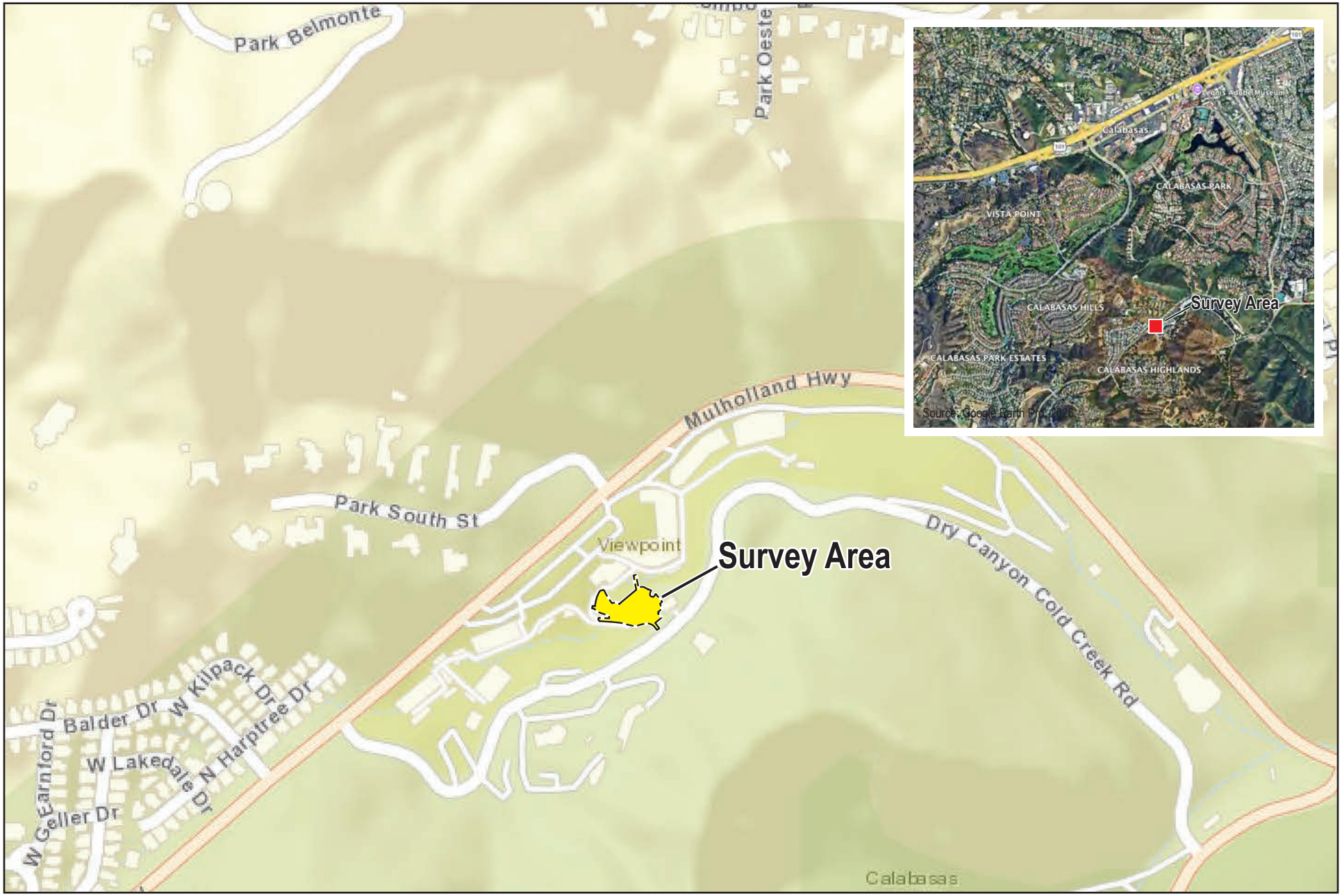


Image Source: ESRI World Street Maps, 2026

Date - Arial narrow 7

VIEWPOINT AMPITHEATER

envicom

Regional Location Map

FEET 0 2675 5350

FIGURE 3-1



Source: Google Earth Pro, 2026

envicom

Project Vicinity Map

FEET 0 450 900

FIGURE 3-2

Existing Conditions

The Project site is currently improved with a 40-foot by 40-foot canopy used for outdoor instruction and small gatherings, as well as a covered locker/storage area previously used during the COVID-19 pandemic for temporary storage and student use. The site also contains several small-scale outdoor education and landscape features associated with school activities, including a small chicken coop, raised garden beds used for student gardening activities, low seat walls near the creek inlet, pedestrian paths, retaining walls, trees, and areas of low vegetation.

A segment of Dry Canyon Creek runs along the northern edge of the site, with fencing located at the top of the creek bank. Dry Canyon Creek is a partially channelized drainage feature that flows generally from west to east through the campus. As described in **Section 3.1, Project Location**, the creek corridor includes areas identified as within the jurisdiction of the USACE, RWQCB, and CDFW. Adjacent to the Project area are the Founders Hall terrace and a small storage shed.

Riparian woodland is the dominant vegetation type in the Project area. This habitat primarily supports coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*), red willow (*Salix laevigata*), California sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), coffeeberry (*Rhamnus californica*), toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), and Coulter's Matilija poppy (*Romneya coulteri*).

The Calabasas Municipal Code (CMC) establishes zoning for the Project site. The site is zoned Rural Residential (RR) with a Scenic Corridor (SC) overlay and has a General Plan land use designation of RR. The property is located within the Mulholland Scenic Corridor.

The City's 2030 General Plan designates Mulholland Highway as an arterial roadway. Mulholland Highway is a two-lane, undivided roadway designated for future bike lanes. The roadway is currently improved with pavement and does not include sidewalks.

Surrounding Land Uses

The Project site is located within the central portion of the Viewpoint School campus and is surrounded primarily by educational uses associated with the school. Dry Canyon Creek, a partially channelized drainage feature, is located immediately north of the Project site and separates the amphitheater area from portions of the developed campus to the north. The following summarizes the existing land uses surrounding the Project site:

- East: Dry Canyon Creek and a two-story campus building (Founders Hall), zoned RR with a SC overlay.
- North: Dry Canyon Creek, beyond which are a one-story academic building and campus parking areas; Mulholland Highway is located further north. Properties are zoned RR with a SC overlay.
- West: A two-story academic building, zoned RR with a SC overlay.
- South: Campus-owned buildings used for office, music studio, storage, and residential purposes are located south of the main campus. These include a school administrative/music facility immediately south of the proposed amphitheater and school-owned residential units used for faculty housing farther to the south. A privately owned residence is located farther southeast of the Project site. Beyond these developed areas lie undeveloped open space and hillside areas. Properties are zoned RR and Hillside/Mountainous (HM) with a SC overlay.

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

Project Overview

The Project involves the construction of a new outdoor amphitheater on the Viewpoint School campus. The amphitheater would include terraced hillside seating, comprised of 11 rows, accommodating approximately 531 persons, including eight accessible seating spaces. The amphitheater would include a performance bandshell structure with an approximate stage footprint of 1,200 SF and a small control booth measuring approximately 12 feet by 8 feet (approximately 96 SF), which would house audiovisual and lighting control equipment. The control booth would be located adjacent to the performance area and would support theatrical lighting, sound systems, and event coordination. Shade canopy structures supported by steel poles would be installed above portions of the seating area to provide weather protection and audience comfort. The shade structures would cover approximately 3,070 SF and would reach a maximum height of approximately 22'6" feet above finished grade.

To improve campus circulation and accessibility, the Project would include construction of a pedestrian bridge crossing Dry Canyon Creek, connecting the existing indoor theater building to the amphitheater site. Additional pedestrian access would be provided via existing ramps from the Primary School and a proposed wooden walkway extending from the Academic Hall Terrace. The boardwalk would include an integrated outdoor classroom seating area as part of the boardwalk structure, located beneath existing sycamore trees to support outdoor instructional use.

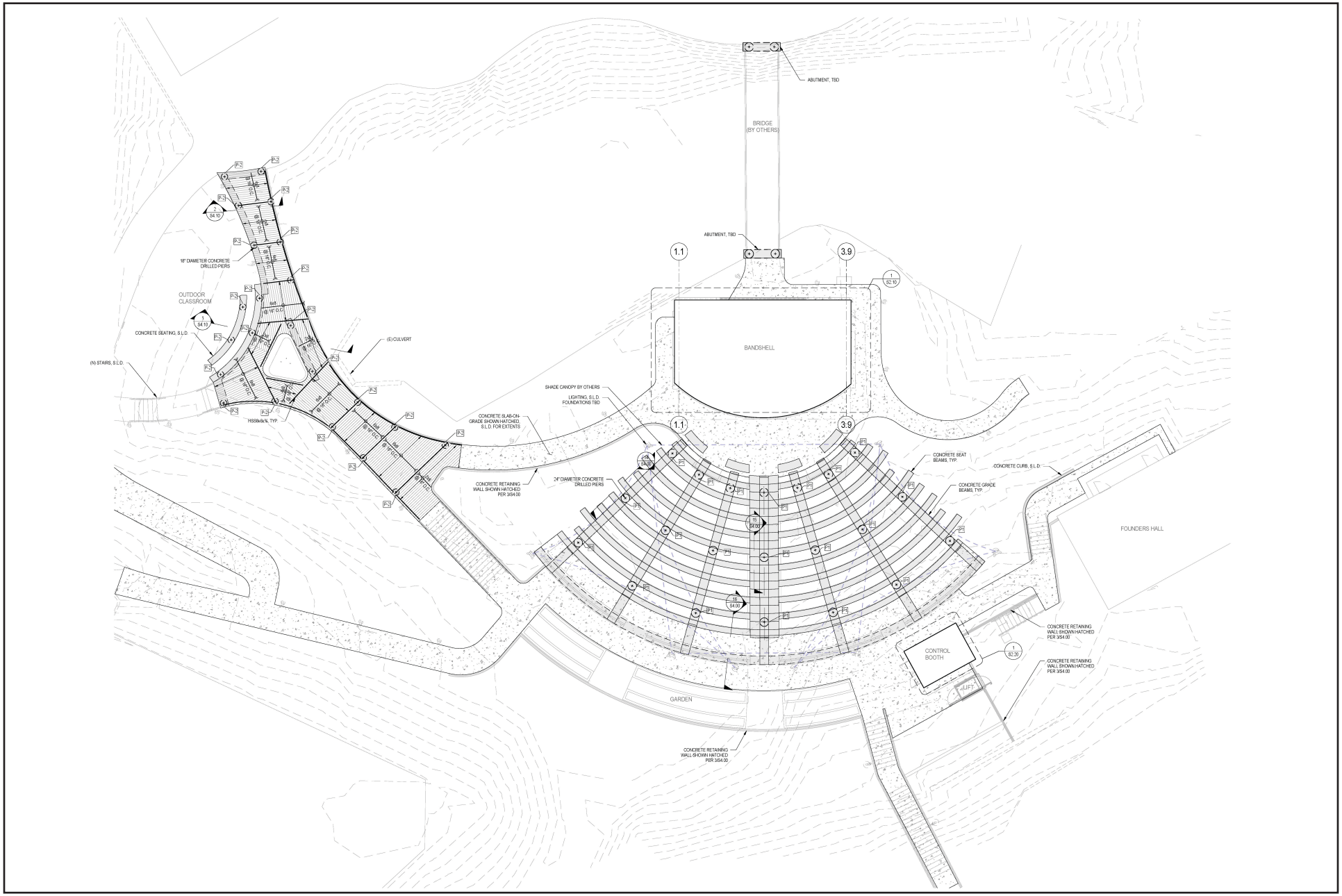
As shown in **Figure 3-3, Site Plan**, the school's existing garden program would be relocated to an area above the amphitheater. The relocated garden would include raised planting beds and a chicken coop, consistent with Viewpoint School's sustainability and hands-on learning.

Additional site improvements would include construction of retaining walls, pathways, seating areas, landscaping improvements, and lighting systems. Lighting would consist of pathway and safety lighting, as well as controlled theatrical lighting associated with performances at the bandshell. The Project would also include site clearance/grading and preparation activities, as well as minor modifications to existing underground utilities. Architectural site plans, landscape plans, and civil plans are provided in **Appendix A, Project Plans**.

The Viewpoint campus academic day typically occurs Monday through Friday from 7:30 AM to 3:30 PM. After-school programs and school-related activities often extend into the evening and may include performing arts rehearsals, concerts, plays and recitals, film screenings, athletic events, commencement and award ceremonies, college nights, community meetings, board meetings, school fundraising events, and open house events.

The proposed amphitheater would support similar school-related activities and outdoor instructional uses. Events would generally occur during normal school hours or during after-school and evening periods consistent with existing campus operations. The amphitheater would function as an outdoor venue for performances, assemblies, and school events that currently occur elsewhere on campus.

Viewpoint School also operates an existing indoor theater facility. The existing indoor auditorium and the proposed outdoor amphitheater would not be operated simultaneously for major events. Only one venue would be used at a time for performances or large gatherings to avoid overlapping events, parking demand, and circulation conflicts on campus. As such, the outdoor amphitheater would function as an alternative venue to the indoor auditorium rather than increasing the number of simultaneous large events on campus.



VIEWPOINT AMPITHEATER

Site Plan

FEET 0 20 40

FIGURE 3-3

Design and Architecture

The proposed amphitheater and associated structures have been designed to comply with applicable zoning requirements, including setbacks and landscaping requirements established by the City. The amphitheater seating area would be integrated into the existing hillside and would consist of terraced seating constructed with low retaining walls and bench seating. Retaining walls, safety railings, and seating elements would be modest in height and scale and compatible with the surrounding campus environment.

Architectural elements, materials, and finishes have been selected to complement the existing school buildings and landscape setting. The Project utilizes natural concrete finishes, gray structural elements, and wood seating materials to maintain consistency with the campus palette. Pedestrian walkways would consist of concrete pavers and decomposed granite or drainage rock, consistent with existing campus pathways and outdoor gathering areas. Landscaping and tree preservation would further integrate the amphitheater into the setting along Dry Canyon Creek.

The bandshell would incorporate structural framing designed to support lighting and sound equipment while maintaining an open-air architectural character. Materials and colors would be consistent with the existing campus architecture and would utilize neutral tones compatible with the surrounding landscape.

Shade canopy structures supported by steel poles would be installed above portions of the seating area to provide audience comfort. These structures would use light-colored fabric materials and slender supports to maintain an open visual character.

Additional site elements would include a pedestrian bridge and boardwalk walkway connecting the amphitheater to other campus facilities, as well as pathway and performance lighting. Lighting would consist of downward-directed fixtures with shielding to minimize spillover and glare. Lighting associated with performances would be operated only during events. The Project has been designed to be consistent with the existing campus development pattern and surrounding natural features.

Open Space and Landscaping

The landscape design incorporates new planting areas adjacent to the amphitheater seating terraces, pedestrian pathways, and boardwalk connections. Existing mature vegetation would be retained to the extent feasible to maintain the natural character and topography of the site. The proposed landscape plan includes native plant species that are consistent with the surrounding vegetation communities along Dry Canyon Creek. New planting areas would be installed along pathways, seating terraces, and structural elements to complement the amphitheater improvements and integrate them into the surrounding landscape.

The Project also includes relocation of the school’s existing garden program to an area above the amphitheater. The relocated garden would consist of raised planting beds and associated garden features used for outdoor instruction.

There are 59 protected oak trees located within or adjacent to the Project's limit of work and subject to the City's oak tree protection regulations. Of these, 22 trees would experience encroachment into their protected zones, six trees would be removed to accommodate construction of the amphitheater and associated walkways, and 31 trees would be preserved without encroachment. All retained trees would be protected during construction through implementation of the tree protection measures identified in the Oak Tree Report. Replacement requirements include payment of an in-lieu mitigation fee for five trees and planting of one replacement coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) in accordance with City requirements.[1]

[1] Tree Care Consulting, Oak Tree Report, March 9, 2026, revised June 18, 2026.

Access, Circulation, and Parking

The Project would not modify or remove any existing campus parking facilities. The Viewpoint School campus contains several existing surface parking lots that serve students, faculty, and visitors, and these parking areas would remain unchanged as part of the Project. Vehicular access to the campus would continue to be provided from Mulholland Highway via the school's existing driveway entrances. The existing indoor theater and the proposed amphitheater would not be operated simultaneously for major events; therefore, the Project would not result in an increase in peak parking demand or changes to existing parking operations.

The amphitheater would primarily be accessed by pedestrians from existing campus pathways. Pedestrian connections from the Academic Hall Terrace, Founders Hall area, and pathways serving the Primary School would provide connections to the amphitheater. The Project would include construction of a new pedestrian bridge and boardwalk walkway crossing Dry Canyon Creek, providing a direct connection between the existing indoor theater area and the amphitheater site.

Sustainability Features

The Project would be designed and constructed in compliance with the California Energy Code (Title 24) requirements. Compliance with these standards would promote energy efficiency related to site lighting. The amphitheater is designed as an open-air facility, which would minimize the need for mechanical heating, cooling, and ventilation systems typically associated with enclosed performance venues. Shade canopy structures would be installed above portions of the seating area to provide passive shading and improve user comfort.

The landscape design incorporates native and drought-tolerant plant species that are consistent with the surrounding vegetation communities. Irrigation would utilize efficient drip or subsurface irrigation systems to minimize water use. Landscaping would also assist in stabilizing soils and integrating the amphitheater improvements into the surrounding setting along Dry Canyon Creek.

Anticipated Construction Schedule

The Project would be constructed over an approximately 12 month period. Construction activities would include demolition of existing site improvements; grading and site preparation; foundation and structural construction; installation of amphitheater seating terraces; construction of the bandshell and control booth; installation of pedestrian pathways and bridge improvements; landscaping; and final finishing activities. Demolition and initial site preparation are anticipated to begin as early as summer 2026, with construction completion and occupancy anticipated by summer 2027.

The Project would require demolition of existing outdoor education features within the Project area, including the canopy structure, storage shed, garden features, and associated site improvements. Construction duration assumptions used for air quality and greenhouse gas modeling were based on a 12-month construction schedule using the California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod) Version 2022.1.1.43. This schedule is considered conservative, as construction may be completed over a shorter timeframe.

Construction activities would require the use of off-road construction equipment, including bulldozers, loaders, forklifts, and backhoes, as well as trucks for material delivery and debris removal. Powered hand tools and other standard construction equipment would also be utilized. Construction would involve an average workforce of approximately 25 to 30 people.

Construction crews and delivery vehicles would access the campus using regional routes including the U.S. 101 and the Calabasas Road interchange, traveling south via Calabasas Road and Mulholland Highway to the Viewpoint School campus. Primary construction access to the Project site would occur primarily from Dry Canyon Cold Creek Road, where a temporary construction access ramp would be installed to allow equipment access to the amphitheater work area.

Construction deliveries would occur along Dry Canyon Cold Creek Road above the Project site, consistent with the construction access plan. Parking along Dry Canyon Cold Creek Road would be limited to the north side of the roadway to maintain access during construction activities. Contractor parking would be accommodated within an existing gravel lot located west of the Project site. Equipment and construction materials would be stored within the Project limits or on nearby school property in close proximity to the work area.

Grading associated with the amphitheater improvements would include approximately 1,180 cubic yards of cut and 2,060 cubic yards of fill, resulting in a net import of approximately 880 cubic yards of soil. Export of excess materials, if required, would be transported to an appropriate permitted disposal facility, such as the Calabasas Landfill.

Additional construction assumptions, including equipment usage and activity durations, are summarized in **Table 3-1, Construction Assumptions**.

Table 3-1
Construction Assumptions

Phase	Timeframe	Equipment Type [(a)]	(# of pieces)
Demolition	July 2026	Concrete Saw	1
		Backhoe/Loader	1
		Rubber Tired Dozer	1
Grading	August 2026	Grader	1
		Backhoe/Loader	1
		Rubber Tired Dozer	1
Bridge Abutments and Installation	July 2026-Aug 2026	Drill Rig	1
		Crane	1
		Backhoe/Loader	1
Underground Utilities	Aug 2026-Oct 2026	Backhoe/Loader	1
		Excavator	1
		Plate Compactor	1
Foundations and Seating	Sept 2026 – Jan 2027	Concrete Pump	1
		Backhoe/Loader	1
		Crane	1
Bandshell & Control Booth	Dec 2026 – April 2027	Crane	1
		Backhoe/Loader	1
		Forklift	1
Hardscape	Feb 2027-May 2027	Paver	1
		Plate Compactor	1
		Backhoe/Loader	1
Landscape	April 2027-June 2027	Backhoe/Loader	1
		Water Truck	1
		Small Tractor	1
Shade Structure	April 2027-May 2027	Crane	1
		Forklift	1
Finishes	June 2027	Air Compressor	1

Source: Envicom Corporation, Air Quality and GHG Impact Analysis, April 2026.
[(a)] Phases may overlap, however, a maximum of one unit per equipment type would be operated at the Project site.

REQUIRED PERMITS APPROVALS

The list below includes the anticipated requests for approval of the Project. This IS/MND assesses the potential environmental impacts associated with the Project and provides environmental review sufficient for all necessary entitlements and public agency actions associated with the Project. The discretionary entitlements, reviews, permits, and approvals required to implement the Project include, but are not necessarily limited to, the following:

- **Administrative Plan Review**: Approval of an Administrative Plan Review pursuant to CMC Section 17.62.090, for construction of the proposed outdoor amphitheater and associated improvements on the Viewpoint School campus.
- **Zoning Clearance:** Approval of a zoning clearance pursuant to 17.62.110 for construction of the pedestrian bridge that crosses Dry Canyon Creek.
- **Oak Tree Permit**: Approval of an Oak Tree Permit pursuant to Chapter 17.32.010 of the CMC for encroachment into protected zones of on-site oak trees and removal of six protected oak trees associated with construction of the amphitheater and related pedestrian improvements.

RESPONSIBLE PUBLIC AGENCIES

A Responsible Agency under CEQA is a public agency with some discretionary authority over a project or a portion of it, but which has not been designated the Lead Agency (State CEQA Guidelines Section 15381). The list below identifies whether any responsible agencies have been identified for the Project.

- **U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)**: Authorization under Nationwide Permit (NWP) 14 for minor impacts to waters of the United States. Based on coordination with the USACE, the Project qualifies as a non-notifying activity under NWP 14, and no pre-construction notification to the USACE is required.
- **Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB)**: Authorization under the Clean Water Act Section 401 Water Quality Certification process associated with the USACE permit.
- **California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW)**: Agency coordination for potential CDFW 1602 compliance, if required. Clearance was provided May 28, 2026.

4.0 INITIAL STUDY / MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT
INITIAL STUDY AND CHECKLIST

1. Project title:
Viewpoint Amphitheater Project

2. Lead agency name and address:
City of Calabasas
Community Development Department
100 Civic Center Way
Calabasas, CA 91302

3. Contact person and phone number:
Joel Hayes, MPPA
Community Development Department
100 Civic Center Way
Calabasas, CA 91302
Tel: (818) 224-1709

4. Project location:
23620 Mulholland Highway, Calabasas, CA 91302

5. Project sponsor's name and address:
Viewpoint School
23620 Mulholland Highway
Calabasas, CA 91302

6. General plan land use designation:
Rural Residential (RR)

7. Zoning:
Rural Residential (RR)

8. Description of project:
Viewpoint School, a private TK–12 school, proposes construction and operation of a new outdoor amphitheater on its existing campus to expand the school's performing arts and outdoor instructional facilities. The Viewpoint School campus occupies approximately 19 acres. The Project would not increase student enrollment or school capacity and would not result in an increase in the number of students or staff on campus. The amphitheater would serve as an alternative venue for existing school programs and events currently held in other on-campus facilities. The Project would involve demolition of an existing outdoor education area within the campus and development of a terraced hillside amphitheater. The amphitheater would include terraced hillside seating accommodating approximately 531 persons, including eight accessible seating spaces. The Project would also include construction of a performance bandshell with a structural truss system designed to support lighting and sound equipment, as well as a control booth to house audiovisual equipment. To improve campus circulation and accessibility, the Project would include construction of a new pedestrian bridge crossing Dry Canyon Creek, connecting the existing indoor theater building to the amphitheater site. Additional pedestrian access would be provided via existing ramps from the

Primary School and a proposed wooden walkway extending from the Academic Hall Terrace. The boardwalk would include an integrated outdoor classroom seating area as part of the boardwalk structure, located beneath existing sycamore trees to support outdoor instructional use. The school's existing garden program would be relocated to a new area situated above the amphitheater. The relocated garden would include raised planting beds and a chicken coop, consistent with Viewpoint School's commitment to sustainability and hands-on learning. Numerous coastal live oaks, willows, and landscaping trees are in this area.

9. Surrounding land uses and setting:

The Project site is located within the central portion of the Viewpoint School campus and is surrounded primarily by educational uses associated with the school. Dry Canyon Creek, a partially channelized drainage feature, is located immediately north of the Project site and separates the amphitheater area from portions of the developed campus to the north. To the east, the site is bordered by Dry Canyon Creek and a two-story campus building (Founders Hall), within the RR zone and SC overlay. To the north, beyond Dry Canyon Creek, are a one-story academic building and campus parking areas, with Mulholland Highway located further north; these properties are also zoned RR with a SC overlay. To the west is a two-story academic building within the RR zone and SC overlay. Campus-owned buildings used for office, music studio, storage, and residential purposes are located south of the campus, including faculty housing units. A privately owned residence is located farther southeast of the Project site, beyond which lie undeveloped open space and hillside areas; these properties are zoned RR and HM with a SC overlay.

10. Other public agencies whose approval is required (e.g., permits, financing approval, or participation agreement):

The Project would require authorization from several resource agencies:

- USACE;
- RWQCB; and
- CDFW.

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED:

The environmental factors checked below would be potentially affected by this project, involving at least one impact that is a "Potentially Significant Impact" as indicated by the checklist on the following pages.

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

DETERMINATION: (To be completed by the Lead Agency)

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

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

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

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

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

☐ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project. Therefore, an EIR Addendum will be prepared.

Name: Joel Hayes, MPPA
Title: Associate Planner, City of Calabasas

Signature: Joel Hayes Date: 6/24/26

	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
I. AESTHETICS. Except as provided in Public Resources Code Section 21099, would the project:				
a. Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b. Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a State scenic highway?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c. In non-urbanized areas, substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d. Create a new source of substantial light or glare, which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Impact Analysis

The following analysis is based on the Architectural Plan Set prepared by Plural Landscape Architecture in March 2026 (included as Appendix A, Project Plans) and the Visibility Exhibit (included as **Appendix B, Visibility Exhibit**).

a. A significant impact may occur if a project introduces incompatible visual elements within a field of view containing a scenic vista or substantially blocks views of a scenic vista.

Less Than Significant Impact. The Project site is located within the City of Calabasas, between the Santa Monica Mountains and the San Fernando Valley, an area characterized by a mix of developed campus uses residential uses, and surrounding open space, including rolling hills, canyon features, and native vegetation. Public views in the vicinity are primarily available from roadway corridors, including Mulholland Highway and Dry Canyon Cold Creek Road, and include views of adjacent hillsides, canyon landscapes, and intervening development.

The Viewpoint School campus is bisected by Dry Canyon Creek, a partially channelized drainage feature that flows west to east through the site. The proposed amphitheater would be located on a sloped hillside south of the creek, below the primary campus development. The Project site is also located within the Mulholland Scenic Corridor, which is designated to preserve scenic views of surrounding hillsides and ridgelines from designated public roadways.

The site is located within 500 feet of a designated scenic corridor associated with Mulholland, the Scenic Corridor Development Guidelines (Ordinance No. 94-69), and is therefore located within an SC Overlay as shown on the City's Zoning Map.[2] The amphitheater would include a performance bandshell structure with an approximate stage footprint of 1,200 SF and a small control booth measuring approximately 12 feet by 8 feet (approximately 96 SF), which would house audiovisual and lighting control equipment. The control booth would be located adjacent to the performance area and would support theatrical lighting, sound

[2] City of Calabasas Zoning Map, adopted January 27, 2010, updated October 13, 2021.

systems, and event coordination. Shade canopy structures supported by steel poles would be installed above portions of the seating area, covering approximately 3,070 SF and reaching a maximum height of approximately 22’ 6” feet above finished grade.

Construction activities would introduce temporary visual changes to the area, including the presence of construction equipment, staging areas, and materials. These short-term impacts would be visible from adjacent roadways but would not substantially obstruct or degrade public views of the surrounding mountains due to the limited visibility and existing visual obstructions in the area.

Viewpoints were selected based on publicly accessible locations that represent the most sensitive and representative viewing conditions surrounding the Project site, including adjacent roadways, nearby residential uses, and campus entry points. The viewpoints were intended to document existing visual character and evaluate the potential visual effects of the Project from areas where changes would be most perceptible. The amphitheater and other Project features are designed to be integrated into the existing hillside and located at a lower elevation than the primary campus development. As shown in the Visibility Exhibit, the Project would not be visible from the evaluated public vantage points along Dry Canyon Cold Creek Road or Mulholland Highway (Viewpoints 1 through 7 of the Exhibit), due to intervening topography, dense vegetation, and existing campus structures. Existing trees, fencing, and changes in elevation screen views toward the Project site, resulting in no direct line of sight to the proposed Project features from these locations.

Architectural elements, materials, and finishes have been selected to be consistent with the existing campus character, including the use of natural concrete, gray structural elements, and wood seating (refer to renderings depicted in G0.00 and L6.02 in Appendix A), which also reflect colors in the surrounding natural environment.

In addition, while CEQA does not protect private views, it should be noted that the Project would not substantially obstruct views from the residences to the south because they are much higher in elevation than the maximum height of the Project components.

The Project would be required to comply with the City’s Scenic Corridor Development Guidelines (Ordinance No. 94-69), which are intended to preserve scenic views and ensure that development is visually compatible with the surrounding natural environment. These guidelines require that structures be sited and designed to minimize visibility from designated scenic corridors, incorporate materials and colors that blend with the natural setting, limit grading to follow natural contours, and utilize landscaping to soften and screen development. The proposed amphitheater and other features are set below the ridgeline, integrated into the existing hillside, and screened by intervening topography, vegetation, and campus development, consistent with these requirements. As such, the Project would not introduce incompatible visual elements within a scenic vista or substantially block public views. Furthermore, based on the limited visibility of the Project site from designated scenic corridor and the absence of significant visual impacts, a Minor Scenic Corridor Permit is not required. Therefore, the Project would not substantially degrade the visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings, and impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

b. A significant impact may occur if scenic resources within a State-designated scenic highway would be damaged or removed by development of a project.

No Impact. The nearest officially designated State scenic highway is the Ventura Freeway (or US-101), located approximately three miles north of the Project site.[3] Mulholland Highway, which is located adjacent to the Project site, is not designated as a State scenic highway; however, it is identified by the City of Calabasas as part of the Mulholland Scenic Corridor and is subject to the SC Overlay Zone.

As demonstrated in the Visibility Exhibit, the Project would not be visible from Mulholland Highway or other nearby public roadways due to intervening topography, vegetation, and existing development. In addition, the Project would not result in the removal or degradation of scenic resources within the viewshed of a State-designated scenic highway.

Therefore, the Project would not damage scenic resources within a State scenic highway, and no impact would occur.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

c. A significant impact may occur if a project introduced incompatible visual elements on the site or visual elements incompatible with the character of the area surroundings.

Less than Significant Impact. The Project is located within the City of Calabasas and is evaluated for visual compatibility based on consistency with applicable zoning regulations, including the RR zone and SC overlay, as well as the City's Scenic Corridor Development Guidelines.

The amphitheater would include a performance bandshell structure with an approximate stage footprint of 1,200 SF and a small control booth measuring approximately 12 feet by 8 feet (approximately 96 SF). Shade canopy structures supported by steel poles would be installed above portions of the seating area, covering approximately 3,070 SF and reaching a maximum height of approximately 22'6" feet above finished grade. As shown in the Visibility Exhibit, the Project would have limited visibility from public viewpoints, including Mulholland Highway, due to intervening topography, existing vegetation, and surrounding campus development. The hillsides and ridgelines behind the Project would remain the dominant visual features from public vantage points within the Mulholland Scenic Corridor.

Building Height and Massing

As infill development within an existing school campus, the amphitheater is consistent in scale and character with surrounding institutional uses. The Project site is zoned RR with an SC overlay, which allows a maximum building height of 35 feet. The proposed maximum height of the canopy structure of 22' 6" feet complies with this standard. The Project will require a Scenic Corridor Permit and will be subject to the City's Scenic Corridor Development Guidelines, ensuring compatibility with the visual character of the area.

Land Use Compatibility

The amphitheater and other projects components would be located within the existing school boundaries and would represent accessory uses to the existing school campus, which is permitted within the RR zone with a Conditional Use Permit (CUP). As such, the Project represents a continuation of existing land uses and would not introduce a visually incompatible use to the site or surrounding area.

[3] California Department of Transportation, California State Scenic Highway System Map, Accessed April 2026 at: https://caltrans.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=465dfd3d807c46cc8e8057116f1aacaa.

Landscape Design

The Project site is characterized by riparian woodland vegetation, including coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*), red willow (*Salix lalaevigata*), California sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), coffeeberry (*Rhamnus californica*), toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), and Coulter's Matilija poppy (*Romneya coulteri*). The majority of existing trees would be preserved, including coast live oaks (*Quercus agrifolia*).[4] The Project would incorporate additional native landscaping, including trees, shrubs, vines, and groundcover, consistent with the Project landscape plan. The use of a native, low-water plant palette would enhance visual integration with the surrounding environment. Final landscaping will be reviewed and approved by the City during plan check.

Overall, the Project would be visually compatible with the existing campus setting and surrounding natural environment. The project would comply with applicable zoning and scenic corridor regulations and would not introduce visually incompatible elements. Therefore, impacts related to visual character and quality would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

d. A significant impact may occur if a project introduced a new source of substantial light or glare that would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area.

Less than Significant Impact. The Project site is located within an existing developed school campus that currently includes nighttime lighting associated with buildings, pathways, parking areas, and Dry Canyon Cold Creek Road. As such, the Project would not introduce lighting into a previously dark or undeveloped area.

Light

The proposed amphitheater lighting would consist of low-level pathway lighting, egress lighting, and limited performance lighting at the bandshell. As shown in the Lighting Plan and Photometric exhibits (Sheets L1.01 through L1.03 in Appendix A), illumination levels are concentrated within the amphitheater seating area, stage, and pedestrian pathways, with light levels decreasing toward the site perimeter. Photometric contours demonstrate that lighting appears largely contained within the Project site, with minimal spillover beyond the boundaries of the amphitheater and adjacent circulation areas. The lighting design utilizes shielded, downward-directed fixtures, including bollards, step lights, and controlled theatrical lighting, which further minimizes light trespass and prevents uplighting or skyglow. In addition, performance lighting would be operated only during scheduled events, while egress lighting would remain at low levels necessary for safety.

Egress lighting would operate as required for safety, while performance lighting would be intermittent and limited to scheduled events, consistent with existing campus patterns. Additionally, the amphitheater is set below the main campus grade and partially screened by existing topography and vegetation, which further limits the potential for off-site light spill.

The Project is required to comply with the CMC lighting standards, including Section 17.27.020(F) (Dark Skies Ordinance), which requires that exterior lighting be designed and directed to prevent light trespass and glare beyond property lines. The City's review of the final lighting plan ensures compliance with these standards prior to permit issuance. Based on the lighting design and photometric analysis, the Project would not result in substantial new sources of light affecting adjacent uses or the night sky.

[4] Tree Care Consulting, Oak Tree Report, March 9, 2026, revised June 18, 2026.

Glare

Daytime glare typically results from reflective building materials such as glass or polished surfaces. The Project consists of an open-air amphitheater and associated structures that would utilize non-reflective materials, including natural concrete, wood seating, and matte-finished structural elements. The Project does not include large expanses of reflective materials or mirrored surfaces. In addition, proposed landscaping, including tree planting and maintaining of existing vegetation, would provide additional visual screening of built elements. Nighttime glare is minimized through the use of shielded fixtures and controlled lighting levels, as demonstrated in the photometric plans.

Therefore, the Project would not introduce substantial light or glare that would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area, and impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

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

Impact Analysis

a. A project may result in a significant impact if it would convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use.

No Impact. The Project site is zoned RR and not designated as farmland or forest land by City zoning. The Project site is located in an area identified as "Urban and Built-Up"[5] on the California Important Farmland Finder prepared by the California Department of Conservation for the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program.[6] The site does not contain any lands classified as Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance.[7] Therefore, no impacts would occur.

[5] "Urban and Built-Up Land" is described as land is occupied by structures with a building density of at least 1 unit to 1.5 acres, or approximately 6 structures to a 10-acre parcel.

[6] California Department of Conservation, Division of Land Resource Protection, California Important Farmland, Accessed April 1, 2026 at: https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/DLRP/CIFF/.

[7] California Department of Conservation, California Important Farmland Finder, Accessed April 2026 at: https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/DLRP/CIFF/.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

b. A project may result in a significant impact if it would conflict with existing zoning or a Williamson Act contract.

No Impact. The Project site is located within the City of Calabasas. The site is zoned RR under the City's Zoning Code and has a General Plan land use designation of RR. The site is not zoned for agricultural use, and no agricultural uses occur on-site or in the surrounding area. In addition, the Project site is not subject to a Williamson Act contract.[8] Therefore, the Project would not conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use or a Williamson Act contract, and no impacts would occur.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

c. A project may result in a significant impact if it would conflict with zoning or cause re-zoning of timberland or Timberland Production areas.

No Impact. The Project site is located within the City of Calabasas in a fully developed and urbanized area. The site is not zoned or designated as forest land, timberland, or Timberland Production Zone, and no such resources occur on-site or in the surrounding area. Therefore, the Project would not conflict with zoning for forest or timberland resources, nor would it result in the loss or conversion of such lands. No impacts would occur.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

d. A project may result in a significant impact if it would result in the loss or conversion of forest land to other uses.

No Impact. Public Resources Code Section 12220 (g) defines "forest land" as land capable of supporting at least ten percent native tree cover of any species, including hardwoods, under natural conditions, and that can be managed for one or more forest resources, including timber, aesthetics, fish and wildlife, biodiversity, water quality, recreation, and other public benefits. The Project site is located approximately five miles northeast of the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area and contains no designated forest land. The Project site is not zoned for forest land, timberland, or timberland production, and no such resources are present on the site or in the surrounding area. Therefore, the Project would result in no impact related to forest or timberland resources.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

e. A project may result in a significant impact if it would involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use.

No Impact. No agricultural uses, designated Farmland, or forest land uses occur at the Project site or within the surrounding area. As such, implementation of the Project would not result in the conversion of existing Farmland, agricultural uses, or forest land on-site or off-site. Therefore, no impacts would occur.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

[8] California Department of Conservation, Division of Land Resource Protection, California Williamson Act Enrollment Finder, Accessed on April 1, 2026 at: https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/dlrp/WilliamsonAct/.

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

Impact Analysis

The Project site lies within the South Coast Air Basin (Air Basin), a 6,600 square mile coastal plain bounded by the Pacific Ocean to the west and the San Gabriel, San Bernardino, and San Jacinto mountains to the north and east. A number of regional factors collectively hinder the dispersion of air pollutants and contribute towards poor air quality, especially in the Air Basin's inland valleys: low temperature inversion heights, meteorological conditions (e.g. light winds, extensive sunlight, limited turbulent mixing), adjacent mountain ranges and topographical features. The goal of the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) is achieving clean air standards within the Air Basin.

Project-related air quality emission data was obtained using CalEEMod, a model developed to calculate construction and operational emissions. The model calculates both the daily maximum and annual average emissions for criteria pollutants based on Project-specific materials. The following analysis is based on the CalEEMod Output in **Appendix C, Air Quality and GHG Data**.

Existing levels of ambient air quality and historical trends and projections in the Project area are documented from measurements made by the SCAQMD, which is the agency that is responsible for regulating stationary sources of emissions in the Air Basin. The nearest air monitoring station to the Project site is Reseda Monitoring Station (Station 074), therefore, monitoring data recorded at Station 074 for regional air pollutants, such as ozone (O_3), carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), and 10-micron diameter or less particulate matter (PM-10 and PM-2.5) are used to represent the existing air quality in the Project area.[9] **Table III-1, Project Area Air Quality Monitoring Summary 2020-2024** provides data from this monitoring station which this data is available from the SCAQMD website.[10]

[9] California Air Resources Board, Air Monitoring Sites – Interactive Map, Accessed on April 3, 2026 at: https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/applications/air-monitoring-sites-interactive-map.

[10] South Coast Air Quality Management District, Historical Data by Year, 2021, 2020, 2019, 2018, and 2017 Air Quality Data Tables.

Table III-1
Project Area Air Quality Monitoring Summary 2020-2024

Pollutant/Standard	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Ozone (O_3)					
Number of Days Standards Exceeded					
1-Hour > 0.09 ppm (S)	14	4	7	10	14
8-Hour > 0.07 ppm (S, F)	49	33	24	30	46
Maximum Observed Concentration					
Max. 1-Hour Conc. (ppm)	0.142	0.110	0.110	0.104	0.132
Max. 8-Hour Conc. (ppm)	0.115	0.083	0.096	0.096	0.097
Carbon Monoxide (CO)					
Number of Days Standards Exceeded					
8-Hour > 9.0 ppm (S, F)	0	0	0	0	0
Maximum Observed Concentration					
Max 8-Hour Conc. (ppm)	1.7	1.9	2.2	1.7	1.8
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2)					
Number of Days Standards Exceeded					
1-Hour > 0.18 ppm (S)	0	0	0	0	0
Maximum Observed Concentration					
Max. 1-Hour Conc. (ppm)	0.057	0.054	0.055	0.048	0.055
Inhalable Particulates (PM-10)*					
Number of Days Standards Exceeded/Days Monitored					
24-Hour > 50 µg/m^3 (S)	0/36	0/60	0/61	0/54	1/61
24-Hour > 150 µg/m^3 (F)	0/36	0/60	0/61	0/54	0/61
Maximum Observed Concentration					
Max. 24-Hr. Conc. (µg/m^3)	48	47	36	41	70
Ultra-Fine Particulates (PM-2.5)					
24-Hour > 35 µg/m^3 (F)	0/115	0/120	0/121	0/120	2/117
Max. 24-Hr. Conc. (µg/m^3)	33.0	36.1	32.6	21.9	43.1

Source: SCAQMD, Historical Data by Year, Air Quality Data Tables downloaded from: https://www.aqmd.gov/home/air-quality/historical-air-quality-data/historical-data-by-year.
* The Reseda monitoring station does not provide data for Inhalable Particulates (PM-10). These figures are from the Santa Clarita Valley monitoring station, No. 90.
Notes: S = State; F = Federal; µg/m^3 = micrograms per cubic meter of air

The air quality data and trends in the Project vicinity, as documented in Table III-1, are summarized below:

1. From 2020-2024, O_3 levels exceeded the 1-hour State standard 49 days, the 8-hour State standard 182 days, and the Federal 8-hour standard 182 days.
2. PM-10 levels exceeded the State 24-hour standard by approximately 0.4 percent of all days monitored from 2020-2024. The National 24-hour PM-10 standard was not exceeded in the same period.
3. PM-2.5 levels exceeded the current National 24-hour standard by approximately 0.3 percent of all days monitored from 2020-2024.
4. CO and NO_2 levels have not exceeded National or State standards in the previous five years of monitoring data (2020-2024).

In the Air Basin, the agencies designated to develop the regional Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) are the SCAQMD and the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG). The 2022 AQMP is a regional blueprint for achieving air quality standards and healthful air, and it represents a comprehensive analysis of emissions, meteorology, atmospheric chemistry, regional growth projections, and the impact of

existing control measures. According to the AQMP, the principal contributors to air quality challenges in the Air Basin are mobile source emissions.

Primary Pollutants

Primary pollutants are those that are emitted in their existing unhealthful form. Carbon monoxide is an example of such a pollutant, which can have effects at a very localized level, near an individual source of emissions or a collection of sources, such as a crowded intersection or parking lot. Many particulates, especially fugitive dust emissions, are also primary pollutants. Because of the non-attainment status of the Air Basin for PM-10, SCAQMD Rule 403 requires construction projects to implement an aggressive dust control program.

Secondary Pollutants

Secondary pollutants are those that transform or combine with other pollutants over time from more benign components directly emitted from a source(s) to a more unhealthful contaminant. Ozone is an example of a secondary pollutant, which is created through chemical reactions involving primary precursors reactive organic gases (ROG), NO_x, and sunlight.

The SCAQMD emissions forecast[11] for O_3 precursors (ROG and NO_x) and for CO, PM-10, and PM-2.5 are shown in **Table III-2, South Coast Air Basin Emissions Forecasts** (emissions in tons/day). Substantial reductions in emissions of ROG, NO_x and CO are forecast to continue. Emissions of PM-10 and PM-2.5 are forecast to slightly increase unless new particulate control programs are implemented.

Table III-2
South Coast Air Basin Emissions Forecasts

Pollutant	(tons/day)	
	2030	2035
Nitrogen Oxide (NO_x)	266	257
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)*	393	391
PM-10	170	172
PM-2.5	70	71

Source: California Air Resources Board, Almanac 2013, Chapter 4: Regional Trends and Forecasts, Table 4-1
* For purposes of this analysis, VOC and ROG (Reactive Organic Gas) are used interchangeably since ROG represents approximately 99.9 percent of VOC.

a. A significant air quality impact may occur if a project is not consistent with the applicable Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) or if a project would represent a substantial hindrance to implementing the policies or obtaining the goals of that plan.

Less than Significant Impact. The governing board of the SCAQMD adopted the most recent version of the 2022 AQMP in December 2022. Planning strategies for reducing emissions and achieving ambient air quality standards are developed using demographic growth projections (regional population, housing, and employment) generated by the SCAG.

The Project would develop a school amphitheater, with a control booth, hardscaping, and landscaping. The Project would be consistent with the City General Plan land use designations for the site and would not generate housing or otherwise lead to substantial population growth in the vicinity. The Project would align

[11] California Air Resources Board, Almanac 2013, Chapter 4: Regional Trends and Forecasts, Table 4-1.

with the employment growth estimates of the 2024-2050 Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy (RTP/SCS). In addition, the 2024-2050 RTP/SCS list several supporting strategies that represent best practices and identify how the SCAG region can implement the plan and achieve related Greenhouse Gas (GHG) reductions. These strategies are directed at responsible agencies and not applicable to private development, so they are not detailed here. However, the Project would comply with the latest California Green Building Standards Code (known as CALGreen) in efforts to meet the goals of AB 32. The Project would be designed to CALGreen standards and would not conflict with the 2024-2050 RTP/SCS or 2022 Scoping Plan. As required by CMC Chapter 17.34, non-residential developmental is required to meet the equivalent of a Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Silver Rating utilizing the LEED Reference Guide Version 2.0, which requires construction activity pollution prevention, including preventing fugitive dust and particulate matter. Beyond land use consistency, an analysis of Project-related air quality emissions is also required. The SCAQMD has designated significant emissions levels for evaluating regional air quality impacts considered significant under CEQA, shown in **Table III-3, SCAQMD Daily Emissions Thresholds**.

Table III-3
SCAQMD Daily Emissions Thresholds

Pollutant	Construction	Operations
ROG	75	55
NO_X	100	55
CO	550	550
PM-10	150	150
PM-2.5	55	55
SO_X	150	150
Source: SCAQMD CEQA Air Quality Significance Thresholds, Revision March 2023.		

Projects with maximum daily emissions that exceed the thresholds for construction or operations shown in Table III-3 are considered to have a potentially significant air quality impact under CEQA.

Construction Emissions

The Project would demolish existing outdoor features, including the canopy structure, storage shed, garden features, and associated site improvements. The total demolition weight would be approximately 210 tons. The development footprint is approximately 0.5 acres, or 21,780 SF. The outdoor amphitheater would include terraced hillside seating, a 1,200-square foot stage with a bandshell, an approximately 96-square foot control booth, and an approximately 3,070-square foot shade structure. The Project also includes 12,100 SF of landscaping. Development of the Project site will require 1,180 cubic yards of cut and 2,060 cubic yards of fill, resulting in 880 cubic yards of import.

A detailed list of the construction equipment and duration of each construction phase is provided in **Section 3.0 Project Description**. **Table III-4**, **Maximum Daily Construction Emissions**, provides the calculated peak daily construction emissions for the Project.

All construction grading projects must comply with the requirements of SCAQMD Rule 403, Fugitive Dust, which requires the implementation of Best Available Control Measures for all fugitive dust sources. SCAQMD Rule 403, Control Measure 08-2 States that during earth moving activities, projects are required to "Re-apply water as necessary to maintain soils in a damp condition and to ensure that visible emissions do not exceed 100 feet in any direction." Therefore, pursuant to SCAQMD Rule 403, the Project would be required to implement adequate watering of exposed surfaces during grading.

Table III-4
Maximum Daily Construction Emissions

Emissions	Construction Emissions [(a)](lbs/day)					
	ROG	NO_X	CO	SO_2	PM-10	PM-2.5
Maximum Daily Emissions	2.8	16.5	30.5	<0.1	5.2	2.2
SCAQMD Thresholds	**75**	**100**	**550**	**150**	**150**	**55**
Significant Impact? Yes/No	No	No	No	No	No	No

Source: Envicom Corporation, CalEEMod Output, May 2026, Appendix C.
Maximum emissions reported for summer or winter season, whichever is greater.
(a) Construction emissions reflect required compliance with SCAQMD Rule 403 for applying water during grading to reduce dust.

As shown in Table III-4, peak daily construction activity emissions would be well below SCAQMD thresholds. Given the results of the analysis and compliance with regulatory requirements, the air quality impact during construction would be less than significant.

Operational Emissions

During operations, the proposed land uses would result in air quality emissions of criteria pollutants from area sources, energy sources, and mobile sources. The SCAQMD thresholds for air quality impacts from operations are shown above in Table III-3. Operations of the Project would not exceed SCAQMD significance thresholds for criteria pollutants as shown in **Table III-5, Maximum Daily Operational Emissions**.

Table III-5
Maximum Daily Operational Emissions

Emissions Sources	Emissions (lbs/day)					
	ROG	NO_X	CO	SO_2	PM-10	PM-2.5
Winter						
Mobile	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Area	0.14	<0.01	0.19	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	**0.14**	**0.00**	**0.19**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
Summer						
Mobile	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Area	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	**0.10**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
SCAQMD Thresholds	55	55	550	150	150	55
Significant Impact? Y/N	No	No	No	No	No	No

Source: Envicom Corporation, CalEEMod Output, May 2026, Appendix C.
Totals may not add due to rounding.

As shown in Table III-5, operational peak daily emissions would be well below SCAQMD thresholds. Therefore, the Project would not substantially affect conformance with the AQMP or obstruct its implementation, and the Project's operational air quality impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

b. A significant impact may occur if a project adds a considerable cumulative contribution to federal or State nonattainment pollutants.

Less than Significant Impact. As the Air Basin is currently in nonattainment for the State and federal O_3 and $PM_{2.5}$ standards and the State PM_{10} standard,[12] development could exceed an air quality standard or contribute to a deterioration in existing or projected air quality. To determine the significance of the Project's incremental contribution to cumulative air quality emissions, the SCAQMD recommends assessment of a project's potential contribution to cumulative impacts using the same significance criteria used for project-specific impacts. If an individual project's construction or operational emissions would be less than significant, then the project would not generate a cumulatively considerable increase in emissions for those pollutants for which the Air Basin is in nonattainment. Based on the Project emissions reported in Tables III-4 and III-5, the individual Project's construction and operational emissions would be below SCAQMD thresholds. Therefore, the Project would not generate a cumulatively considerable increase in emissions for those pollutants for which Air Basin is in nonattainment, and the Project impact would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

c. A project may have a significant impact if it would expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations, such as creating a human health hazard by exposing sensitive receptors to toxic air emissions.

Less than Significant Impact. Land uses considered sensitive receptors for the purposes of air quality include residential uses, long-term care facilities, schools, playgrounds, parks, hospitals, and outdoor athletic facilities. The closest sensitive receptors in the Project vicinity are the existing school classrooms, within 25 meters (82 feet) of the Project construction limit.

Local Significance Thresholds Impacts

Localized Significance Thresholds (LST) were developed in response to the Governing Board's Environmental Justice Enhancement Initiative I-4 and are only applicable for certain criteria pollutants: NO_X, CO, PM-10, and PM-2.5. LSTs represent the maximum emissions from a project that are not expected to cause or contribute to ambient pollutant concentrations that exceed the most stringent applicable Federal or State ambient air quality standard, and they are developed based on the ambient concentrations of that pollutant for each source receptor area and distance to the nearest sensitive receptor.

Based on SCAQMD guidance, use of an LST analysis for a project is optional. For the Project, the primary source of possible LST impact would be construction activity, based on the maximum onsite daily emissions estimated by CalEEMod. LSTs are applicable for assessing impacts to a sensitive receptor, where it is possible that an individual could remain for 24 hours, such as a residence, hospital, or convalescent facility.

SCAQMD's LST screening tables provide thresholds for 25, 50, 100, 200 and 500-meter source-receptor distances and one, two and five-acre sites in various source receptor areas (SRA) of the Air Basin. The closest sensitive receptors in the Project vicinity are the existing school classrooms within 25 meters (82 feet) of the Project construction limit. As there are sensitive receptors within 25 meters of the Project construction boundary, the LST screening levels for receptors located at 25 meters (the most stringent) are used for the evaluation, per SCAQMD guidance.[13] As the Project site is less than one acre, the threshold

[12] South Coast Air Quality Management District, National Ambient Air Quality Standards and California Ambient Air Quality Standards Attainment Status for South Coast Air Basin, February 2016, Revised December 31, 2022.
[13] South Coast Air Quality Management District, Final Localized Significance Threshold Methodology, Revised July 2008.

for a one acre site is conservatively used. The Project location is within the "West San Fernando Valley" SRA, so the thresholds for that area were used.

Table III-6, Local Significance Thresholds and Peak Daily Onsite Construction Emissions shows the relevant thresholds and the estimated peak daily onsite emissions (in pounds per day) during the construction phases that would generate the highest level of onsite emissions for each pollutant that was evaluated for LST impacts.[14] As previously described, the Project would be required to implement adequate watering of exposed surfaces during grading to reduce dust emissions to comply with SCAQMD Rule 403, Fugitive Dust. **Table III-7, Local Significance Thresholds and Peak Daily Onsite Operation Emissions** shows the relevant thresholds and the estimated peak daily onsite emissions (in pounds per day) during Project operation.

Table III-6
Local Significance Thresholds and Peak Daily Onsite Emissions

LST 1.0 acre/25 meters	**Emissions (lbs/day)**			
West San Fernando Valley SRA	**NO_X**	**CO**	**PM-10**	**PM-2.5**
Peak Onsite Daily Emissions[(a)]	15.3	18.7	2.7	1.6
LST Threshold	**103**	**426**	**4**	**3**
Significant Impact? Yes/No	No	No	No	No

Source: Envicom Corporation, CalEEMod Output, May 2026, Appendix C.
Maximum emissions reported for any construction phase in summer or winter season, whichever is greater.
(a) Construction emissions reflect required compliance with SCAQMD Rule 403 for applying water during grading to reduce dust.

Table III-7
Local Significance Thresholds and Peak Daily Onsite Operational Emissions

LST 1.0 acre/25 meters	**Emissions (lbs/day)**			
West San Fernando Valley SRA	**NO_X**	**CO**	**PM-10**	**PM-2.5**
Peak Onsite Daily Emissions[(a)]	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
LST Threshold	**103**	**426**	**1**	**1**
Significant Impact? Yes/No	No	No	No	No

Source: Envicom Corporation, CalEEMod Output, May 2026, Appendix C.
Maximum emissions reported for any construction phase in summer or winter season, whichever is greater.
(a) Construction emissions reflect required compliance with SCAQMD Rule 403 for applying water during grading to reduce dust.

As shown in Table III-6 and Table III-7, the peak onsite emissions during construction and operation would not exceed the applicable SCAQMD LSTs, and as such, potential LST impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

d. A project may have a significant impact if it would create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people.

No Impact. Objectionable odors are typically associated with industrial uses such as manufacturing, wastewater treatment, landfills, or certain agricultural operations. The Project involves construction and operation of an outdoor amphitheater within an existing school campus and would not introduce any land uses or activities that are commonly associated with the generation of objectionable odors.

[14] Offsite construction emissions, such as export hauling, are not evaluated for local significance at receptors adjacent to the site.

SCAQMD Rule 402 (Public Nuisance), pursuant to California Health and Safety Code Section 41700, prohibits the discharge of air contaminants, including odorous emissions, that would result in nuisance conditions for a considerable number of people. The Project would be required to comply with this regulation.

Construction activities may generate minor, temporary odors from equipment exhaust (e.g., diesel-powered machinery), paving materials, coatings, or disturbed soils and vegetation. These odors would be short-term, intermittent, and confined to the immediate construction area. Any odors generated during construction would dissipate rapidly with distance and would not affect a substantial number of people or sensitive receptors such as nearby residences or school uses. Operation of the amphitheater would not involve any odor-generating processes, as it is an open-air facility supporting typical school activities such as performances and assemblies. Therefore, the Project would not create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people, and no impact would occur.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

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

The following analysis is based on the Biological Resources Assessment (BRA) prepared by PSOMAS in November 2024 (included as **Appendix D, Biological Assessment**) and the Oak Tree Report prepared by Tree Care Consulting dated March 9, 2026, revised June 18, 2026 (included as **Appendix E, Oak Tree Report**). The BRA provides an inventory of the biological resources at the Project site and analysis of impacts based on standard CEQA thresholds of significance. The biological survey area includes the amphitheater development footprint, which encompasses approximately 0.5 acres (21,780 SF).

Impact Analysis

a. A significant impact may occur if a project would result in a substantial adverse effect on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive or special-status species in local or regional plans.

Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated. Biological field surveys, at a reconnaissance level, were carried out by PSOMAS on October 22, 2024 to document existing vegetation communities, wildlife use, and jurisdictional features within the Project site (refer to Appendix D). The area assessed is illustrated in Exhibit 2 of the BRA (refer to Appendix D). The BRA evaluated site conditions and the potential for special-status plant and wildlife species, sensitive natural communities, and wildlife movement within the Project area. Database reviews included the CDFW's California Natural Diversity Database;[15] and the California Native Plant Society Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants.[16]

All wildlife species detected during the survey were documented in field notes. Active searches for reptiles and amphibians included lifting, overturning, and carefully replacing rocks and debris. Birds were identified by visual and auditory recognition. Surveys for mammals were conducted during the day and included searching for and identifying diagnostic sign, including scat, footprints, scratch-outs, dust bowls, burrows, and trails. Taxonomy and nomenclature for wildlife generally follows the CDFW Special Animals List for special status species, Crother for amphibians and reptiles,[17] American Ornithological Society for birds, and Bradley[18] and Burgin[19] for mammals.

Plant Species

Riparian woodland is the dominant vegetation type on the Project site. This area primarily supports coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*), red willow (*Salix lalaevigata*), California sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), coffeeberry (*Rhamnus californica*), toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), and Coulter's Matilija poppy (*Romneya coulteri*). Disturbed and developed areas are also present and include bare ground, landscaped areas, and paved features.

The Project site is located within the Santa Monica Mountains region, which supports a variety of special-status plant and wildlife species associated with chaparral, coastal sage scrub, riparian, and oak woodland habitats. As described in the BRA (refer to Appendix D), a literature review was conducted using the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) and California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Inventory for the Calabasas, Canoga Park, Topanga, and Malibu Beach quadrangles to identify special-status species known from the surrounding region.

Although special-status species have been documented within the broader region, the Project site consists primarily of disturbed campus areas, maintained landscaping, developed features, and a narrow riparian corridor subject to ongoing school-related activity and disturbance. Based on site conditions, surrounding land uses, and the absence of suitable undisturbed habitat, special-status plant species are not expected to occur onsite.

[15] CDFW, California Natural Diversity Database, Records of Occurrence for the USGS Calabasas, Canoga Park, Topanga, and Malibu Beach 7.5-minute quadrangle. Sacramento, CA: CDFW, Natural Heritage Division, 2024 and Special Animals List. Sacramento, CA: CDFW, Natural Heritage Division, 2024.

[16] California Native Plant Society, Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants, 2024.

[17] Crother, B.I., Scientific and Standard English Names of Amphibians and Reptiles of North America North of Mexico, with Comments Regarding Confidence in Our Understanding. Society for the Study of Amphibians and Reptiles Herpetological Circular 43:1–102, 2017 (September), at https://ssarherps.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/8th-Ed-2017-Scientific-and-Standard-English-Names.pdf.

[18] Bradley, R.D., L.K. Loren, R.J. Baker, L.C. Bradley, J.A. Cook, R.C. Dowler, C. Jones, D.J. Schmidly, F.B. Stangl Jr., R.A. Van Den Bussche, and B. Wursig. Revised checklist of North American mammals north of Mexico. Occas. Pap. Tex. Tech Univ., No. 327. pp. 27, 2014.

[19] Burgin, C.J., D.E. Wilson, R.A. Mittermeier, A.B. Rylands, T.E. Lacher, and W. Sechrest. Illustrated Checklist of Mammals of the World. Volume 1: Monotremata to Rodentia. Lynx Edicions, 2020 and Illustrated Checklist of Mammals of the World. Volume 2: Euliptyphla to Carnivora. Lynx Edicions, 2020.

Special Natural Communities

The CDFW Vegetation Classification and Mapping Program provides a list of vegetation alliances, associations, and special stands that are considered sensitive natural communities based on their rarity and threat. Information on rarity is based on the range and distribution of a given type of vegetation, and the proportion of occurrences that are of good ecological integrity. Threats and trends are considered in categories like residential and commercial development, agriculture, energy production and mining, and invasive and other problematic species. The Project site does not contain any sensitive natural communities as defined by the CDFW Vegetation Classification and Mapping Program.

Wildlife Species

Common amphibian species expected to occur on the Project site include Baja California treefrog (*Pseudacris hypochondriaca*), California treefrog (*Pseudacris cadaverina*) and western toad (*Anaxyrus boreas*). One western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*) was observed during the survey. Other common reptile species expected to occur include coastal whiptail (*Aspidoscelis tigris munda*), common side-blotched lizard (*Uta stansburiana*), southern alligator lizard (*Elgaria multicarinata*), and gopher snake (*Pituophis catenifer*).

No common mammal species were observed on the Project site; however, the following are expected: coyote (*Canis latran*s), California ground squirrel (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*), desert cottontail (*Sylvilagus audubonii*), northern raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), Virginia opossum (*Didelphis virginiana*), and striped skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*).

Special Status of Wildlife Species

Wildlife may be considered special status due to declining populations, vulnerability to habitat change, or restricted distributions. A literature review conducted for the BRA (refer to Appendix D) included records from the CNDDB for the Calabasas, Canoga Park, Topanga, and Malibu Beach quadrangles, which identified special-status species known from the broader Santa Monica Mountains region.

Special-status wildlife species known from the surrounding region were compared to the vegetation communities, land uses, and field conditions present onsite. Although portions of the Project site contain riparian woodland vegetation, the site is located within an active school campus characterized by ongoing human activity, lighting, noise, pedestrian traffic, and developed features. The Project area also consists largely of disturbed and maintained landscape areas adjacent to existing campus facilities. As a result, habitat onsite is considered limited and of relatively low suitability for most special-status wildlife species that may occur within the greater Santa Monica Mountains region.

Based on habitat conditions, surrounding development patterns, database review, and field observations, special-status wildlife species are considered unlikely to occur onsite. Therefore, impacts to special-status wildlife species are not anticipated.

Nesting Birds

Common bird species observed on the Project site include black phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*), Allen's hummingbird (*Selasphorus sasin*), house finch (*Haemorhous mexicanus*), mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), and common raven (*Corvus corax*).

Ground and vegetation disturbing activities if conducted during the nesting bird season (February 1 to September 15) would potentially result in removal or disturbance to trees and/or shrubs that could contain active bird nests. In addition, these activities would also affect herbaceous vegetation that could support and conceal ground-nesting species. Project activities that result in the loss of bird nests, eggs, and young,

would be in violation of one or more of California Fish and Game Code sections 3503 (any bird nest), 3503.5 (birds-of-prey), or 3511 (Fully Protected birds). In addition, removal or destruction of one or more active nests of any other birds listed by the Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 (MBTA), whether nest damage was due to vegetation removal or to other construction activities, would be considered a violation of the MBTA and California Fish and Game Code Section 3511. The loss of protected bird nests, eggs, or young due to project activities would be a significant impact. With implementation of Mitigation Measure **BIO-1** potential impacts to nesting birds would be reduced to less than significant.

Mitigation Measures:

BIO-1 Bird Nest Avoidance Measure: To the extent feasible, vegetation clearing shall occur outside of the nesting bird season (September 16 through January 31). If construction activities must occur during the nesting season, a qualified biologist shall conduct a pre-construction nesting bird survey within three days prior to the start of work. If no active nests are identified, work may proceed.

If active nests are found, the biologist shall establish an appropriate buffer (minimum 25 feet, or greater depending on species sensitivity and activity) and monitor the nest until it is no longer active. Any nest found during survey efforts shall be mapped on the construction plans. The active nest shall be protected until nesting activity has ended. To protect any nest site, the following restrictions to construction activities shall be required until nests are no longer active, as determined by a qualified Biologist: (1) clearing limits shall be established within a protective buffer around any occupied nest, and (2) access and surveying shall be restricted within the protective buffer of any occupied nest. Encroachment into the protective buffer around a known nest shall only be allowed if the biologist determines that the proposed activity would not disturb the nest occupants. Construction can proceed when the qualified biologist has determined that fledglings have left the nest, or the nest has failed.

b. A significant impact may occur if a project would have a significant adverse effect on any riparian habitat or sensitive natural communities identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the CDFW or United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS).

Less Than Significant Impact. The Viewpoint School campus is bisected by the partially channelized Dry Canyon Creek, which flows generally from west to east through the campus. The creek corridor includes areas identified as within the jurisdiction of the USACE, RWQCB, and CDFW. The CDFW has jurisdiction over the drainage feature that supports riparian habitat and the top of bank of drainages, whichever is greater. The proposed amphitheater would be located south of Dry Canyon Creek on a sloped hillside below the main campus development. To improve campus circulation and accessibility, the Project would include construction of a new pedestrian bridge crossing Dry Canyon Creek, connecting the existing indoor theater building to the amphitheater site. Potential jurisdictional aquatic resources are illustrated in Exhibit 2 of the BRA (refer to Appendix D).

Surface water was present within Dry Canyon Creek during the October 22, 2024 site survey conducted by PSOMAS. The drainage receives flows from an underground box culvert at the western edge of the Project site, conveying nuisance flows from surrounding development and runoff from adjacent hillsides.

As shown in the Project Plans, Sheet L6.20 (refer to Appendix A), the proposed pedestrian bridge would span Dry Canyon Creek and is designed to avoid placement of permanent structural elements within the active creek channel. Bridge abutments would be located outside of the ordinary flow area to the extent feasible (see regulatory oversight discussion below). Temporary construction activities, including limited grading and equipment access, may occur within the creek corridor in proximity to jurisdictional areas to

facilitate bridge installation. These temporary work areas would be restored to pre-construction conditions following completion of construction.

Project construction activities occurring in proximity to the creek could result in temporary disturbance to riparian habitat or jurisdictional features, including indirect impacts such as sedimentation, vegetation disturbance, or minor encroachment into protected areas. However, the Project has been designed to minimize direct impacts to the creek channel and reduce encroachment into riparian habitat to the extent feasible

Any design elements and activities within regulatory jurisdiction would be subject to regulatory agency review, requirements and permitting, as applicable:

- USACE: The Project qualifies under NWP 14 as a non-notifying activity; therefore, no pre-construction notification is required.
- RWQCB: Compliance with Section 401 Water Quality Certification requirements would ensure protection of water quality and aquatic resources.
- CDFW: Coordination is ongoing to determine whether a Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement (Section 1602) is required. If required, compliance with CDFW conditions would avoid or minimize impacts to riparian habitat.

With implementation of standard construction best management practices (BMPs), including erosion and sediment control measures, restoration of temporarily disturbed areas, avoidance of permanent impacts within the creek channel, and compliance with applicable regulatory requirements, potential impacts to riparian habitat would be reduced to less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

c. A significant impact may occur if a project would have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands or waters of the U.S.

Less Than Significant Impact. According to the USFWS National Wetlands Mapper, the Dry Canyon Creek is designated as a Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland within the Project vicinity.[20] Field observations conducted during the October 22, 2024 confirmed the presence of surface water and riparian vegetation associated with the creek corridor, which may be subject to jurisdiction as waters of the USACE, as well as waters of the State under the RWQCB.

The Project includes construction of a pedestrian bridge spanning Dry Canyon Creek to improve campus circulation and accessibility. As shown in the Project Plans, Sheet L6.20 (refer to Appendix A), the bridge is designed to span the creek channel and avoid placement of permanent fill or structural elements within the active channel to the extent feasible. Bridge abutments would be located outside of the ordinary flow area, minimizing direct impacts to waters of the U.S.

Temporary construction activities, including limited grading and equipment access, may occur within areas subject to federal and State jurisdiction to facilitate bridge installation. These activities could result in short-term disturbance to jurisdictional features; however, all temporarily disturbed areas would be restored to pre-construction conditions upon completion of construction.

The Project has been evaluated in coordination with the USACE and qualifies under NWP 14 as a non-notifying activity. As such, no pre-construction notification is required, and the Project would not result in

[20] USFWS, National Wetlands Inventory, Surface Water and Wetlands, Accessed on April 2026 at: https://fwsprimary.wim.usgs.gov/wetlands/apps/wetlands-mapper/

substantial impacts to federally protected wetlands or waters of the U.S. In addition, compliance with RWQCB Section 401 Water Quality Certification requirements and applicable construction BMPs would ensure protection of water quality and aquatic resources.

As the Project avoids permanent impacts to the creek channel, limits disturbance to temporary and restorable activities, and complies with applicable federal and State regulatory requirements, impacts to federally protected wetlands and waters of the United States would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

d. A significant impact may occur if a project would substantially interfere with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites.

Less Than Significant Impact. Wildlife movement corridors and habitat linkages facilitate the movement of species between habitat areas and are often associated with riparian corridors, canyons, and other natural landscape features that provide access to food, water, and cover. Dry Canyon Creek, located immediately north of the Project site, provide localized movement opportunities for common wildlife species within the surrounding Santa Monica Mountains region. As discussed in the BRA (refer to Appendix D) prepared for the Project, special-status wildlife species known from the broader region were compared against onsite habitat conditions, vegetation communities, and existing land uses. Although portions of the site contain riparian woodland vegetation, the Project area occurs within an active school campus characterized by ongoing human activity, lighting, noise, pedestrian traffic, and developed features that limit habitat suitability and wildlife utilization. The BRA (refer to Appendix D) concluded that "special status wildlife species are not expected due to the lack of suitable habitat and significant amount of indirect impacts from school activities (light, noise, traffic) that further degrades the area as potential habitat.

A review of regional and local planning documents, including the City of Calabasas 2030 General Plan EIR, the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area Land Protection Plan, the South Coast Missing Linkages Project, and the California Essential Connectivity Project, indicate that the Project site is not located within a designated regional wildlife corridor, habitat linkage, or critical movement area. The Project site is also not identified within any adopted Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP), Natural Community Conservation Plan (NCCP), or other regional conservation plan that designates wildlife movement corridors.

Although a variety of common wildlife species may utilize the Project site and adjacent creek corridor for movement, the site is located within an already developed school campus and is within an area dominated by existing development, including academic buildings, parking areas, Mulholland Highway to the north, and nearby residential subdivisions. These existing features limit the site's function as a regional movement corridor. The Project site does not represent a habitat bottleneck, critical crossing, or essential linkage between larger core habitat areas.

The Project would be constructed largely within previously disturbed areas and would not introduce substantial new barriers to wildlife movement. The proposed pedestrian bridge would span Dry Canyon Creek and would not obstruct the creek channel or impede wildlife movement through the corridor. In addition, undeveloped and vegetated areas south of the Project site would remain available for wildlife movement.

Furthermore, no wildlife nursery sites have been identified within the Project footprint. Therefore, the Project would not substantially interfere with wildlife movement or impede the use of wildlife corridors, and impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

e. A significant adverse effect may occur if a project were to cause an impact that is inconsistent with local regulations pertaining to biological resources, such as the City Protected and Heritage Tree Ordinances ("Tree Ordinances").

Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated. Oak trees are a valuable resource to the community, which is why the City of Calabasas regulates the removal, encroachment, and protection of native oak trees pursuant to Chapter 17.32 of the CMC. These regulations require discretionary approval for oak tree removal and encroachment within protected zones, as well as implementation of protection measures and replacement planting, as applicable.

A total of 59 protected oak trees are located within or near the Project's limit of work. Based on the site-specific Oak Tree Report (Appendix E), development of the Project would result in encroachment into the protected zones of 22 oak trees and the removal of six protected oak trees associated with construction of the amphitheater, pedestrian bridge, and access improvements.[21] The remaining 31 oak trees would be preserved and protected during construction. As shown in the Project Plans, Sheet L0.13 (refer to Appendix A) the trees proposed for removal include Trees A and B, which are located within the amphitheater footprint; Trees N and O, which are located within the pedestrian bridge alignment and construction area; and Trees T and U, which are located within the footprint of the proposed access staircase to Dry Canyon Cold Creek Road.

As the Project would remove protected oak trees and encroach into protected zones, an Oak Tree Permit would be required pursuant to Chapter 17.32 of the CMC. Without implementation of protection measures and compliance with City requirements, the Project would conflict with local regulations pertaining to oak trees and result in a potentially significant impact.

The Oak Tree Report includes recommendations to minimize impacts to existing oak trees, including installation of protective fencing, monitoring by a qualified arborist, and implementation of root protection measures during construction. These measures would be implemented as Mitigation Measure **BIO-2**. In addition, mitigation for oak tree removal would be implemented in accordance with the Oak Tree Report and City requirements, as described in Mitigation Measure **BIO-3**. With implementation of these measures and compliance with the City's Oak Tree Permit process the Project would be consistent with applicable regulations. Therefore, impacts related to consistency with local tree protection regulations would be less than significant with mitigation.

Mitigation Measures:

BIO-2 Oak Tree Report Measures: The Project Applicant shall implement all applicable recommendations contained in the Oak Tree Report, including pre-construction notification of the Project arborist, installation of protective fencing at the limits of grading or protected zones, monitoring during construction activities within protected zones, implementation of root protection measures such as hand excavation and clean root pruning, and adherence to restrictions on construction activities within protected zones.

BIO-3 Oak Tree Replacement: One inch of oak tree diameter shall be planted for each inch of oak tree diameter removed. A Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (MMP) shall be prepared and will be submitted to the City to be reviewed and approved. The MMP shall include a planting plan that

[21] Tree Care Consulting, Oak Tree Report, March 9, 2026, revised June 18, 2026.

identifies the size, type, and location of mitigation trees, and a five-year monitoring period per the City's Oak Tree Preservation and Protection Guidelines.

f. A significant impact may occur if a project would be inconsistent with mapping or policies of an adopted or approved conservation plan.

Less Than Significant Impact. The Project site is not located within the boundaries of an adopted HCP, NCCP, or other approved regional conservation plan. A review of applicable regional and local planning documents indicates that the Project site is not subject to any conservation plan that establishes specific biological resource management policies or mapped conservation areas applicable to the site.

Although the Project is located within the Santa Monica Mountains region, the site is not within a designated conservation plan area and is not subject to any adopted plan that provides a comprehensive conservation strategy similar to an HCP or NCCP. The Project site is developed with existing school facilities and does not contain mapped conservation lands or areas identified for long-term habitat preservation under an adopted conservation plan.

As the Project is not located within an adopted or approved conservation plan area and would not conflict with any applicable conservation policies or mapping, the Project would not interfere with the implementation of any such plan. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
V. CULTURAL RESOURCES: Would the project:				
a. Cause a substantial adverse change in significance of a historical resource pursuant in CEQA Section 15064.5?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b. Cause a substantial adverse change in significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to CEQA Section 15064.5?	☐	☒	☐	☐
c. Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?	☐	☒	☐	☐

Impact Analysis

This analysis is based on a Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment of the Project site prepared by Envicom Corporation that included a record search from the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) and California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), a review of historic maps and aerial images, and a pedestrian survey of the subject property. The Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment was prepared by Envicom Corporation, dated April 17, 2026, and is provided in **Appendix F, Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment**.

a. A project would have a significant impact if it would cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to CEQA Section 15064.5.

No Impact. The United States Geological Survey (USGS) database of historical maps for the Project property were examined. The database contains 46 historical maps covering the Project area, dating from 1903 to 2022. The USGS map findings were supplemented with aerial imagery from the University of California, Santa Barbara Library historical aerial photograph database and historical satellite imagery from Google Earth Pro.

The earliest available USGS map (1903) depicts limited development in the Project vicinity, with Dry Canyon Cold Creek Road visible but no structures present within the Project site (refer to Figure 5, of Appendix F). Similarly, a 1928 aerial photograph shows the area largely undeveloped aside from roadway features (refer to Figure 6, of Appendix F).

Development of the Viewpoint School campus is first evident in the 1968 revision of the 1952 USGS map, which shows multiple school buildings on the property (refer to Figure 7, of Appendix F). A 1965 aerial photograph confirms the presence of these early campus structures (refer to Figure 8, of Appendix F). By 1971, additional development had occurred, including the presence of Founder's Hall and a graded circular area within the current Project footprint (refer to Figure 9, of Appendix F). Continued campus expansion is visible in later aerial imagery, including development through the 1980s (refer to Figure 10, of Appendix F), the construction of Academic Hall in approximately 2004 (refer to Figures 11 and 12 of Appendix F), and additional buildings constructed to the west by 2014 (refer to Figure 13, of Appendix F). Following the construction of these buildings, there was little to no development around the current Project footprint (refer to Figure 14, of Appendix F).

Review of historical mapping and aerial imagery indicates that the Project development footprint has been previously disturbed and does not contain historical structures. Existing buildings identified in historical imagery, including Founder's Hall and other campus structures, are located outside the Project footprint and would not be impacted by the Project.

A pedestrian survey, conducted on March 31, 2026, did not identify any historical resources within the Project site. No built environment resources, features, or other indicators of historical significance were observed within the Project footprint.

The Project site is not listed in the California Register of Historical Resources, is not included in any local register of historical resources (PRC Section 5020.1[k]) and is not located within a designated historic district or overlay zone. Therefore, the Project site does not contain a historical resource as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5.

As no historical resources are present within the Project site, the Project would not cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource. Therefore, the Project would result in no impact to historical resources.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

b. A significant impact would occur if a known or unknown archaeological resource would be removed, altered, or destroyed as a result of the proposed development. A significant impact may occur if grading or excavation activities associated with a project would disturb archaeological resources that presently exist within the project site. Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines defines criteria for determining the significance of cultural resources.

Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated. A records search of the California Historical Resources Information System database was conducted by the SCCIC for the Project site and a 0.25-mile study area. The records search results, received on April 2, 2026, indicate that no previously recorded cultural resources are located within the Project site. However, two cultural resources (CA-LAN-1325 and CA-LAN-3770) have been recorded within the surrounding 0.25-mile study area. For resource protection, these locations are available to the review agencies, but are not specified in detail in this public document.

CA-LAN-1325, described as a concentration of prehistoric lithic scatter and historical trash scatter at a location generally northwest of the intersection of Old Topanga Road and Mulholland Highway, includes evidence of prehistoric usage. Materials from subsequent older historical usage primarily consisted of cans that dated to between 1965 and 1975. World War II is typically used as a cut-off to determine if historical resources may be significant or not. Using this cutoff, the historical trash scatter at CA-LAN-1325 is not old enough to be significant for older historical resources; the prehistoric material, assessed separately from the historical material, is, however, potentially significant due to the complexity of the material described.

CA-LAN-3770 has been identified as a small prehistoric habitation site "open air site with stone artifacts" containing a variety of stone tools and features. The prehistoric material suggests that the site may be potentially significant due to the complexity of material described.

A review of prior cultural resource studies in the vicinity, including reports associated with nearby projects and surveys, did not identify any cultural resources within the Project site. A pedestrian survey of the Project site also did not identify any surface archaeological resources. However, given the presence of prehistoric sites in the surrounding area and the proximity to Dry Canyon Creek, the Project site is considered to have moderate sensitivity for buried archaeological deposits.

On February 26, 2026, a request to was sent NAHC to search their Sacred Lands File for tribal cultural resources (TCRs) on the Project property or within the surrounding study area. The results from the NAHC record search were received on March 11, 2026, with positive findings for a previously recorded TCR within the Project region, which is discussed in **Section XVIII., Tribal Cultural Resources**.

Although no cultural resources have been identified within the Project footprint, the potential for subsurface archaeological deposits cannot be entirely ruled out. Ground-disturbing activities associated with Project construction, including grading and excavation, could encounter previously unknown archaeological resources.

Therefore, the Project could result in a potentially significant impact to unknown archaeological resources. Implementation of Mitigation Measure **CUL-1**, which requires archaeological and Native American monitoring during ground-disturbing activities, would ensure that any inadvertent discoveries are appropriately identified, evaluated, and treated in accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5. With implementation of this measure, impacts would be reduced to less than significant.

Mitigation Measures:

CUL-1 Archaeological and Tribal Monitoring: An archaeological monitor that meets the Secretary of Interior qualifications and a qualified Native American tribal monitor who is affiliated with a tribal group that is culturally associated with the Project area will monitor all Project ground disturbance within the Project development footprint, from surface to bedrock. Both monitors have the attendant responsibility to generate daily monitoring compliance logs and to report any discovered culturally-significant materials, artifacts, or features to the Project Principal archaeologist, who will assess the discovery in consultation with the on-site Tribal monitor and then inform the City if they determine that the discovery is significant. The City, in consultation with the project Principal, will then determine if tribal groups culturally-affiliated with the Project area will be notified or not, based on the nature of the discovery. Notification will include all tribal representatives on the City AB 52 list, including all tribal groups that consulted in the AB 52 process. The purpose of having an archaeologist on site is to assess whether any significant prehistoric cultural resources are encountered during subsurface excavation. The Native American monitor is on site to assess any findings from a tribal perspective. Monitoring will start with full-time monitoring; however, if the monitoring team determines that native soils have been disturbed, removed, or heavily impacted during previous earth moving activities on the site, then monitoring can be reduced to spot-check or contingency monitoring only.

The monitoring team will collect any diagnostic prehistoric or older historical material uncovered through Project excavation, and can halt construction within 30 feet of a potentially significant cultural resource if necessary. Artifacts collected from a disturbed context or those that do not warrant additional assessment can be collected without the need to halt ground disturbing activities. Discovery situations that do not lead to further assessment, survey, evaluation, or data recovery can be described in the monitor's daily monitoring log, with materials being photographed and re-located to a part of the site that will not be disturbed as part of the proposed Project. The location where any prehistoric artifacts are re-located will be noted in the monitoring daily logs. Larger buffers may be added if determined by the principal archaeologist in consultation with any tribal monitor to be warranted.

If prehistoric features or large amounts of artifacts are encountered during monitoring, the Project "discovery" protocol should be followed (see TCR-2). A final Monitoring Memo will be produced that discusses all monitoring activities and all artifacts recovered and features identified through monitoring of the Project site as proof of the Project meeting all compliance recommendations.

Discovery situations that do not lead to further assessment, survey, evaluation, or data recovery can be described in the final Monitoring Memo.

c. A significant impact would occur if previously interred human remains would be disturbed during excavation of the project site.

Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated. The result of the SCCIC search was negative, but NAHC record search were positive for tribal cultural resources within the Project property and within the study area. While no formal cemeteries, other places of human internment, or burial grounds or sites are known to occur within the Project site area, there is a possibility that human remains can be unexpectedly encountered during ground disturbing activities. If human remains are encountered unexpectedly during ground disturbing activities, regulatory requirements specified in State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 require that no further disturbance occur until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin and disposition pursuant to PRC Section 5097.98. If human remains of Native American origin are discovered during construction, compliance with State laws, which fall within the jurisdiction of the NAHC (PRC Section 5097) relating to the disposition of Native American burials must be adhered to. Mitigation Measure **CUL-2** establishes a discovery protocol for inadvertent discovery of human remains. Therefore, implementation of Mitigation Measure **CUL-2** would reduce impacts to the inadvertent discovery of human remains to a less than significant level.

Mitigation Measures:

CUL-2 Inadvertent Discovery of Human Remains: State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 addresses the inadvertent discovery of human remains, which is always a possibility during ground disturbance. The County Coroner must be notified of the discovery immediately, together with the Lead Agency, and the property owner. This code section also states that in the event human remains are uncovered, no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination as to the origin and disposition of the remains pursuant to California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. A minimum buffer area of 30 feet should be placed around the location of the discovery during this process. Larger buffers may be added if determined by the principal archaeologist in consultation with any tribal monitor to be warranted.

If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the NAHC, which will then provide a Native American Most Likely Descendant (MLD) for the project area to be contacted. The MLD shall complete the inspection of the site within 48 hours of notification and may recommend the scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials and recommend an appropriate re-internment site. The Lead Agency and a principal archaeologist shall also establish additional appropriate actions for the discovery and for further site development, which may include archaeological survey, evaluation, data recovery, changes to site monitoring, or other forms of archaeological testing and recordation. Additionally, all tribal group representatives listed on the City AB 52 consultation list will be contacted and notified of the discovery and invited to participate in the discovery response discussion, including the location of re-internment, site survey, evaluation or data recovery, and discovery recordation parameters. This process will include the Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians and the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation as designated AB 52 consultation respondents.

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

Impact Analysis

The following analysis is primarily based on Energy Consumption Worksheets, provided in **Appendix G, Energy Calculations.**

a. A significant impact would occur if the project would result in wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources during project construction or operation.

Less than Significant Impact.

Construction

During construction, the Project would use heavy-duty equipment associated with demolition, grading, paving, various building construction activities, hardscape paving, landscaping, architectural coating, and underground utility trenching. Construction equipment used on the site would include, but not be limited to, graders, dozers, excavators, cranes, tractors equipped with front end loaders and backhoes, forklifts, pavers, and off-highway trucks. Construction also involves trucks for material and supplies delivery, as well as powered hand tools including concrete saws. The majority of the equipment would likely be diesel-fueled. However, smaller equipment such as pumps may be electric-, gasoline- or natural gas-fueled, and tower cranes may be electric. For the purposes of this analysis, a majority of construction activities were considered to be diesel-fueled, and activities associated with worker trips were assumed to be gasoline-fueled.

The California Code of Regulations (CCR) requires drivers of diesel-fueled commercial motor vehicles with gross vehicle weight ratings greater than 10,000 pounds not to idle the vehicle's primary diesel engine longer than five minutes at any location.[22] Compliance with this regulation would also result in efficient use of construction-related energy and prevent unnecessary consumption of energy from diesel fuel.

According to the California Air Resources Board (CARB) on-road vehicle emissions factor model EMFAC2025(v2.1.0), emissions inventory,[23] the average fuel economy for light duty vehicles operating in Los Angeles County for the year 2026 (construction starting year) is approximately 23.42 miles per gallon for gasoline-fueled vehicles and approximately 9.10 miles per gallon for all categories of diesel-fueled vehicles. Based on these modeled emissions factors; worker, vendor, and hauling trips; and off-road

[22] California Code of Regulations, Section 2485, Airborne Toxic Control Measure to Limit Diesel-Fueled Commercial Motor Vehicle Idling.

[23] California Air Resources Board, EMFAC, Emissions Inventory, Accessed on April 22, 2026 at: https://arb.ca.gov/emfac/emissions-inventory/663dda34d31834319e5013c78a5d500579182893.

construction equipment for Project construction, the Project consumption of diesel and petroleum-based gasoline during construction was calculated and is shown in **Table VI-1, Fuel Consumption During Construction**. The calculations are provided in the Energy Consumption Worksheet of **Appendix G, Energy Calculations**.

Table VI-1
Fuel Consumption During Construction

Energy Source	Quantity Demanded during Construction
Transportation fuels [a]	
Gasoline	
On-road Worker Trips	31,992 gallons
Gasoline Total	31,992 gallons
Diesel	
On-Road Haul Trucks [b]	413 gallons
On-road Vendor Trucks [b]	1,050 gallons
Off-road Construction Equipment [c]	22,834 gallons
Diesel Total	24,297 gallons

Source: Envicom Corporation, Energy Consumption Worksheets, May 2026, Appendix G.

[a] On-road mobile source fuel use based on vehicle miles traveled from CalEEMod and fleet-average fuel consumption in gallons per mile from EMFAC2025 web-based data for 2026 (first construction year) for Los Angeles County.
[b] Vendor and haul trucks are assumed to be diesel.
[c] All emissions from off-road construction equipment were assumed to be diesel. Off-road mobile source fuel usage based on a fuel usage rate of 0.05 gallons of diesel per horsepower (HP)-hour, based on the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) CEQA Air Quality Handbook, Table A9-3E.

As shown in Table VI-1, based on the CARB on-road vehicle emissions factor model EMFAC2025 and the Energy Consumption Worksheet, Project construction would consume a total of 24,297 gallons of diesel fuel and 31,992 gallons of gasoline. In 2025, 13.3 billion gallons of gasoline and 2.9 billion gallons of diesel, including off-road diesel, was sold in California.[24] Construction-related fuel use for the Project would result in approximately 0.0002 percent of the annual gasoline consumption and 0.0008 percent of the annual diesel fuel consumption in California. As such, the use of construction equipment and the transportation of materials and workers necessary during the temporary construction period would not represent a substantial proportion of annual gasoline or diesel fuel use in California.

Adherence to CCR Section 2485 and CARB anti-idling regulations for off-road diesel-fueled fleets would reduce the potential for wasteful use of energy by construction equipment. Due to the temporary duration of construction and the necessity of fuel consumption inherent in construction projects, fuel consumption would not be excessive or substantial with respect to fuel supplies. The energy demands associated with fuel consumption during construction would be typical of projects of this size and would not necessitate additional energy facilities or distribution infrastructure or cause wasteful, inefficient or unnecessary consumption of energy. Therefore, Project construction would not result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, and impacts would be less than significant.

Operations – Electricity

The Project would generate additional demand for electricity from Southern California Edison (SCE). As estimated by CalEEMod, with adjustments from the default values to account for an all-electric development, the Project's total electricity demand would be approximately 482,287 kilowatt-hours

[24] California Department of Tax and Fee Administration, Diesel Fuel Data, Facts, and Statistics, Accessed April 2026 at: https://www.cdtfa.ca.gov/taxes-and-fees/spftrpts.htm.

(kWh)/year. SCE supplies approximately 79,341 million kWh/year of electricity.[25] The Project would represent approximately 0.0006 percent of the yearly SCE electricity demand. Therefore, the Project would not result in substantial increase in electricity demand.

In addition, the Project would be required to comply with the applicable portions of the California Energy Code and CALGreen, which establishes planning and design standards for sustainable site development, energy efficiency, water conservation, and material conservation. The Project is also required to meet the equivalent of LEED Silver, which requires minimum energy performance for all non-residential buildings, per CMC Chapter 17.34. By required compliance with applicable regulations, the Project would not result in wasteful or inefficient use of electricity energy supplies, and impacts would be less than significant.

Operations - Natural Gas

The Project would not use natural gas and thus would not generate additional demand for natural gas from the Southern California Gas Company. The Project would not result in wasteful or inefficient use of natural gas energy supplies, and impacts would be less than significant. No mitigation measures are required.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

b. A significant impact may occur if the project would conflict with or obstruct a State or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency.

Less than Significant Impact. The City Department of Building and Safety reviews project site plans to verify compliance with the Building and Energy Efficiency Standards in the California Energy Code prior to issuing a building permit. As a regulatory requirement, the City would review the Project during plan check for consistency with applicable State and local requirements for renewable energy and efficiency. The City incorporates the CALGreen Code Title 24 standards. CALGreen Code standards require projects to provide energy saving features, establish minimum standards for energy efficient construction practices, and require increased energy efficiency. The Project is also required to meet the equivalent of LEED Silver, which requires minimum energy performance for all non-residential buildings, per CMC Chapter 17.34. As the Project would comply with regulatory requirements, the Project would not conflict with or obstruct a State or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency, and impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

[25] California Energy Commission, Electricity Consumption by Entity, Accessed May 2026 at: https://www.energy.ca.gov/data-reports/energy-almanac/california-electricity-data/california-energy-consumption-dashboards-0

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

Impact Analysis

The following analysis is based on the Geotechnical Site Evaluation (Geotechnical Report) of the Project site conducted by Gorian & Associates, Inc., dated August 1, 2025, provided in **Appendix H, Geotechnical Report**.

a. i. A significant impact may occur if the project would directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury or death involving rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault.

a. ii. A significant impact may occur if the project would directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury or death involving strong seismic ground shaking.

Less than Significant Impact. Fault rupture occurs when movement on a fault deep within the earth breaks through to the surface. Based on criteria established by the California Geological Survey, faults can be classified as active, potentially active, or inactive. Active faults are those having historically produced earthquakes or shown evidence of movement within the past 11,000 years (during the Holocene Epoch). Potentially active faults have demonstrated displacement within the last 1.6 million years (during the Pleistocene Epoch) while not displacing Holocene Strata. Inactive faults do not exhibit displacement younger than 1.6 million years before the present. In addition, there are buried thrust faults, which are faults with no surface exposure. Due to their buried nature, the existence of buried thrust faults is usually not known until they produce an earthquake.

The California Geological Survey establishes regulatory zones around active faults, called Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zones. These zones, which extend from 200 to 500 feet on each side of a known fault, identify areas where a potential surface fault rupture could prove hazardous for buildings used for human occupancy. Development projects located within an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone are required to prepare special geotechnical studies to characterize hazards from any potential surface ruptures. Furthermore, a significant impact could occur if a project represents an increased risk to public safety or destruction of property by exposing people, property, or infrastructure to seismically induced ground shaking hazards.

According to the Geotechnical Report, the Project site is not located in a State-designated Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone. The nearest active faults in the region include the Hollywood Fault and other regional fault systems; however, none are mapped as crossing the Project site. In addition, according to the Calabasas General Plan the Project site is not located within an active fault zone.[26] Therefore, potential for ground rupture on-site due to faulting during the time period of concern is considered remote.

Regardless, the Project site is located within the seismically active southern California region and could experience ground shaking in the event of nearby earthquakes originating from other faults located in Southern California. Conformance with current California Building Code (CBC) requirements and site-specific design recommendations in the Geotechnical Report would ensure that structures are designed to withstand anticipated ground shaking. Therefore, impacts related to strong seismic ground shaking would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

a. iii. A significant impact may occur if the project would directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury or death involving seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction.

Less than Significant Impact. Seismic-related ground failure includes hazards such as liquefaction, lateral spreading, settlement, and other ground instability that may occur during strong ground shaking.

[26] City of Calabasas, 2030 General Plan Safety Element, , Figure VII-1, 2018.

Liquefaction is a phenomenon in which loose, saturated, relatively cohesionless soil deposits lose shear strength during strong ground motions. Factors influencing liquefaction potential include the intensity and duration of ground motion, gradation characteristics of subsurface soils, in-situ stress conditions, and depth to groundwater.

According to the Calabasas General Plan Safety Element, the Project site is not located within a liquefaction zone.[27] Additionally, as shown in the Geotechnical Report, the Project site is not mapped by the State of California as having potential for soil liquefaction. The subsurface exploration and laboratory testing indicated the on-site earth materials (bedrock, alluvium and artificial fill) are not susceptible to liquefaction. Therefore, the Geotechnical Report concluded that the potential for liquefaction to adversely impact the Project is very low. As such, potential substantial adverse effects including the risk of loss, injury or death involving seismic-related ground failure would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

a. iv. A significant impact may occur if the project would directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury or death involving landslides.

Less than Significant Impact. According to the Calabasas General Plan Safety Element, the Project site is not located within a landslide risk zone.[28] The Geotechnical Report prepared for the Project indicates that no active or dormant landslides are present within or in the immediate vicinity of the site. Although a landslide had previously been interpreted to exist underlying the ascending bedrock hillsides east of the site, subsequent geotechnical investigation concluded that such a feature does not exist.

Localized slope conditions are present in the surrounding area. The steep hillside south of the campus (referred to as the "Skywalk Area") exhibits soil creep and minor surficial instability, including shallow slumping. Portions of this area have been stabilized with retaining features. Additionally, limited sloughing has been observed along over-steepened cut slopes adjacent to Dry Canyon Cold Creek Road. However, these conditions are located outside the primary Project footprint and would not adversely affect the proposed development.

Furthermore, conformance with current CBC requirements and site-specific design recommendations in the Geotechnical Report would ensure that the Project would be safe against hazard from landslide, settlement, or slippage, and that the proposed building or grading construction would have no adverse effect on the geologic stability of property outside of the building site. Therefore, the project would have a less than significant impact related to landslides.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

b. A significant impact may occur if the project would result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil.

Less than Significant Impact.

Construction

Construction of the Project would involve ground disturbance during site preparation and grading, which could result in soil erosion and sediment transport. As shown in the Project's Erosion and Sediment Control Plans (refer to Sheets C1.20 and C1.30, in Appendix A), the Project would implement erosion and sediment

[27] City of Calabasas, 2030 General Plan Safety Element, Figure VII-2, 2018.
[28] Ibid.

control BMPs, including silt fencing, fiber rolls, gravel bag berms, and storm drain inlet protection, to minimize erosion, sediment loss, and the discharge of construction-related pollutants. These measures would be implemented through a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (refer to **Section X.a., Hydrology and Water Quality**). As construction activities would be temporary and BMPs would be implemented in accordance with regulatory requirements, potential erosion and sedimentation impacts during construction would be minimized to a less than significant level.

Operations

The Project site is currently developed with campus facilities, including paved areas, retaining walls, structures, and graded slopes. During operation, the Project would incorporate Low Impact Development (LID) features and engineered stormwater infrastructure to manage runoff in accordance with City requirements. As shown on the approved storm drain and LID plans (refer to Sheets C3.00 and C5.10, in Appendix A), stormwater runoff would be collected and conveyed through a system of trench drains, atrium drains, and perforated subdrains, and directed to treatment controls, including a biofiltration system (e.g., Contech Filtrexx Bioscape Vault) designed to treat stormwater prior to discharge. Additional features such as French drains and landscaped areas would promote infiltration and reduce runoff velocities.

All disturbed areas would be stabilized and landscaped, further reducing erosion potential. Through incorporation of these LID design features and compliance with applicable stormwater regulations, erosion and water quality impacts during Project operation would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

c. A significant impact may occur if the project is built on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse.

Less than Significant Impact. As discussed in **Sections VII.a.iii. and VII.a.iv., Geology and Soils**, landslides and liquefaction are not considered hazards at the Project site. Lateral spreading, which typically occurs within liquefiable soil layers toward free faces (such as slopes or channels), is not anticipated on the site due to the absence of liquefiable soils. Subsidence, which is generally associated with regional groundwater or resource extraction, is not a known hazard in the Project area.

Dry Canyon Creek traverses the site, and localized groundwater seepage may be encountered at the contact between alluvial deposits and underlying bedrock, as documented in previous geotechnical investigations conducted on the Viewpoint School campus. While shallow groundwater may be encountered during construction, this condition is common in the area and can be effectively managed through standard construction dewatering and drainage measures.

The Project site is underlain by artificial fill, colluvial deposits, and alluvium over bedrock. These near-surface materials are not suitable for structural support; however, the Geotechnical Report recommends appropriate design measures, including deepened foundations (e.g., piles) extending into competent bedrock, and avoidance of loading on existing subsurface infrastructure such as storm drain lines. Adherence to these recommendations would ensure structural stability and minimize settlement risks.

Furthermore, conformance with current CBC requirements and implementation of site-specific design recommendations contained in the Geotechnical Report would ensure that the Project is designed to address site-specific soil and geologic conditions, thereby minimizing risks associated with settlement, instability, and other geologic hazards. Therefore, impacts related to unstable geologic units or soils would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

d. A significant impact may occur if the project is located on expansive soil, creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property.

Less than Significant Impact. Expansive soils contain clay particles that change in volume (shrink or swell) due to a change in the soil moisture content. The amount of volume change depends upon the soil swell potential, availability of water, and the soil restraining pressure. Swelling occurs when clay soils become wet due to excessive water. Excessive water can be caused by poor surface drainage, over-irrigation of lawns and planters, and sprinkler or plumbing leaks. The Project site is underlain by artificial fill, colluvium, and alluvial materials, which include clay-rich soils with a medium expansion potential (Expansion Index of approximately 51 to 90). Although highly expansive materials could be encountered locally, these conditions are typical of the region and can be effectively managed through standard engineering design and construction practices.

The expansive clay soils can result in minor ground movement, particularly under relatively light foundation loads, and that movement on the order of approximately one to two inches could occur under conditions of excessive wetting or drying. Such movement is primarily associated with fluctuations in soil moisture and can be effectively controlled through proper design and maintenance practices. These include provision of positive drainage away from structures, avoidance of over-irrigation, and prompt repair of plumbing or irrigation leaks to prevent saturation of subgrade soils.

In addition, the Project would be designed in accordance with site-specific geotechnical recommendations and applicable CBC requirements, including appropriate foundation design (e.g., mat or deepened foundations), selective grading, and use of non-expansive materials in critical areas. These measures are standard engineering practices intended to address expansive soil conditions and ensure structural performance.

With implementation of these design features and compliance with regulatory requirements, the potential for structural damage or risk to life or property due to expansive soils would be minimized. Therefore, impacts related to expansive soils would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

e. A significant impact may occur if the project site contains soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater.

No Impact. The site is located in a developed area of the City that is served by an existing wastewater collection, conveyance, and treatment system operated by Las Virgenes Municipal Water District (LVMWD). No septic tanks or alternative onsite wastewater disposal systems are proposed for the project. Therefore, the Project would have no impact regarding this issue.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

f. A project may result in a significant impact if it would directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geological features.

Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated. Paleontological resources consist of fossilized remains, traces, or imprints of organisms preserved in geologic materials. The potential for encountering such resources is largely dependent on the presence of fossil-bearing sedimentary rock formations. A

records search request was submitted to the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (NHMLAC) on February 26, 2026, to identify any previously recorded paleontological resources within or near the Project site. The NHMLAC response, received March 1, 2026, indicated that no fossil localities have been recorded within the Project site. However, five fossil localities have been documented in the surrounding area (see **Table VII-1, Closest Relevant Fossil Localities in the NHMLAC Database**), all of which represent surface discoveries within sedimentary formations known to contain paleontological resources.

Table VII-1
Closest Relevant Fossil Localities in the NHMLAC Database

Locality	Formation	Taxa
Section 27-34; T1N; R17W; Dry Canyon quadrangle	Topanga Group (silty sandstone)	Invertebrates (mostly uncatalogued but including abundant *Macoma* and *Turritella*)
Cold Canyon Road at its junction with Old Topanga Canyon Road	Modelo Formation (shales)	Fish (Osteichthyes), invertebrates (*Mollusca*), plants (*Plantae*)
Dry Canyon Creek Park	Modelo Formation	Baleen whale (*Mysticeti*)
Near hair-pin turn at western extremity of Old Topanga Road	Topanga Group	Fish (*Osteichthyes*)
Ridge separating Calabasas Highlands from Old Topanga Canyon Road	Topanga Group	Marine mammal (*Dugongidae*)

Review of the Dibblee and Ehrenspeck geologic map of the Calabasas Quadrangle indicates that the Project site is underlain by the Upper Topanga Formation (Ttus), a Middle Miocene-aged sedimentary unit (approximately 16 to 11.6 million years old) consisting primarily of light gray, semi-friable sandstone.[29] This formation, equivalent to the Calabasas Formation described by Yerkes and Campbell, is recognized as having moderate to high paleontological sensitivity.[30]

Subsurface investigations conducted as part of the Project's Geotechnical Report (refer to Appendix H), identified multiple geologic units, including artificial fill, colluvium, alluvium, terrace deposits, and underlying bedrock of the Upper Topanga Formation. The Topanga Formation was encountered at depths of approximately 3.5 feet below ground surface and is the only unit identified on-site with potential to contain paleontological resources.

Although much of the Project site has been previously disturbed and surface visibility is limited, exposed bedrock was observed in localized areas within the southern portion of the Project footprint and in adjacent hillsides. These conditions indicate that ground-disturbing activities, particularly deeper excavation and drilling associated with foundations and site improvements, have the potential to encounter fossil-bearing deposits.

Therefore, without mitigation, the Project could result in a significant impact to previously undiscovered paleontological resources. Implementation of **Mitigation Measure GEO-1** would require monitoring of ground-disturbing activities in areas underlain by sensitive geologic units by a qualified paleontologist, along with appropriate treatment and recovery procedures in the event of fossil discovery. With implementation of **Mitigation Measure GEO-1**, impacts to paleontological resources would be reduced to less than significant.

[29] Dibblee, T.W. and H.E. Ehrenspeck. Geologic map of the Calabasas quadrangle, Los Angeles and Ventura Counties, California. Dibblee Foundation Map DF-37. Scale: 1:24,000. Dibblee Geological Foundation. 1992.

[30] Yerkes, R.F. and R.H. Campbell. Stratigraphic Nomenclature of the Central Santa Monica Mountains, Los Angeles County, California. Contributions to Stratigraphy: Geological Survey Bulletin 1457-E. Washington, D.C., United States Government Printing Office. 1979.

Mitigation Measures:

GEO-1 **Paleontological Monitoring:** Prior to construction, a company qualified to provide paleontological monitoring will be engaged to provide monitoring services when the Project is located within native Middle Miocene geology. Full-time paleontological monitoring will take place within this sensitive rock unit, however, if the paleontological monitor determines that construction activities are located within fill or disturbed soils, spot-check monitoring can take place instead. It is recommended that the paleontological monitor be cross-trained in archaeological resources in case prehistoric material is encountered during monitoring.

The paleontological monitor will collect any fossil material that is uncovered through grading or excavating that is found within disturbed or intact soils. If necessary, the paleontological monitor can halt construction within 30-feet of a potentially significant fossil resource that cannot readily be removed or that the monitor believes needs further immediate examination. Fossils from a disturbed context or that can be recovered without halting construction can be collected; fossils that cannot be removed during construction, or that the monitor believes will need further *in situ* assessment, will trigger the Project "discovery" protocol. Discovery situations that do not lead to further assessment, survey, evaluation, or data recovery can be described in the monitor's daily logs or in a final Project monitoring report.

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

Impact Analysis

Greenhouse Gases emitted by human activity are implicated in global climate change. These GHGs contribute to an increase in the temperature of the earth's atmosphere by preventing long wavelength heat radiation in some parts of the infrared spectrum from leaving the atmosphere. For purposes of planning and regulation, Section 15364.5 of the CCR defines GHGs as including carbon dioxide (CO_2), NO_x, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and sulfur hexafluoride. Carbon dioxide is the primary GHG emitted in California, accounting for 83 percent of total GHG emissions in 2019.[31] Because the warming potential of the identified GHGs differ, GHG emissions are typically expressed in terms of CO_2 equivalents (CO_2e), providing a common expression for the combined volume and warming potential of the GHGs generated by a particular emitter. The total GHG emissions from individual sources are generally reported in metric tons (MT) and are expressed as MT of CO_2 ($MTCO_2e$).

Fossil fuel combustion in the transportation sector (on-road motor vehicles, off-highway mobile sources, and aircraft) is the single largest source of GHG emissions, accounting for approximately half of GHG emissions globally. The transportation sector, primarily on-road travel, is the single largest source of CO_2 emissions in California. Additionally, about 50 percent of the industrial source emissions of CO_2 are from the refinery and oil and gas sectors. When the industrial source emissions from the oil and gas sectors are attributed to the transportation sector, the emissions associated with transportation amount to approximately half of Statewide GHG emissions.[32]

Executive order S-3-05 issued by Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger in 2005 created GHG emissions target for the State and required the California EPA to report progress every two years. Executive Order B-30-15 signed by Governor Jerry Brown in 2015 replaced the 2005 targets with a new target of GHG emissions 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030. Governor Brown followed this in 2018 with Executive Order B-55-18 which established a State goal to achieve carbon neutrality no later than 2045.

California Assembly Bill 32 (AB 32), the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, provided authorization to CARB to develop regulations and market mechanisms to reach the GHG emissions goals established in 2005. Subsequently the first Climate Change Scoping Plan produced by CARB was adopted in December 2008. Senate Bill (SB 32), the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: emissions limit, was passed in 2016 as a follow-up to AB 32 authorizing CARB to create regulations in pursuit of the GHG emissions target set in the 2015 executive order. The most recent update is the 2022 Scoping Plan to keep California on track to meet SB 32 GHG reduction goal of at least 40 percent below 1990 emissions

[31] California Air Resources Board, California's 2022 Climate Change Scoping Plan, December 2022.
[32] Ibid.

by 2030. The 2022 Scoping Plan was finalized in December 2022 and is focused on the goal of obtaining carbon neutrality by 2045 or earlier. This is the first updated Scoping Plan that has added carbon neutrality as a science-based guide where it identifies technologically feasible, cost effective and equity-focused path to carbon net zero. The 2022 Scoping Plan specifically:[33]

- Identifies a path to reduce GHG emissions by 85 percent below 1990 emissions no later than 2045.
- Identifies technologically feasible, cost-effective means to achieve carbon neutrality by 2045.
- Focuses on strategies for reducing California's dependency on petroleum to provide consumers with clean energy options that address climate change, improve air quality, and support economic growth and clean sector jobs.
- Integrates equity and protecting California's most impacted communities as a driving principle throughout the document.
- Incorporates the contribution of natural and working lands to the State's GHG emissions, as well as its role in achieving carbon neutrality.
- Relies on the most up to date science, including the need to deploy all viable tools to address the existential threat that climate change presents, including carbon capture and sequestration as well a direct air capture.

GHG emission targets set in the Scoping Plan are attained in part through regional SCS's developed by metropolitan planning organizations (MPOs).

SB 375, the Sustainable Communities and Climate Protection Act, passed in 2008, requires CARB to develop and set regional targets for GHG emission reductions from passenger vehicles. MPOs must prepare a SCS that will reduce GHG emissions to achieve these regional targets, if feasible to do so. The SCAG is the MPO for the County of Los Angeles (along with the Counties of Imperial, San Bernardino, Ventura, Orange, and Riverside). The 2024-2050 RTP/SCS (or Connect SoCal) is the most recent RTP/SCS adopted by SCAG. The 2024-2050 RTP/SCS is a long-range visioning plan that examines existing land use and transportation conditions throughout the SCAG region and forecasts how the plan will meet the region's transportation needs between 2024 and 2050, as well as achieve CARB's GHG emissions reduction targets. In April 2024, SCAG's Regional Council adopted the 2024-2050 RTP/SCS. The previously adopted 2020-2045 RTP/SCS was determined by CARB to achieve CARB's 2035 GHG emissions reduction target of 19 percent below 2005 per capita emissions levels, consistent with SB 375.

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.4 does not establish a threshold of significance for GHG emissions. Lead agencies have the discretion to establish significance thresholds for their respective jurisdictions, and in establishing those thresholds, a lead agency may appropriately look to thresholds developed by other public agencies or suggested by other experts (see CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.7(c)). Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.7(b), "Thresholds of significance to be adopted for general use as part of the lead agency's environmental review process must be adopted by ordinance, resolution, rule, or regulation, and developed through a public review process and be supported by substantial evidence." To date the only proposed quantitative threshold of significance that could be applied to the Project is 3,000 $MTCO_2e$/year, proposed by the SCAQMD in 2008,[34] though not yet adopted. The City, as lead agency, has not established a quantitative threshold for evaluating the significance of GHG emissions for general use as part of the City's environmental review process. As such, for this analysis, the potential significance of the Project's GHG emissions will be qualitatively evaluated based on the "extent to which the project complies with

[33] California Air Resources Board, 2022 Scoping Plan for Achieving Carbon Neutrality, November 16, 2022.

[34] South Coast Air Quality Management District, Draft Guidance Document – Interim CEQA Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Significance Threshold, October 2008.

regulations or requirements adopted to implement a Statewide, regional, or local plan for the reduction or mitigation of GHG emissions".

The Project would be required by the City to comply with applicable regulations or requirements adopted to implement Statewide, regional, or local plans for the reduction or mitigation of GHG emissions. The Project's consistency with such plans is discussed in the Plan Consistency evaluation provided below.

a. A significant impact would occur if the project would generate GHG emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment.

Less than Significant Impact. Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.4(a), which states that "A lead agency shall make a good-faith effort, based to the extent possible on scientific and factual data, to describe, calculate or estimate the amount of GHG emissions resulting from a project," the Project's estimated annual GHG emissions were calculated using CalEEMod 2022.1.1.43, which are presented for discussion purposes. The CalEEMod output data for the Project, which also reports input data of Project details that were used in the model, is provided in Appendix C. Project-specific details and design features used in CalEEMod to calculate GHG emissions are the same as those used in the analysis of air quality criteria pollutants discussed above.

Construction

As shown in the Air Quality and GHG Impact Analysis in Appendix C, during Project construction, the CalEEMod computer model estimates that the construction activities would generate a total of 491.97 $MTCO_2e$ emissions. The SCAQMD's GHG emissions evaluation guidance is to amortize construction emissions over a 30-year lifetime, which results in a Project amortized annual emissions of approximately 16.40 $MTCO_2e$ emissions.

Operations

Based on the CalEEMod output provided in Appendix C, the Project's annual operational GHG emissions from a combination of area sources, energy use, mobile, water use, and waste disposal would be 99.45 $MTCO_2e$, as shown in **Table VIII-1, Annual Greenhouse Gas Emissions**. With the addition of the amortized construction GHG emissions discussed above, the Project would result in annual emissions of approximately 115.85 $MTCO_2e$. Table VIII-1 shows that Project GHG emissions would be under the SCAQMD Interim CEQA GHG Significance Thresholds suggested screening level, but since there is no established threshold to compare GHG emissions with, the Project's consistency with such plans is discussed below.

Table VIII-1
Annual Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Generation Source	$MTCO_2e$/year
Project Emissions	
Mobile Source	0.00
Area Sources	0.09
Energy Utilization	76.18
Water Supply	23.00
Solid Waste Generation	0.19
Total Operational Emissions	**99.45**
Construction (Amortized)	16.40
Total Project Emissions	**115.85**
Suggested Screening Level	3,000.0
Source: Envicom Corporation, CalEEMod Output, April 2026. SCAQMD Interim CEQA GHG Significance Threshold for Stationary Sources, Rules and Plans, December 5, 2008. Note: Totals may appear not to sum due to rounding.	

Plan Consistency

As discussed above, SCAG is the applicable Metropolitan Planning Organization for Los Angeles County, and the SCAG 2024-2050 RTP/SCS is the document that outlines the land use and transportation strategies necessary for the SCAG region to meet the GHG emission reduction targets set by CARB in the Scoping Plan. CARB has accepted the 2024-2050 RTP/SCS and determined that it is consistent with CARB's 2035 GHG emission reduction target of 19 percent below 2005 per capita emissions levels, and consistency with the RTP/SCS demonstrates consistency with the Scoping Plan.

The Project would not increase school enrollment, employees, or visitors. Therefore, the Project would align with the employment growth estimates of the 2024-2050 RTP/SCS. In addition, the 2024-2050 RTP/SCS list several supporting strategies that represent best practices and identify how the SCAG region can implement the plan and achieve related GHG reductions. These strategies are directed at responsible agencies and not applicable to private development, so they are not detailed here. However, the Project would comply with the latest CALGreen in efforts to meet the goals of AB 32. The Project would be designed to CALGreen standards and would not conflict with the 2024-2050 RTP/SCS or 2022 Scoping Plan. The Project is also required to meet the equivalent of LEED Silver, which requires minimum energy performance for all non-residential buildings, per CMC Chapter 17.34. The City of Calabasas General Plan uses the SCAQMD AQMP policies to implement the regional plan at local levels. The City's General Plan aims to achieve and maintain air quality levels that meet or exceed Federal and State standards and maintain consistency with the previously mentioned SCAG RPT/SCS, which the Project is consistent with, as discussed above.

As there are no applicable local plans adopted to reduce GHG emissions, the Project is demonstrated to result in less than significant impacts regarding any potential conflict with applicable plans, policies, or regulations adopted to reduce GHG emissions.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

b. A significant impact would occur if the project conflicted with any applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions for GHGs.

Less than Significant Impact. In addition to analyzing quantified GHG emissions, Project GHG emissions were evaluated for consistency with applicable regulations to reduce GHG emissions above. As there are no applicable local plans adopted to reduce GHG emissions and the Project would not conflict with implementation of the 2024-2050 RTP/SCS, the Project is demonstrated to result in less than significant impacts regarding any potential conflict with applicable plans, policies, or regulations adopted to reduce GHG emissions.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

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

Impact Analysis

a. A significant impact may occur if the project would create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of types of hazardous materials or quantities.

Less than Significant Impact.

Construction

Project construction would involve limited use of toxic or hazardous substances that are typical for construction-related activities (e.g., oil, fuel for vehicles and construction equipment, hydraulic fluids, cleaners, solvents, paints); nevertheless, there is the possibility of accidental release (e.g., spilling of

hydraulic fluid or diesel fuel from construction equipment maintenance). Such inadvertent incidents are expected to involve small volumes and low concentrations, and the contractor would be required to employ standard cleanup and safety procedures to minimize the potential for public exposure from accidental releases of such substances into the environment. BMPs for the proper handling, use, and disposal of hazardous materials during construction would be required in accordance with regulatory requirements and manufacturer recommendations (see **Section X., Hydrology and Water Quality**, below). Project construction would also comply with regulations within the Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act, Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, and the Toxic Substances Control Act regarding proper disposal of hazardous materials and the protection of public. Therefore, construction-related impacts would be less than significant.

Operation

Based on the proposed land use, Project operations are expected to use limited amounts of toxic or hazardous substances that would be used for routine maintenance typical of institutional land uses (e.g., paints, cleaning products, landscaping chemicals, etc.). The use of substantial amounts of such substances is not anticipated. The level of risk associated with the accidental release of any such hazardous substances would not be considered significant due to the anticipated small volume and/or low concentration of hazardous materials. Use of these substances would be in compliance with applicable federal, State, and local regulations pertaining to the handling, storage, and disposal of toxic and/or hazardous substances to protect human health and safety and to maintain a low risk of exposure to the general public relative to accidental releases of such substances. With adherence to regulations pertaining to the handling of hazardous materials and implementation of standard BMPs for their use, potential exposures of people or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials during operation would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

b. A project may have a significant impact if the project would create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment.

Less than Significant Impact. As detailed in response a), above, adherence to applicable hazardous materials regulations and implementation of BMPs for their use, the Project would not be expected to result in a release of hazardous materials into the environment during construction or operation. However, during the short-term period of Project construction, there is the possibility of accidental release of hazardous substances should grading encounter contaminated soil or groundwater beneath the Project Site.

An environmental database record search was completed for the Project site and all surrounding areas within a quarter-mile buffer using the California Department of Toxic Substances Control's EnviroStor database and State Water Resources Control Board's GeoTracker database. The EnviroStor database did not identify any known sites or facilities associated with the Project site, and within a quarter-mile radius of the Project site.[35] Thus no impacts would occur. As such, impacts related to the release of hazardous materials into the environment in regard to the on-site or off-site cleanup program site would be less than significant.

[35] California Department of Toxic Substances Control, EnviroStor, Accessed April 2026 at: https://www.envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov/public/map/?myaddress=+23620+Mulholland+Highway%2C+Calabasas and State Water Resources Control Boad, GeoTracker, Accessed April 2026 at: https://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/map/?CMD=runreport&myaddress=23620+Mulholland+Hwy%2C+Calabasas%2C+CA+91302%2C+USA.

Furthermore, the Project site is currently improved with a 40-foot by 40-foot canopy, as well as a covered locker/storage area. The site also contains several small-scale outdoor education and landscape features associated with school activities, including a small chicken coop, raised garden beds used for student gardening activities, low seat walls near the creek inlet, pedestrian paths, retaining walls, trees, and areas of low vegetation. Thus, no asbestos-containing materials and/or lead-based paints is present on the Project site. Therefore, Project impacts, would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

c. A significant impact may occur if the project would emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school.

Less than Significant Impact. The Project is located on the existing Viewpoint School campus. Therefore, the nearest sensitive receptors include students, faculty, and staff on-site. However, the Project does not include uses that would involve the routine use, storage, or disposal of hazardous materials in quantities that could pose a public health hazard.

Construction activities would involve the temporary use of typical materials such as fuels, lubricants, paints, and solvents. These materials would be handled in accordance with applicable federal, State, and local regulations, including Occupational Safety and Health Administration requirements and standard construction BMPs. Compliance with these requirements would minimize the potential for accidental release or exposure to on-site students and staff.

Operation of the outdoor amphitheater and associated campus improvements would not involve the use or storage of hazardous materials beyond typical custodial and maintenance supplies, which would be used and stored in accordance with applicable regulations and manufacturer specifications.

Accordingly, while the Project is located on a school campus, it would not emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous materials in a manner that would pose a risk to students, faculty, or staff. Impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

d. A significant impact may occur if the project is located on materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and as a result would create a significant hazard to the public or the environment.

No Impact. As previously discussed in **Section IX.b., Hazards and Hazardous Materials**, above, an environmental database record search was completed for the Project site and surrounding areas within a quarter-mile radius using the EnviroStor and GeoTracker databases. The Project site was not listed on any sites or facilities compiled by these databases. As such, no impact related to the Project site's inclusion on lists of hazardous materials site would occur.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

e. A project may result in a significant impact if it would be located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, and result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area.

No Impact. The Project site is located approximately 15 driving miles west of the Van Nuys Airport, which is the nearest airport, and is not located within its Planning Boundary, Airport Influence Area, or Runway Protection Zone.[36] The Project conforms to building height restrictions on the site, would not place structures within a designated flight path, and would not result in a safety hazard to people working or residing within the project area regarding aircraft operations in the vicinity. No impact would occur.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

f. A project would normally have a significant impact if the project would interfere with an emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan.

Less than Significant Impact. The City relies on a network of regional and local roadways to accommodate emergency response and evacuation, including US-101 and Mulholland Highway. The Project site is located on the Viewpoint School campus and is accessed primarily from Mulholland Highway via three existing campus driveways. Dry Canyon Cold Creek Road also provides local access along the southern boundary of the campus.

Mulholland Highway is a primary east–west arterial that connects the Project area to US-101 via the Mulholland Drive interchange and to Pacific Coast Highway to the west. These roadways serve as established evacuation routes in the event of emergencies such as wildfires or earthquakes. Emergency access to the Project site would continue to be provided via existing campus driveways from Mulholland Highway and Dry Canyon Cold Creek Road.

Construction activities would be temporary and would not require closure of Mulholland Highway or other primary access routes. Any temporary traffic control measures would be implemented in accordance with City requirements and applicable standards to ensure that adequate emergency vehicle access is maintained at all times. In addition, the Project would be subject to review and approval by applicable agencies, including the Los Angeles County Fire Department (LACoFD), to ensure compliance with fire access and emergency response requirements.

In addition to regional evacuation routes, the Project would operate within the framework of the Viewpoint School Wildfire Emergency Evacuation/Reunification Plan (see **Appendix I, Wildfire Emergency Evacuation/Reunification Plan**), which establishes detailed procedures for emergency response, including shelter-in-place protocols, on-campus evacuation procedures, and coordinated off-site evacuation and reunification at designated locations. The plan includes coordination with local law enforcement and fire authorities, designated evacuation assembly areas, and communication protocols to ensure an organized and efficient response during emergency conditions.

The Project would be constructed and operated within an existing developed school campus with an established internal circulation system. The proposed improvements would not substantially alter access points, roadway configurations, or emergency access routes. Campus circulation would remain functional and accessible for emergency response vehicles, and the Project would not introduce physical barriers that would impede evacuation or emergency access. Therefore, the Project would not interfere with an emergency response plan or evacuation plan, and impacts would be less than significant.

[36] Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning, Airport Land Use Commission, Airport Influence Area, May 13, 2003.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

g. A significant impact may occur if a project is located in proximity to wildland areas and would pose a potential fire hazard, which could affect persons or structures in the area in the event of a fire.

Less than Significant Impact. As shown in the City's General Plan Safety Element[37] and the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) Maps,[38] the Project site is also located in a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (VHFHSZ) in the Local Responsibility Area (LRA). The Project site is also located within a Wildland–Urban Interface (WUI) intermix area, where structures and vegetation are intermixed and may be subject to wildfire exposure.[39] The Viewpoint School campus is situated adjacent to undeveloped open space and hillside areas that may support wildland fire conditions. The Project consists of construction of an outdoor amphitheater, pedestrian bridge, and associated improvements within an existing developed school campus and would not expand development into previously undisturbed wildland areas. The Project would not substantially increase fuel loads or wildfire risk, and only limited vegetation removal would occur.

Viewpoint School maintains an adopted Wildfire Emergency Evacuation and Reunification Plan (refer to Appendix I) which establishes procedures for shelter-in-place and full campus evacuation, including designated assembly areas, coordinated evacuation logistics, communication protocols, and off-site reunification procedures. The plan provides for coordination with emergency responders and is intended to ensure safe and orderly evacuation during wildfire events.

In addition, the Project would comply with applicable CBC and California Fire Code (CFC) requirements, as well as review and approval by the LACoFD. These requirements address emergency access, fire apparatus access road design, defensible space, and fire protection systems. With implementation of existing campus emergency procedures and compliance with applicable fire protection regulations, the Project would not expose people or structures to substantial wildfire risk or impair emergency response or evacuation. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

[37] City of Calabasas, 2030 General Plan Safety Element, Figure VII-4, 2018.
[38] CAL FIRE, Fire Hazard Severity Zones, Find Your Fire hazard Severity Zone (FHSZ), Accessed April 2026 at: https://osfm.fire.ca.gov/what-we-do/community-wildfire-preparedness-and-mitigation/fire-hazard-severity-zones.
[39] California State Geoportal, CAL FIRE eGIS, Accessed April 2026 at: https://gis.data.ca.gov/datasets/CALFIRE-F.

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

Impact Analysis

The following analysis is based on the Conceptual Hydrology and Low Impact Development Report (Hydrology Report) for the Project prepared by PSOMAS, dated November 2025, provided in **Appendix J, Hydrology Study**.

a. A project may result in a significant impact if it would violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality. Significant impacts may also occur if a project does not comply with all applicable regulations with regard to surface water quality as governed by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB). These regulations include compliance with the Standard Urban Storm Water Mitigation Plan (SUSMP) requirements to reduce potential water quality impacts.
Less than Significant Impact.

Surface Water Quality

Stormwater runoff and other non-point source discharges are regulated under the Federal Clean Water Act through the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System program, which is administered in California by the RWQCBs. In Los Angeles County, municipal stormwater discharges are regulated under the Los Angeles County Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Permit, which requires implementation of BMPs and LID strategies to control pollutants in stormwater runoff.

The Project site is approximately 0.5 acres and is currently developed with existing campus improvements, including paved walkways, canopy structures, and landscaped areas associated with the Viewpoint School campus. The Project would redevelop a previously disturbed area and would not introduce substantial new sources of pollutants.

The Project qualifies as a Priority Development Project under the Los Angeles County MS4 Permit and would be required to comply with applicable stormwater quality requirements, including preparation and implementation of a project-specific LID Plan in accordance with the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (LACDPW) LID Standards Manual. The Stormwater Quality Volume was calculated using the 85th percentile, 24-hour storm event and evaluated using the LACDPW HydroCalc program.

According to the Hydrology Report, infiltration BMPs were determined to be infeasible due to site constraints, including the presence of non-engineered fill and the potential to impact protected oak trees. Therefore, the Project proposes to utilize a proprietary biofiltration BMP system (Contech Filterra Bioscape Vault) located within the central landscaped area behind the amphitheater seating area to capture and treat stormwater runoff in accordance with applicable Los Angeles County LID requirements.

In addition, the Project would be subject to applicable regulatory approvals associated with drainage features and jurisdictional waters onsite, including coordination with the USACE, RWQCB, and CDFW, as applicable.

Groundwater Quality

The Project would not substantially degrade groundwater quality. The Project does not include industrial uses, hazardous waste disposal, or activities that would introduce substantial pollutants into groundwater resources. Infiltration BMPs are not proposed as part of the Project; therefore, the Project would not increase infiltration of urban pollutants into subsurface soils or groundwater. Construction activities would incorporate standard BMPs to minimize the potential for accidental spills, erosion, sedimentation, or pollutant discharge during grading and construction activities.

With implementation of required LID features, stormwater treatment BMPs, and compliance with applicable regulatory requirements, the Project would not violate water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface water or groundwater quality. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

b. A project may result in a significant impact if it would substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin.

Less than Significant Impact. The LVMWD serves as the potable water purveyor to the City, and therefore, would serve as the potable water purveyor to the Project site. The groundwater underlying LVMWD's service area is poor quality and is not currently used for the potable water supply system but is used to resupply recycled water systems.[40] Accordingly, the Project would not rely on groundwater extraction for potable use and would not directly deplete groundwater supplies.

The Project would incorporate LID features to manage stormwater runoff in compliance with applicable municipal requirements and the Los Angeles County MS4 Permit. As described in the Hydrology Report, the Project would utilize a proprietary biofiltration BMP system (Contech Filterra Bioscape Vault) located within the landscaped area northwest of the amphitheater seating area to capture and treat stormwater runoff prior to discharge.

The Hydrology Report concluded that infiltration BMPs were infeasible due to site constraints, including the presence of non-engineered fill and the potential to impact protected oak trees. Therefore, the Project does not rely on infiltration-based stormwater systems or groundwater recharge measures as part of the proposed drainage design.

The Project would redevelop an existing disturbed portion of the Viewpoint School campus and would not substantially alter regional groundwater recharge patterns or interfere with sustainable groundwater management of the basin. Therefore, the Project would not substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere with groundwater recharge, and impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

c.i. A project would have a significant impact on surface water hydrology if it would substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would result in substantial or erosion or siltation on site.

Less than Significant Impact. The Project site is located within an existing developed portion of the Viewpoint School campus and currently contains paved walkways, retaining walls, landscaped areas, drainage improvements, and graded slopes associated with existing campus development. The Project would construct an outdoor amphitheater, pedestrian bridge crossing Dry Canyon Creek, shade canopy structures, and associated site improvements within a previously disturbed area.

Dry Canyon Creek traverses the northern portion of the Project site and includes areas subject to jurisdictional oversight by the USACE, RWQCB, and CDFW. The proposed pedestrian bridge would span the drainage feature and has been designed to minimize impacts to the creek channel and associated jurisdictional areas. The Project would be required to comply with all applicable agency permit conditions and regulatory requirements associated with work adjacent to jurisdictional features (Sheet L6.21 in Appendix A).

Stormwater runoff and drainage associated with the Project would be managed in accordance with applicable Los Angeles County MS4 Permit requirements and the LACDPW LID Standards Manual. The Project would incorporate a proprietary biofiltration BMP system (Contech Filterra Bioscape Vault) to

[40] City of Calabasas, 2030 General Plan EIR, December 2008.

capture and treat stormwater runoff prior to discharge. The Project would also include drainage improvements designed to convey runoff in a controlled manner and minimize erosion potential.

Construction activities would implement standard BMPs to reduce erosion, sedimentation, and pollutant discharge during grading and construction activities. These measures would include temporary erosion control devices, sediment control BMPs, stabilized construction access, material management practices, and housekeeping measures to prevent sediment or pollutants from leaving the site.

As the Project would incorporate stormwater treatment BMPs, controlled drainage improvements, and construction-related erosion control measures, and would comply with applicable regulatory requirements and permit conditions, the Project would not substantially alter existing drainage patterns in a manner that would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

c.ii. A project would have a significant impact on surface water hydrology if it would substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on or offsite.

Less than Significant Impact. The Project site is located within an existing developed portion of the Viewpoint School campus and currently contains paved walkways, landscaped areas, retaining walls, terraced slopes, and existing drainage infrastructure. The Project would construct an outdoor amphitheater, associated hardscape improvements, and a pedestrian bridge crossing Dry Canyon Creek within a previously disturbed area.

As shown on the proposed Storm Drain Plans (Sheets C3.00 and C3.10 in Appendix A), the Project would incorporate a storm drainage system consisting of area drains, trench drains, perforated pipe systems, cleanouts, grouted riprap, and connections to existing storm drain infrastructure. Runoff generated from the amphitheater seating area, walkways, canopy drainage, and associated improvements would be collected and conveyed through the proposed drainage system in a controlled manner designed to prevent localized flooding, erosion, or uncontrolled runoff.

The proposed pedestrian bridge over Dry Canyon Creek would span the drainage feature and would not substantially alter the existing creek alignment or substantially impede drainage flows. As shown on the Bridge Details Plan (Sheet L6.22 in Appendix A), the bridge has been designed to minimize disturbance within the creek corridor while maintaining conveyance capacity beneath the structure.

The Project would also comply with applicable LID requirements under the Los Angeles County MS4 Permit and the LACDPW LID Standards Manual. The Project would incorporate stormwater treatment BMPs, including biofiltration devices and stormwater capture features, to reduce runoff rates and improve water quality prior to discharge. In addition, construction activities would implement BMPs to minimize erosion, sedimentation, and temporary runoff impacts during grading and construction.

As the Project would incorporate engineered drainage improvements, stormwater treatment BMPs, and compliance with applicable hydrology and LID requirements, it would not substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that would result in flooding on- or off-site. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

c.iii. A project would have a significant impact on surface water hydrology if it would substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would create or contribute runoff which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff.

Less than Significant Impact. As discussed above, the Project site is currently developed as part of the existing Viewpoint School campus and contains existing hardscape, landscaped areas, retaining walls, terraced slopes, and drainage improvements. The Project would result in a limited increase in impervious surface area associated with the proposed amphitheater and related site improvements; however, the Project would not substantially alter existing drainage patterns or substantially increase runoff volumes.

Stormwater runoff generated by the Project would be collected and conveyed through the proposed drainage system, including area drains, trench drains, perforated pipes, and related storm drain infrastructure, before discharging to existing stormwater facilities within and adjacent to Dry Canyon Cold Creek Road. The proposed pedestrian bridge would span Dry Canyon Creek and would not substantially alter the existing drainage course or impede drainage conveyance.

The Project would incorporate stormwater treatment BMPs and LID features in compliance with the Los Angeles County MS4 Permit and the LACDPW LID Standards Manual. Construction activities would implement applicable BMPs to minimize erosion, sedimentation, and pollutant discharge during grading and construction activities, consistent with City requirements and applicable stormwater regulations.

Through implementation of the proposed drainage improvements, stormwater treatment BMPs, and compliance with applicable hydrology and LID requirements, the Project would not create or contribute runoff that would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

c.iv. A project would have a significant impact on surface water hydrology if it would substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would impede or redirect flood flows.

Less than Significant Impact. The Project is not located in a designated flood zone.[4142] Stormwater runoff generated by the proposed development would be required to comply with the LID requirements to manage any incremental increase in runoff onsite. As such, the Project would have a less than significant impact on impeding or redirecting flood flows.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

[41] City of Calabasas, 2030 General Plan Safety Element, , Figure VII-3, 2018.

[42] FEMA, National Flood Hazard Layer FIRMette, Accessed on May 17, 2024 at https://hazards-fema.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=8b0adb51996444d4879338b5529aa9cd.

d. A significant impact would potentially occur if the project would risk the release of pollutants from project inundation due to location in a flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zone.

Less Than Significant Impact. According to the Calabasas General Plan Safety Element, the Project site, is not located in a designed flood hazard zone.[43] The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Map Panel 06037C1269F, effective September 26, 2008 designates the Project site, as being located in Zone D, which is a designation for areas determined with possible but undetermined flood hazards.[44] The site is suitable for development under current FEMA floodplain regulations, with no additional flood mitigation measures required beyond standard drainage design practices.

Tsunamis, which are sea waves generated by large-scale sea floor displacements (such as from large earthquakes), and seiches, which are the oscillation of the surface of an enclosed water body generated by an earthquake, are unlikely to affect the Project site as it is not located on the coast (approximately 23 miles from the coast). Furthermore, the Department of Conservation shows that Project site is not located in a tsunami or seiche zone.[45] Encino Reservoir is located approximately 12 miles to the east. However, the Project site is not located within the dam breach inundation zone and would not be affected by potential flooding in the event of a dam failure.[46] Therefore, the Project would result in a less than significant impact related to pollutant release from flooding, tsunami, or seiche events.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

e. A project would have a significant impact if it conflicted with or obstructed implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan.

Less than Significant Impact. Water quality within the Project area is regulated by the RWQCB under the Federal Clean Water Act and associated State regulations, including the Los Angeles County MS4 Permit. The Project would be required to comply with applicable water quality regulations, including implementation of LID features and stormwater treatment BMPs designed to reduce pollutants in runoff and maintain water quality.

As discussed above, the Project would incorporate storm drainage improvements and stormwater treatment BMPs consistent with the LACDPW LID Standards Manual. Runoff from the amphitheater and associated improvements would be collected and treated through the proposed drainage system prior to discharge to existing storm drain infrastructure. Construction activities would also implement BMPs to minimize erosion, sedimentation, and pollutant discharge during grading and construction activities.

The Project would not substantially increase groundwater extraction or interfere with groundwater recharge. Potable water service would be provided by the LVMWD, and the Project would not rely on groundwater pumping for water supply. In addition, the Project site is not located within a groundwater basin subject to an adopted Sustainable Groundwater Management Act Groundwater Sustainability Plan.

[43] City of Calabasas, 2030 General Plan Safety Element, , Figure VII-3, 2018.
[44] FEMA's National Flood Hazard Layer Viewer, Accessed April 2026 at: https://hazards-fema.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=8b0adb51996444d4879338b5529aa9cd&extent=-118.86951402661131,34.16720640476013,-118.82797197338869,34.18495866158275.
[45] California Department of Conservation, Tsunami Hazard Area Map, Accessed April 2026 at: https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/informationwarehouse/ts_evacuation/.
[46] California Department of Water Resources, Division of Safety of Dams, Accessed April 2026 at: https://fmds.water.ca.gov/webgis/?appid=dam_prototype_v2.

As the Project would comply with applicable RWQCB, MS4 Permit, and LID requirements, and would not interfere with implementation of any applicable groundwater management plan, the Project would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
XI. LAND USE AND PLANNING. Would the project:				
a. Physically divide an established community?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b. Cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Impact Analysis

a. A significant impact may occur if the proposed project would be sufficiently large or otherwise configured in such a way as to create a physical barrier within an established community.

No Impact. The Project would not physically divide or disrupt an existing neighborhood or community. All proposed improvements would occur entirely within the boundaries of an existing site. The proposed amphitheater and associated improvements would be constructed entirely within the existing Viewpoint School campus. Furthermore, the Project would not result in permanent street closures, nor would it alter or impede the existing circulation network. No roads, trails, or pathways providing community access would be blocked or removed. The Project would not restrict access to surrounding properties, nor would it introduce physical features that would isolate any portion of the community. As the Project is contained within an existing institutional campus and would not alter off-site circulation patterns or community connectivity, it would not create a physical division within an established community. Therefore, no impact would occur.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

b. A significant impact may occur if a project causes a significant environmental impact due to inconsistency with the applicable land use plan, policy or regulation, including the zoning designations of the project site.

Less than Significant Impact. The Project site is located within the City and subject to the land use designations and zoning regulations of local land use plans and zoning ordinance.

Regional Plans

Regionally, the project is located within the SCAG planning area, the Federally-designated Metropolitan Planning Organization for the region. SCAG is responsible for reviewing regionally significant local plans, projects, and programs for consistency with SCAG's adopted regional plans. As the Project is 1) consistent with the General Plan land use designation for the subject property, and 2) impacts would be less than significant or less than significant with mitigation incorporated, and the Project would have no regionally-significant impacts, additional analysis of SCAG Plan consistency is not warranted. The Project is located within the planning area of the SCAQMD which implements the AQMP. As evaluated in **Section III., Air Quality**, the Project is consistent with the AQMP, no additional analysis is required.

City General Plan

The General Plan is a comprehensive, long-range declaration of purposes, policies and programs to guide development of the City towards desired development goals, and is a strategy for long-term growth. The General Plan's most applicable objectives, goals and policies relevant to the Project are shown **Table XI-1, Consistency Analysis with General Plan Land Use Element**.

Table XI-1
Consistency Analysis with General Plan Land Use Element

General Plan Policy	Consistency Analysis
Land Use Element	
Community Structure Objective: Maintain Calabasas as a predominantly residential community with commercial, office, and business park uses playing a secondary, supporting role.	**Consistent:** The Project consists of improvements to an existing private school campus and does not introduce new commercial, office, or business park uses. The Project would not increase student enrollment or expand the overall institutional footprint but rather would enhance an existing educational facility. The site is designated Rural Residential (RR) with a Scenic Overlay (SC) overlay; the existing school use is an institutional use within this designation. As such, the Project would not alter the residential character of the area or conflict with the objective of maintaining Calabasas as a predominantly residential community.
Policy II-8: Emphasize retention of Calabasas' natural environmental setting, neighborhood character, and scenic features as a priority over expansion of urban areas.	**Consistent:** The Project site is located within the SC overlay and consists of the development of an amphitheater within an existing, previously developed school campus. The Project would not expand the urban footprint of the site, as all improvements would occur within already disturbed areas and would not extend development into surrounding open space. The amphitheater is designed to be integrated into the existing hillside and would preserve the natural landform, vegetation, and scenic character of the area. In addition, compliance with the City's Scenic Corridor Development Guidelines would ensure that visual impacts are minimized and that the Project remains compatible with the surrounding natural environmental setting. Therefore, the Project would be consistent with this policy.
Policy II-15: Discretionary development projects are permitted the basic development intensity of their site as indicated on the General Plan Land Use Map (Figure II-1) and General Plan Land Use Districts table (Table II-1) if the proposed project is consistent with General Plan goals, objectives, approaches, and relevant policies and performance standards. Development intensities greater than the basic development intensity outlined in Table II-1 may be permitted, up to the maximum development intensity identified in Table II-1, only if the impacts of the proposed development are less than those identified in "Maximum Acceptable Development Impacts" table in the Municipal Code where specifically noted in Table II-1.	**Consistent:** The site is designated RR with a SC overlay. The Project is consistent with the General Plan Land Use Map and applicable goals, objectives, and policies. In addition, the Project would be subject to City review and approval through the site plan review and plan check process to ensure compliance with applicable regulations and performance standards. The Project would also require approval of a Scenic Corridor permit, which would ensure consistency with the City's Scenic Corridor Development Guidelines. Accordingly, the Project is consistent with this policy.
Source: City of Calabasas, 2030 General Plan Land Use Element, October 2021.	

As shown in Table XI-1, the Project would be consistent with the applicable land use policies of the General Plan Land Use Element regarding the proposed amphitheater.

Calabasas Municipal Code and Zoning

The Project site is zoned RR and is located within the SC overlay zone. The RR zone is intended to provide for low-intensity residential development while preserving the rural character, open space, and natural features of the community. The SC overlay establishes additional standards to protect scenic resources and ensure that development is visually compatible with the surrounding environment.

The Project consists of the construction of an outdoor amphitheater and associated improvements within an existing private school campus. The school is an established institutional use permitted within the RR zone with a CUP, and the proposed amphitheater would function as an accessory use supporting existing campus activities. As such, the Project represents a continuation of the existing land use and would not introduce a new or incompatible use to the site or surrounding area.

As infill development within an existing campus, the amphitheater is consistent in scale and character with surrounding institutional uses. The RR zone with SC overlay allows a maximum building height of 35 feet; the proposed canopy structure would have a maximum height of approximately 22’6” inches as measured from the finished grade, which complies with this standard. In addition, development would remain within allowable site coverage limits and would be confined to previously disturbed areas of the campus.

The Scenic Corridor Guidelines ensure that building massing, grading, materials, and landscaping are designed to minimize visual impacts and maintain compatibility with the surrounding natural setting. The Project is exempt from a Scenic Corridor Permit due to the Project being designed to be integrated into the existing hillside and screened by topography and vegetation as discussed in **Section I., Aesthetics**.

The Project would be subject to City review and approval through the discretionary permit process, including administrative plan review and plan check, to ensure compliance with all applicable provisions of the CMC. Therefore, the Project would be consistent with applicable zoning regulations and would not conflict with the intent of the RR zone or SC overlay. As the Project would be consistent with applicable land use policies plans and regulations, the Project would result in a less than significant impact.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
XII. MINERAL RESOURCES. Would the project:				
a. Would the project result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of future value to the region and the residents of the State?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b. Would the project result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan, or other land use plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Impact Analysis

a-b. A significant impact may occur if a project site is located in an area used or available for extraction of a regionally important mineral resource, or if a project would convert an existing or future regionally important mineral extraction use to another use or would affect access to a site used or available for regionally important mineral resource extraction.

No Impact. According to the City's General Plan Conservation Element, the western portion of the City is designated as Mineral Resources Zone (MRZ)-1, indicating that no significant mineral deposits are present. The remainder of the City, including the Project site, is designated MRZ-3, indicating that the significance of mineral resources has not been determined due to insufficient data.[47] Based on information from the California Department of Conservation, Geologic Energy Management Division, there is an oil and gas well located northeast of the school's football field.[48] The proposed amphitheater would be located in a different area of the campus and would not affect the existing well or access to it.

Policy IV-46 of the Conservation Element prohibits mineral extraction operations that could result in significant impacts. The Project does not involve mineral extraction and would not interfere with existing or potential mineral resource recovery. Therefore, the Project would not result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource or access to such resources, and no impact would occur.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

[47] City of Calabasas, 2030 General Plan, Conservation Element, October 2021.
[48] Department of Conservation, Well Finder, Accessed on April 1, 2026 at: https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/doggr/wellfinder/.

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

Impact Analysis

This analysis is based on the Noise Impact Study prepared by MD Acoustics, LLC, dated May 19, 2026, provided in **Appendix K, Noise Impact Study**. The Noise Impact Study was prepared to evaluate the potential noise impacts for the Project area. The assessment was conducted and compared to the noise standards set forth by the Federal, State, and Local agencies. Consistent with the City's Noise Guidelines, the Project must demonstrate compliance with the applicable noise criterion as outlined within the City's Noise Element and Municipal Code. Noise is unwanted sound. Sound is typically described in terms of sound pressure level and frequency and is measured in decibels (dB). Because the human ear does not perceive all frequencies equally, environmental noise is commonly measured using the A-weighted decibel scale (dBA), which approximates human hearing sensitivity. Noise levels can vary considerably over time and are often described using equivalent sound levels (Leq), which represent the average noise level over a specified period. Community noise environments are typically influenced by a combination of transportation sources, mechanical equipment, human activity, and natural sounds. Sensitive receptors generally include residences, schools, parks, and outdoor recreation areas where excessive noise exposure could interfere with normal activities.

The Project site is located within the existing Viewpoint School campus in the Santa Monica Mountains area of Los Angeles County. Existing noise conditions at the site are primarily influenced by campus activities, athletic field use, student circulation, parking lot activity, local roadway traffic, and intermittent maintenance operations. The Noise Impact Study evaluated both temporary construction noise impacts and long-term operational noise associated with implementation of the proposed amphitheater project. Construction-related analysis considered noise generated by grading, excavation, bridge construction, equipment use, and other construction activities occurring during project development. Operational analysis evaluated noise associated with amphitheater events, audience activity, pedestrian circulation, parking activity, and amplified sound associated with school performances and related campus events.

The Noise Impact Study also evaluated potential noise exposure at nearby sensitive receptors and assessed consistency with applicable Los Angeles County noise standards. The analysis considered existing campus operations and the project's operational characteristics, including the school's existing event programming and the fact that major events at the indoor theater and outdoor amphitheater would not occur simultaneously.

a. A project may result in a significant noise impact by generating a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance.

Less Than Significant Impact.

Transportation Noise Impacts

Project generated traffic has the potential to impact the noise levels at nearby residential uses. The existing indoor theater has a maximum occupancy of 586 people, while the proposed outdoor amphitheater will have a maximum occupancy of 531 people. As discussed in **Section XVII., Transportation**, the Project would result in a net change of -55 seats/attendees and -22 peak parking spaces demand. This indicates the existing theater has a higher seating capacity than the proposed amphitheater Project. Thus, the implementation of the Project would not result in an increase in traffic in the Project vicinity. Noise due to Project traffic is not expected to exceed the existing noise conditions and impacts would be less than significant. No mitigation measures would be required.

Stationary Noise Sources

Sensitive receptors that may be affected by Project operational noise include existing residences to the south and west. The worst-case stationary noise was modeled using SoundPLAN acoustical modeling software. Worst-case assumes that all speakers, subwoofers, and crowd are producing sound continuously. Project operational noise projections are compared to the quietest expected noise levels (during daytime hours) as a conservative worst-case scenario.

As shown in Exhibit F of the Noise Impact Study (refer to Appendix K), a total of three receptors were modeled to evaluate the Project's operational impact. A receptor is denoted by a yellow dot. All yellow dots represent either a property line or a sensitive receptor, such as a building facade. Receptors 1 and 2 represent school-owned residences to the south, while receptor 3 represents the nearest private residence to the west.

Project-Only Levels

Exhibit F of the Noise Impact Study ((refer to Appendix K) shows the "Project-Only" noise levels and contours at the nearest sensitive receptors. The project-only hourly noise levels range from 55 to 57 dBA Leq at the various adjacent receptors.

Project Plus Ambient Operational Noise Levels

Table XIII-1, Worst-Case Predicted Operational Leq Noise Levels (dBA), demonstrates the Project plus the ambient noise levels during the quietest daytime hour. The quietest existing ambient noise level at each receptor location was determined using the quietest recorded daytime hourly noise level ((refer to Appendix K).

Table XIII-1
Worst-Case Predicted Operational Leq Noise Levels (dBA)

Receptor[1]	Existing Ambient Noise Level (dBA, Leq)[2]	Project Noise Level (dBA, Leq)[3]	Total Combined Noise Level (dBA, Leq)	Stationary Noise Limit (dBA, Leq)	Potentially Significant Impact
1	49	56	57	**60**	No
2	49	57	58	**60**	No
3	69	55	69	**60**	No

Source: Noise Impact Study prepared by MD Acoustics, LLC, May 19, 2026 (Appendix K).
[1] Receptors 1 and 2 represent school-owned residences to the south, receptor 3 represents nearest private residence to the west.
[2] See Appendix A of Appendix K of this document for the ambient noise measurement.
[3] See Exhibit F of Appendix K for the operational noise level projections at said receptors.

Operational noise modeling conservatively evaluates amphitheater activities independently; however, the amphitheater would primarily accommodate existing campus performances and events currently held within other on-campus facilities and would not operate concurrently with the existing indoor theater for major events.

As shown in Table XIII-1, total Project plus ambient noise level would be up to 58 dBA Leq at the nearest residence to the south. According to Section 17.20.160(C) of the CMC, noise due to activities on public or private school grounds (including school athletic and entertainment events) is exempt from the noise regulations presented in Section 17.20.160(D). Thus, the Project would not produce exterior noise in excess of the City of Calabasas noise standards. In addition, the addition of the Project would not exceed the 60 dBA Leq daytime noise limit for residential uses outlined in the CMC.

With the following project design features (PDFs) implemented, noise due to Project operations would not exceed the City of Calabasas noise standards, and thus the impact is less than significant.

Project Design Features

PDF-1 All performances/events occurring at the amphitheater must conclude before 10:00 p.m.

PDF-2 All speakers must operate at a sound level no louder than 95 dBA at 5 feet.

Construction Noise and Vibration

The degree of construction noise may vary for different areas of the Project site and also vary depending on the construction activities. Noise levels associated with the construction would vary with the different phases of construction.

Construction Noise
The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has compiled data regarding the noise characteristics of typical construction activities. The data is presented in **Table XIII-2, Typical Construction Noise Levels**.

Table XIII-2
Typical Construction Noise Levels

EQUIPMENT POWERED BY INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES	
Type	**Noise Levels (dBA) at 50 feet**
Earth Moving	
Compactors (Rollers)	73 - 76
Front Loaders	73 - 84
Backhoes	73 - 92
Tractors	75 - 95
Scrapers, Graders	78 - 92
Pavers	85 - 87
Trucks	81 - 94
Materials Handling	
Concrete Mixers	72 - 87
Concrete Pumps	81 - 83
Cranes (Movable)	72 - 86
Cranes (Derrick_	85 - 87
Stationary	
Pumps	68 - 71
Generators	71 - 83
Compressors	75 - 86
IMPACT EQUIPMENT	
Saws	71 - 82
Vibrators	68 - 82

Source: Noise Impact Study prepared by MD Acoustics, LLC, May 19, 2026 (Appendix K).
[1] Referenced Noise Levels from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

Construction is anticipated to occur during the permissible hours according to the CMC Section 17.20.160(C). These hours are from 7:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Monday through Friday, 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Saturdays, and excluding Sundays and federal holidays. Per Section 17.20.160(C), construction noise is exempt from regulation if it occurs within permissible hours.

Construction noise is considered a short-term impact and would be considered significant if construction activities are taken outside the allowable times as described in the CMC. Construction noise would have a temporary or periodic increase in the ambient noise level above the existing within the Project vicinity. The construction noise impact is considered less than significant; however, construction noise level projections are provided.

Table XIII-3, Construction Noise Levels at Existing Adjacent Residence to the South, presents the off-site construction noise levels at the nearest sensitive receptor, the residence owned by the school and used by the athletic director. Construction phases and equipment were taken from the CalEEMod prepared for the Project. Refer to Appendix C of Appendix K, for calculations.

Table XIII-3
Construction Noise Levels at Existing Adjacent Residence to the South

Phase	dBA Lmax	dBA Leq
Demo	66.7	59.6
Grading	61.7	58.6
Bridge Abutments & Installation	60.7	56.3
Building Construction	59.7	53.5
Paving	60.7	56.4
Finishes	59.7	52.1
Underground Utilities	54.7	48.0

Project construction activities would occur within the permitted times as outlined by the CMC and will therefore be exempt from noise regulation. Construction noise would therefore comply with the local ordinances and guidelines, and the impact would therefore be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

b. A significant noise impact may occur if the proposed project would expose people to or generate excessive ground-borne vibration or ground-borne noise levels.

Less than Significant Impact.

Construction activities can produce vibration that may be felt by adjacent land uses. The construction of the Project would not require the use of equipment such as pile drivers, which are known to generate substantial construction vibration levels. The primary vibration source during construction may be from a vibratory roller. A vibratory roller has a vibration impact of 2.10 inches per second peak particle velocity (PPV) at 25 feet which is perceptible but below any risk to architectural damage.

The fundamental equation used to calculate vibration propagation through average soil conditions and distance is as follows:

$$PPV_{equipment} = PPV_{ref} (100/D_{rec})^n$$

Where: PPV_{ref} = reference PPV at 100 ft.
D_{rec} = distance from equipment to receiver in ft.
n = 1.1 (the value related to the attenuation rate through ground)

The thresholds from the Caltrans Transportation and Construction Induced Vibration Guidance Manual in **Table XIII-4, Guideline Vibration Damage Potential Threshold Criteria** provides general thresholds and guidelines as to the vibration damage potential from vibratory impacts.

Table XIII-5, Vibration Source Levels for Construction Equipment, gives approximate vibration levels for particular construction activities. This data provides a reasonable estimate for a wide range of soil conditions. Vibratory rollers are expected to operate as close as 375 feet to the nearest residential building façade to the south. At a distance of 375 feet, a vibratory roller would yield a worst-case 0.011 PPV (in/sec) which would be below any risk of damage (0.3 in/sec PPV is the threshold of old residential structures). The impact is less than significant at a distance of 375 feet or further.

Table XIII-4
Guideline Vibration Damage Potential Threshold Criteria

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

Source: Table 19, Transportation and Construction Vibration Guidance Manual, Caltrans, Sept. 2013.

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

Table XIII-5
Vibration Source Levels for Construction Equipment[1]

Equipment	Peak Particle Velocity (inches/second) at 25 feet	Approximate Vibration Level LV (dVB) at 25 feet
Pile Driver (impact)	1.518 (upper range)	112
	0.644 (typical)	104
Pile Driver (sonic)	0.734 upper range	105
	0.170 typical	93
Clam shovel drop (slurry wall)	0.202	94
Hydromill	0.008 in soil	66
(slurry wall)	0.017 in rock	75
Vibratory Roller	0.21	94
Hoe Ram	0.089	87
Large Bulldozer	0.089	87
Caisson drill	0.089	87
Loaded Trucks	0.076	86
Jackhammer	0.035	79
Small bulldozer	0.003	58

[1] Source: Transit Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment, Federal Transit Administration, May 2006.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

c. A project located within two miles of a public airport or public use airport may result in a significant impact if a project would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels.

No Impact. The Project site is located over 12 miles west of the nearest airport, Van Nuys Airport. The site is not within the Planning Boundary, Airport Influence Area, or Runway Protection Zone of Van Nuys Airport.[49] Therefore, the Project would not result in the exposure of residents or those working in the Project area to excessive noise levels.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

[49] Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning, Airport Land Use Commission, Airport Influence Area, May 13, 2003.

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

Impact Analysis

a-b. A significant impact may occur if a project would induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly or indirectly or displace a substantial number of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere.

No Impact. The Project would replace an existing canopy and construct an amphitheater for the school. The Project would be an upgrade to the existing school's facilities, and it would not introduce population growth, nor would it increase student enrollment or school staffing. The Project would also not displace existing housing units or people, necessitating construction of replacement housing elsewhere. As such, the Project would have no impacts associated with population growth or displacement of people or housing.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

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

Impact Analysis

a. A project would normally have a significant impact on fire protection if it requires the addition of a new fire station or the expansion, consolidation, or relocation of an existing facility to maintain service, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts.

Less than Significant Impact. The Project site is located within the City of Calabasas and is served by the LACoFD, which consists of two fire stations within the City.[50] The Project site would be served primarily by Station No. 68, located at 24130 Calabasas Road, approximately 3.6 driving miles north of the Project site. Station No. 68 is equipped with a fire engine and a paramedic squad vehicle.[51] The Project site would also be served by Station No. 125, located at 5215 Las Virgenes Road, approximately 6.5 driving miles west of the Project site. Station No. 125 is also equipped with a fire engine and a quint (ladder-equipped fire apparatus).[52] In addition, Fire Stations 67 (25801 Piuma Road) and 69 (401 S. Topanga Canyon Boulevard) provide supplemental coverage within portions of the City.[53] The City's General Plan identifies a target response time of approximately five minutes for fire and emergency services.[54]

The Project consists of the construction and operation of an outdoor amphitheater, pedestrian bridge, and associated improvements within the existing Viewpoint School campus. The Project would not introduce a high-risk land use or a substantial increase in building area that would increase demand for fire protection services. The amphitheater is an open-air facility and would be operated as part of an existing campus that is already served by LACoFD.

[50] City of Calabasas, 2030 General Plan EIR, December 2008.
[51] Los Angeles County Fire Department, Department History, Accessed April 2026 at: https://www.lacountyfiremuseum.com/stations-and-apparatus/.
[52] Los Angeles County Fire Department, Department History, Accessed April 2026 at: https://www.lacountyfiremuseum.com/stations-and-apparatus/.
[53] City of Calabasas, 2030 General Plan EIR, December 2008.
[54] Ibid.

The Project would be required to comply with all applicable fire safety requirements, including those of LACoFD and the CFC, as well as City standards related to emergency access, fire flow, and hydrant placement. Project design features, including adequate access for emergency vehicles, appropriate drive aisle widths and turning radii, and fire protection infrastructure, would be reviewed and approved by LACoFD prior to construction. Compliance with these requirements would ensure that the Project does not adversely affect emergency response or fire protection capabilities.

Furthermore, implementation of the Project is not anticipated to increase response times to the Project site or surrounding area. As discussed below in **Section XVII.a., Transportation**, the Project would not result in significant impacts related to roadway access or circulation.

Given the Project's proximity to existing fire stations and the capacity of current LACoFD personnel and facilities to serve the area, no new or expanded fire protection facilities would be required. Therefore, the Project would not result in the need for new or physically altered fire protection facilities, and impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

b. A project would normally have a significant impact if it requires new or expanded police station facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for police protection.

Less than Significant Impact. The City is contracted with the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (LASD) for law enforcement service. The LASD Malibu/Lost Hills Sheriff's Department is located at 27050 Agoura Road, which serves the City and surrounding communities including Agoura Hills, Calabasas, Hidden Hills, Malibu and Westlake Village,[55] which is located approximately eight driving miles west of the Project site. Unlike fire protection services, police units are most often in a mobile state; hence, the distance between a headquarters facility and the location of a particular emergency generally does not determine response times. Instead, the number of police officers on the street is more directly related to the realized response time, and calls for police assistance are prioritized based on the nature of the emergency.

During construction, there is potential for temporary increases in calls for service associated with trespassing, theft, or vandalism. However, standard construction security measures, such as temporary fencing, controlled site access, and construction management practices, would be implemented to deter unauthorized access and minimize potential nuisances. As such, construction-related demands on police services would be minimal and temporary.

Operation of the Project, which consists of an outdoor amphitheater and associated improvements within an existing school campus, is not anticipated to generate substantial increases in demand for police services. The Project would not introduce a high-crime-generating land use, and access to the campus would remain controlled. The Project would not result in unique or substantial crime-related issues requiring additional law enforcement resources. Implementation of the Project would not be expected to affect response times or service ratios, nor would it necessitate the construction of new or expanded police facilities. Therefore, impacts related to police protection services would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

[55] Ibid.

c. A significant impact may occur if a project includes substantial employment or population growth, which could generate a demand for school facilities.

No Impact. The City is served by the Los Virgenes Unified School District (LVUSD), which is comprised of elementary (kindergarten through fifth grade), middle (sixth through eighth grade), and high (ninth through twelfth grade) schools serving the communities of Agoura Hills, Calabasas, Hidden Hills, Bell Canyon, and Westlake Village.[56] However, the Project site is located within Viewpoint School, a private independent school serving transitional kindergarten through twelfth grade students and is not part of LVUSD.[57] However, the Project site is located within Viewpoint School, a private independent school serving transitional kindergarten through twelfth grade students and is not part of LVUSD.

The Project consists of the construction and operation of an outdoor amphitheater and associated improvements within an existing school campus and does not include residential development or the introduction of new academic facilities. The Project would not increase student enrollment or expand the school's capacity, nor would it result in a permanent increase in the number of students or staff on campus. The amphitheater would function as an ancillary facility supporting existing school programs and events currently accommodated elsewhere on campus. As the Project would not induce population growth or increase enrollment within LVUSD, it would not generate demand for new or expanded school facilities. Therefore, the Project would result in no impact on school services.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

d. A significant impact would occur if the recreation and park services available could not accommodate a project-related population increase and if the proposed project resulted in the construction of new recreation and park facilities that create significant environmental impacts.

No Impact. The City of Calabasas Community Services Department provides recreational services through a system of parks and facilities, including neighborhood parks, a civic center, community center, senior center, and aquatic and tennis facilities.[58] In addition, the City is surrounded by extensive open space and parkland owned by state and federal agencies, which provide opportunities for hiking, biking, and other recreational activities. The City also maintains joint-use agreements with local schools to provide additional recreational opportunities for residents. The City targets three acres of parks per 1,000 residents and does not attribute park demand to commercial development.[59] The Project consists of an outdoor amphitheater and associated improvements within an existing school campus and would not introduce a residential population. The Project would not generate population growth or increase demand for public park or recreational facilities. The amphitheater would serve existing school-related functions and would not function as a public park facility generating new demand on City park resources. As the Project would not result in population growth, it would not require the construction or expansion of park or recreational facilities. In addition, the Project would not be subject to parkland dedication or in-lieu fees pursuant to CMC Section 17.20.060(A)(3), which applies to residential development. Therefore, the Project would have no impact pertaining to park and recreation facilities.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

[56] Las Virgenes Schools, Welcome to LVUSD, Accessed April 2026 at: https://www.lvusd.org/.
[57] Viewpoint School, Home Page, Accessed June 2026 at: https://www.viewpoint.org/.
[58] City of Calabasas, Community Services, Parks & Recreation, Parks, Trails and Facilities, Accessed April 2026 at: https://www.cityofcalabasas.com/government/community-services-parks-recreation/parks-trails-and-facilities.
[59] City of Calabasas, 2030 General Plan EIR, December 2008.

e. A significant impact may occur if a project would generate a volume of demand on existing library services or other public services that would necessitate the construction of new or physically expanded library facilities or other public facilities, such public roadways.

No Impact. Library services for the City of Calabasas are provided by the Calabasas Library, located at 200 Civic Center Way, approximately 3.6 driving miles north of the Project site. The existing library facility, constructed in 2008, was designed to accommodate the City's long-term service needs.[60] The Project consists of the construction and operation of an outdoor amphitheater and associated improvements within an existing school campus and would not introduce a residential population or substantial employment growth. As such, the Project would not generate increased demand for library services. The amphitheater would support existing school-related activities and would not function as a population-serving use that would contribute to increased demand on public library facilities.

As the Project would not increase population or service demand, it would not require the construction or expansion of library facilities. Therefore, the Project would have no impact on library services.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

[60] Ibid.

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

Impact Analysis

a. A significant impact may occur if a project includes substantial employment or population growth, which would increase the use of existing neighborhood, regional parks or other recreational facilities, such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated.

No Impact. Recreational facilities within the City of Calabasas are provided by the Community Services Department and are described in **Section XV.d., Public Services**. The Project consists of the construction and operation of an outdoor amphitheater and associated improvements within the existing Viewpoint School campus and would not include residential development or generate population growth.

As the Project would not increase the number of residents or introduce new population-serving uses, it would not result in increased demand for public parks or recreational facilities. The amphitheater would serve existing school-related activities and would not function as a public recreational facility generating new demand on City park resources. The Project would not increase the use of existing parks or recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration would occur or be accelerated. Therefore, the Project would result in no impact related to the use of recreational facilities.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

b. A significant impact may occur if a project includes the construction or expansion of park facilities, and such construction or expansion would have a significant adverse effect on the environment.

No Impact. As discussed in **Section XV.b., Public Services**, the Project does not include residential development and would not generate demand for new or expanded public park or recreational facilities. The Project consists of an outdoor amphitheater and associated improvements within an existing school campus and would not involve the construction or expansion of public park facilities. As the Project would not require the development or expansion of recreational facilities, it would not result in environmental impacts associated with such construction. Therefore, the Project would have no impact related to the construction or expansion of park facilities.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

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

Impact Analysis

The following analysis is in part based on information from the Construction Traffic Control Plan for the Viewpoint School Amphitheater Project conducted by Associated Transportation Engineers dated April 30, 2026, provided in **Appendix L, Construction Traffic Plan**.

a. A significant impact may occur if the project would conflict with a program, plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities.

Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated. The Project is subject to applicable State, regional, and local transportation plans and policies, including the California Streets and Highways Code, California Vehicle Code, the SCAG Connect SoCal (2024–2050 RTP/SCS), and the City of Calabasas 2030 General Plan Circulation Element. Consistent with SB 743, the City evaluates transportation impacts using Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT).

The Project site is served by a network of arterial and local roadways. Mulholland Highway, located north of the Project site, is a two- to four-lane undivided arterial that provides regional access between the Project area and U.S. Highway 101 via the Mulholland Drive interchange, and westward to Pacific Coast Highway. Mulholland Highway provides primary access to the Viewpoint School campus. The posted speed limit is 45 miles per hour (mph), reduced to 25 mph in the vicinity of the school when children are present. Dry Canyon Cold Creek Road, located south of the Project site, is a two-lane local roadway that also provides access to the campus. When children are present the posted speed limit is 25 mph on Dry Canyon Cold Creek Road.

Pedestrian facilities along Mulholland Highway are limited in the Project vicinity, and the roadway is identified as a bike rout. The Project site is also served by the City of Calabasas Line 1 shuttle, which operates along Mulholland Highway, with a nearby stop at the intersection of Mulholland Highway and Dry Canyon Cold Creek Road.[61]

[61] City of Calabasas, Transit App, Accessed May 2026 at: https://transitapp.com/en/region/los-angeles/city-of-calabasas/bus-1.

Circulation Element

The Circulation Element of the City's General Plan identifies Mulholland Highway as one of seven "Critical Intersections and Roadway Corridors" and includes provisions to enhance roadway operations while preserving environmental resources and community character. These provisions are summarized in **Table XVII-1**, **Potential Circulation Enhancements on Calabasas Road**.

Table XVII-1
Potential Circulation Enhancements on Calabasas Road

Critical Roadway Corridors	Potential Enhancements
Mulholland Highway	General Requirements • Preserve the riparian habitat in the Old Topanga Canyon Road-Mulholland Highway vicinity. • Recognize that the presence of numerous driveways along Old Topanga Canyon Road, between Mulholland Highway and Park Ora, limits this route's capacity. • Recognize that Mulholland Highway, west of Old Topanga Canyon Road is a rural, twisting route with many driveways, and provides access to schools. As a result, the actual efficiency and capacity of the roadway is less than its theoretical efficiency and capacity. • Maintain the rural character of lands along Old Topanga Canyon Road and Mulholland Highway consistent with scenic corridor policies. • Where feasible, add paved shoulders to Mulholland Highway west of Old Topanga Canyon Road to provide for safer bicycle and pedestrian travel and emergency access capacity. Potential System Enhancements • Incorporate improvements contained in the Mulholland Highway Feasibility Study for Capital Improvements. Prohibited Actions In order to protect existing and future rural land uses and to limit future traffic increases through residential neighborhoods: • No widening of Mulholland Highway to create additional through travel lanes shall be permitted west of Old Topanga Canyon Road to the City boundary except to provide for active transportation facilities (i.e., bicycle and/or pedestrian). • No widening of Old Topanga Canyon Road to create additional through travel lanes shall be permitted between Mulholland Highway and Park Ora.
Source: City of Calabasas, 2030 General Plan Circulation Element, Table VI-1, Updated February 22, 2022.	

Potential system enhancements identified in the Circulation Element are implemented at a citywide level. The Project would not conflict with these enhancements, as it does not propose roadway widening, new through lanes, or other modifications that would alter the function or character of Mulholland Highway. The Project also does not include any of the prohibited actions identified in Table XVII-1.

The Project consists of the construction of an outdoor amphitheater within an existing private school campus and would not increase student population or generate new daily traffic patterns beyond existing campus operations. As such, the Project would not degrade roadway operations, conflict with transit services, or adversely affect bicycle or pedestrian facilities.

Construction

Construction crews and delivery vehicles would access the campus using regional routes including the U.S. Highway 101 and the Mulholland Drive interchange, traveling south via Mulholland Drive and Mulholland Highway to the Viewpoint School campus. Primary construction access to the Project site would occur primarily from Dry Canyon Cold Creek Road, where a temporary construction access ramp would be installed to allow equipment access to the amphitheater work area.

Construction deliveries would occur along Dry Canyon Cold Creek Road located south of the Project site, consistent with the construction access plan. Parking along Dry Canyon Cold Creek Road would be limited to the north side of the roadway to maintain access during construction activities. Contractor parking would be accommodated within an existing gravel lot located west of the Project site. Equipment and construction materials would be stored within the Project limits or on nearby school property in close proximity to the work area.

Construction Access and Management Plan

To mitigate potential construction traffic impacts the Project would implement and maintain a Construction Traffic Control Plan to address and manage traffic during construction. At time of construction the most current California Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices typical drawings should be used. The Construction Traffic and Access Management Plan shall be designed to:

- Prevent traffic impacts on the surrounding roadway network; and
- Ensure safety for both those constructing the Project and the surrounding community; and identifying haul routes.

Construction activities could result in temporary traffic disruptions, including haul truck movements, lane constraints, and increased construction-related vehicle activity on local roadways, which could affect circulation and access in the Project vicinity in the absence of traffic control measures. Implementation of Mitigation Measure **MM-TRA-1** would ensure that construction-related traffic and access impacts are minimized through designated haul routes, traffic control procedures, and coordination with the City. With implementation of **MM-TRA-1**, construction-related circulation impacts would be reduced to a less than significant level.

Therefore, based on the temporary nature of the construction activities and implementation of the Mitigation Measure **MM-TRA-1**, construction-related traffic and access impacts would be less than significant.

Operation

Project Trip Generation

Trip generation estimates were calculated for the Project based on historical and proposed seating. The trip generation analysis assumes full occupancy (586 seat indoor theater and 531 seat amphitheater) and an Average Vehicle Occupancy (AVO) of 2.5 person per vehicle. **Table XVII-2, Project Trip Generation** summarizes the peak hour trip generation estimates for the Project, the existing indoor theater use and the resulting net traffic generation.

Table XVII-2
Project Trip Generation

Land Use	Seat/Attendees	Peak Hour	
		Rate	Trips[a]
Existing Venue			
Indoor Theater	586	0.4 per attendee	234 (234 in/0 out)
Proposed Venue			
Amphitheater	531	0.4 per attendee	212 (212 in/0 out)
Net Change:	**-55**		**-22 (-22 in/0 out)**

[a] Trips = # of attendees/2.5 persons per vehicle.

The data presented in Table XVII-2 show that the Project would generate 212 peak hour trips. The existing theater generates 234 peak hour trips. The Project would therefore result in a net decrease of 22 peak hour trips compared to existing conditions. Given the reduction in peak hour trip generation the associated peak parking demand would be less than or no more than the existing indoor theater. As stated earlier, a proposed Project condition would prohibit the simultaneous use of the existing indoor theater and the proposed amphitheater. Therefore project-generated trips and parking demand would be expected to remain consistent with existing conditions.

Project Parking Demand

Parking demand estimates were calculated for the Project based on historical and proposed seating. The parking demand analysis assumes full occupancy (586 seat indoor theater and 531 seat amphitheater) and an (AVO of 2.5 person per vehicle. **Table XVII-3, Project Parking Peak Demand** summarizes the peak parking demand estimates for the Project, the existing indoor theater use and the resulting net parking demand.

Table XVII-3
Project Parking Peak Demand

Land Use	Seat/Attendees	Peak Hour	
		Rate	Spaces
Existing Venue			
Indoor Theater	586	0.4 per seat	234 spaces
Proposed Venue			
Amphitheater	531	0.4 per seat	212 spaces
Net Change:	**-55**		**-22 spaces**

The data presented in **Table** XVII-3 show that the Project would generate a peak parking demand of 212 parking spaces. The existing theater generates a peak parking demand of 234 parking spaces. The Project would therefore generate a reduced peak parking demand of 22 parking spaces.

The Project would not conflict with any applicable program, plan, ordinance, or policy addressing the circulation system during operation, as it would not increase student population or result in a net increase in vehicle trips beyond existing campus conditions. However, temporary construction-related impacts could occur. With implementation of Mitigation Measure **MM-TRA-1**, impacts would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

Mitigation Measures:

TRA-1 Construction Traffic Control Plan

Notification. The Applicant shall provide timely notification of construction schedules to all affected agencies (e.g., public and private transit, local police and fire departments, City Public Works Department, and City Planning Department) and all owners and residential and commercial tenants of property within a radius of 500 feet before Project implementation. The Project shall also post signs at the construction site with contact information for the public to address any concerns regarding the construction activities.

Construction Scheduling. Construction activities shall be coordinated with school operations to the extent feasible. Construction activities shall be scheduled to avoid peak school arrival and dismissal periods to the extent feasible in order to minimize conflicts with school-related traffic and ensure safe site access.

Truck Houl Routes. Trucks travelling to the site from the north would exit U.S. Highway 101 at the Mulholland Drive interchange (Exit 29), turn left on Calabasas Road, turn right on Mullholand Drive, turn right on Valmar Road, turn right on Mulholland Highway, turn left on Old Topanga Canyon Road, turn right on Dry Canyon Cold Creek Road and turn into the Project site. Trucks travelling to the site from the south shall exit U.S. Highway 101 at the Mulholland Drive interchange (Exit 29), turn left on Valley Circle Boulevard continue south to Mullholand Drive, turn right on Valmar Road, turn right on Mulholland Highway, turn left on Old Topanga Canyon Road, turn right on Dry Canyon Cold Creek Road and turn into the Project site. The Applicant shall obtain approval from the City for these proposed haul routes for all earth, concrete, or construction materials and equipment hauling. Trucks shall only travel on approved construction routes.

Truck Access Control Plan. It is anticipated that during certain construction phases, access control shall need to be provided on Dry Canyon Cold Creek Road to accommodate truck movements to and from the site. The Project shall implement a traffic control plan with flagmen to allow trucks to turn in and out from the site. The plan requires proper signage and flagmen with distances based on the speed limit on Dry Canyon Cold Creek Road. The proper signage and flagmen shall be implemented on both the eastbound and westbound lanes on Dry Canyon Cold Creek Road. Deliveries as required shall occur below the Project site on Dry Canyon Cold Creek Road. Parking shall be limited on the north side of the road so the parking lane can be used.

Pedestrian Access Routes. Temporary alternative pedestrian access routes with basic accessible features shall be implemented whenever an existing pedestrian access route is closed for construction. In the case that the pathway on a portion of the north side of Dry Canyon Cold Creek Road would need to be closed during Project construction, the Project shall implement a traffic control plan to detour pedestrian traffic consistent with ADA and the Public Rights-of-Way Accessibility Guidelines. Pedestrians traveling on the north side of Dry Canyon Cold Creek Road shall be redirected to the south side of Dry Canyon Cold Creek Road by a "Walkway Closed Cross Here" sign.

Bicycle Access Routes. There are currently Class III bike lanes along Mulholland Highway and Dry Canyon Cold Creek Road adjacent to the site. Mulholland Highway is identified as a bike route. Temporary alternative bicycle access routes shall be implemented whenever an existing bike lane is closed for construction. In the case that a bicycle lane adjacent to the Project shall need to be closed during Project construction, the Project shall implement a traffic control plan to accommodate bike traffic.

Construction Crew Parking. The majority of the construction workers shall travel to the site in private vehicles with some carpooling. No construction worker parking shall occur on adjacent residential streets. Contractor parking shall be in the existing gravel lot west of the Project site. It is anticipated that, given the

size of the Project site and the amount of surface parking required, adequate parking areas would be available on-site to accommodate construction worker parking. If additional parking is required, off-site parking areas shall be secured and shuttle services provided to and from the Project site. Use of any public right-of-way, including Dry Canyon Cold Creek Road, for construction worker parking shall only occur subject to review and approval of a temporary encroachment permit from the City Public Works Department.

On-Site Staging. Construction equipment shall be staged on-site and shall avoid residential streets. Given the size of the Project site and the amount of surface parking required, it is anticipated that adequate staging and storage areas would be available on-site to accommodate construction equipment and the delivery and storage of materials. All equipment and material shall be stored within the boundary of the Project site or on school property elsewhere in near proximity to the work. Truck queuing/staging shall only be allowed at approved locations. Limited queuing may occur on the construction site itself. A traffic control plan for work beyond the shoulder requires a "Road Work Ahead" sign.

Traffic Control Procedures - Roadways. The Project shall implement a traffic control plan to manage traffic during the construction periods. If construction activities require the closure of a travel lane on Mulholland Highway or Dry Canyon Cold Creek Road, the Project shall implement an appropriate traffic control plan. The plan shall require proper signage with distances based on the speed limit on Mulholland Highway and Dry Canyon Cold Creek Road.

Construction Activity Coordination. The Applicant shall coordinate construction work with affected agencies in advance of the start of work. As noted, the Applicant shall obtain approval from the City of Calabasas and Los Angeles County if necessary for the haul routes (earth, concrete, or construction materials and equipment). Prior to Project implementation, the Applicant shall advise the traveling public of impending construction activities (e.g., information signs, portable message signs, and media listing/notification), as well as provide a call line for complaints and concerns regarding construction traffic.

Emergency Access Provisions Including Training for Flagmen. In the event that one lane on Dry Canyon Cold Creek Road or Mulholland Highway is required to be closed during Project construction, the Project shall implement a traffic control plan to accommodate at least one travel lane to accommodate emergency access and traffic flows. Given the width and design of Dry Canyon Cold Creek Road or Mulholland Highway, it is anticipated that flagmen shall be required for traffic control during construction. The flagmen shall be trained on the correct procedures for accommodating emergency vehicles through the construction zone.

b. A significant impact may occur if the project would conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3 subdivision (b), pertaining to VMT.

Less than Significant Impact. Senate Bill 743, signed in 2013, directed the Governor's Office of Planning and Research to revise the CEQA Guidelines to change the metric for evaluating transportation impacts from level of service to VMT. The updated CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3, which became effective on December 28, 2018, identifies VMT as the most appropriate measure of transportation impacts under CEQA and generally considers projects that generate substantial additional VMT to have a potentially significant impact.

In response to SB 743, the City evaluates transportation impacts using VMT consistent with regional guidance, including methodologies developed by Los Angeles County. These guidelines include screening criteria that allow certain projects to be excluded from detailed VMT analysis, such as small projects, local-serving uses, and projects that would not generate substantial new vehicle travel.

The Project consists of the construction and operation of an outdoor amphitheater within an existing private school campus and would not increase student enrollment or change daily trip patterns associated with the campus. The amphitheater would function as an accessory facility supporting existing school activities and events and would replace use of the existing indoor theater for certain campus events. As discussed in the Traffic Memorandum prepared for the Project, the proposed amphitheater would accommodate fewer seats than the existing indoor theater (531 seats compared to 586 seats) and the two facilities would not operate concurrently. Based on the traffic analysis assumptions utilized in the memorandum, the proposed amphitheater would generate approximately 212 peak hour trips, compared to approximately 234 peak hour trips associated with the existing indoor theater, resulting in a net reduction of approximately 22 peak hour trips.

Accordingly, the Project would not result in a net increase in vehicle trips or VMT compared to existing conditions. Because the Project represents an accessory institutional use within an existing school campus and would not increase campus population or operational intensity, preparation of a VMT analysis is not required.

As the Project would not generate additional VMT and is consistent with the City's SB 743 implementation approach, it would not conflict with or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3, subdivision (b). Therefore, there impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

c. A significant impact may occur if the project would substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment).

Less than Significant Impact. During construction, worker vehicles and delivery trucks would access the Project site via U.S. Highway 101 and Mulholland Highway, with primary construction access provided from Dry Canyon Cold Creek Road. A temporary construction access point would be established to facilitate equipment access to the amphitheater work area. Construction traffic would be managed through implementation of a Construction Traffic Control Plan (refer to **MM-TRA-1**), which would include designated haul routes, traffic control measures, and flagging operations, as necessary, to maintain safe ingress and egress and minimize conflicts with through traffic. Construction activities would not introduce hazardous geometric conditions or incompatible roadway uses.

During operation, the Project would utilize existing campus access points from Mulholland Highway and Dry Canyon Cold Creek Road. The Project does not propose new permanent driveways or modifications to existing roadway geometry, intersections, or circulation patterns. Internal campus pathways and access routes serving the amphitheater would be designed in accordance with applicable City standards and fire access requirements and would not introduce sharp curves, unsafe grades, or other hazardous design features.

The Project would not alter roadway alignments, introduce incompatible uses, or substantially increase traffic volumes beyond existing campus conditions, as the amphitheater would not operate concurrently of the existing indoor theater. Therefore, the Project would not substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature or incompatible use, and impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

d. A significant impact may occur if the project would result in inadequate emergency access.

Less than Significant Impact. Emergency access to the Project site would continue to be provided via existing campus driveways from Mulholland Highway and Dry Canyon Cold Creek Road.

Construction activities would be temporary and would not require closure of Mulholland Highway or other primary access routes. Any temporary traffic control measures would be implemented in accordance with City requirements and applicable standards to ensure that adequate emergency access is maintained at all times. The Project would be subject to review and approval by applicable agencies, including the LACoFD and LASD, to ensure that emergency access requirements are met, including adequate driveway and drive aisle design and building accessibility for fire equipment.

Furthermore, the Project would operate within the framework of the Viewpoint School Wildfire Emergency Evacuation/Reunification Plan (see Appendix I), which establishes detailed procedures for emergency response, including shelter-in-place protocols, on-campus evacuation procedures, coordinated off-site evacuation and reunification at designated locations, and would not alter existing access points or circulation patterns that support emergency response. The plan includes coordination with local law enforcement and fire authorities, designated evacuation assembly areas, and communication protocols to ensure an organized and efficient response during emergency conditions. Campus circulation would remain functional and accessible for emergency response vehicles, and the Project would not introduce physical barriers that would impede evacuation or emergency access. Therefore, the Project would not result in inadequate emergency access. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

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

Impact Analysis

The Tribal Notification Letters, dated April 8, 2026, are provided in **Appendix M, Tribal Consultation**.

a. A significant impact would occur if a project would cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource as defined in PRC Section 21074 listed, or eligible for listing, in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources.

Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated. As discussed in **Section V.a., Cultural Resources**, the Project site is located within a developed school campus and does not contain any known historical resources listed in or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources or a local register. The site is not designated as, nor located within, a historic cultural monument, historic district, or other historic overlay zone.

The Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment (refer to Appendix F) included a records search at the SCCIC, review of historic maps and aerial imagery, and a pedestrian survey of the Project site. The assessment did not identify any known historical resources, archaeological resources, or unique archaeological resources within the Project site. In addition, the Project site has been previously disturbed by existing campus development, grading, retaining walls, utilities, pathways, and other improvements associated with the Viewpoint School campus.

Although no known archaeological resources were identified, the Project includes grading, excavation, utility trenching, bridge construction, and other ground-disturbing activities that could result in the inadvertent discovery of previously unidentified buried archaeological resources. Therefore, as discussed in detail below, implementation of Mitigation Measures **TCR-1** through **TCR-3** would reduce potential impacts associated with inadvertent discovery of archaeological resources to a less than significant level through required monitoring, evaluation procedures, and treatment protocols for any resources encountered during construction activities.

Mitigation Measures: Refer to Mitigation Measures **TCR-1** through **TCR-3**, below.

b. A significant impact would occur if a project would cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource as defined in PRC Section 21074 determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant.

Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated. The NAHC record search was positive for tribal cultural resources within the Project vicinity. As the Project includes ground-disturbing activities, including grading and utility trenching, there is potential for inadvertent discovery of tribal cultural resources during construction.

AB-52 established a formal consultation process between lead agencies and California Native American tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with a project area to identify and address potential impacts to tribal cultural resources, as defined in Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 21074. Pursuant to PRC Section 21080.3.1, the City provided formal AB 52 notification letters to 15 tribes on April 8, 2026, describing the Project and inviting consultation (refer to Appendix M). Two tribes requested consultation within the required 30-day period: the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation (Kizh Nation) and the Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians.

As lead agency, the City conducted consultation with the Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians on May 7, 2026. While no known tribal cultural resources were identified within the Project site, the Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians identified the area as culturally sensitive and recommended Native American monitoring and implementation of an inadvertent discovery protocol during ground-disturbing activities. The Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians is comprised of three lineages: Ortega, Garcia, and Ortiz. All three lineages of the Tribe are connected to Wanganga through kinship ties established by their progenitors. Due to the long-standing connectivity between the present-day Tribe and Wanganga, any inadvertent discoveries would be presumed to be Tribal Cultural Resources and may be considered sacred, and the Tribe requests immediate consultation and appropriate deference to the Tribe's recommendations regarding treatment and any unavoidable displacement of such resources. These discoveries may be prehistoric or historic, depending on the context and location in which they are found.

The City also conducted consultation with the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation (Kizh Nation) on June 1, 2026. While no known tribal cultural resources were identified within the Project site, the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation identified the area as culturally sensitive. The City of Calabasas is situated within the ancestral homelands of the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians- Kizh Nation and the cultural affiliations with this region are documented within the greater Calabasas area and western Santa Monica Mountains area. The Kizh Nation recommended tribal cultural resource protection measures to include consultation of Project activities, avoidance and preservation of cultural resources where feasible and the presence of a tribal monitor during ground-disturbing activities.

As the Project includes subsurface excavation and grading activities that could disturb previously unidentified tribal cultural resources, implementation of Mitigation Measures **TCR-1** through **TCR-3**

would reduce impacts associated with inadvertent discoveries to a less than significant level through required monitoring and established procedures for the treatment of inadvertently discovered tribal cultural resources and human remains.

Mitigation Measures:

TCR-1 Full-Time Native American Monitoring

Prior to commencement of ground-disturbing activities, the Project applicant shall retain and fund one qualified Native American Monitor approved by the City following consultation with traditionally and culturally affiliated tribes that participated in AB 52 consultation. The qualified Native American tribal monitor will be affiliated with a tribal group that is culturally associated with the Project area. The Native American Monitor shall observe ground-disturbing activities, including but not limited to grading, excavation, trenching, and drilling during the initial pass (defined as the first disturbance of soil to the maximum depth of proposed disturbance). The indigenous monitor will produce daily logs for each monitored full or partial day of monitoring.

The Project applicant shall not be required to retain or fund more than one Native American Monitor. Other tribes that participated in AB 52 consultation may send tribal representatives to observe ground-disturbing activities at their own expense, subject to coordination with the Project applicant and the City and compliance with applicable site safety requirements.

Native American monitoring shall continue until the Project applicant provides written confirmation to the indigenous monitor that all ground-disturbing activities requiring monitoring have been completed. If construction activities occur in phases requiring the Native American monitor(s) to leave and later return to the Project, the project applicant shall provide written confirmation to the tribal monitors upon completion of each monitored phase and shall provide written notice to the tribal monitor at least five days prior to the commencement of any subsequent monitored phase, where feasible..

If Cultural Resources are encountered, the Tribal Monitor shall have the authority to request that ground-disturbing activities cease within 30 feet of the discovery.. A qualified archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards, retained by the project applicant, and the Tribal Monitor shall assess the discovery and make appropriate recommendations. Larger buffers may be added if determined by the principal archaeologist in consultation with any tribal monitor to be warranted.

TCR-2 Disposition and Treatment of Inadvertent Discoveries.

In the case of the discovery of prehistoric or Native American ethnographic artifacts or features determined by the Project archaeologist and tribal monitor to be significant and possible Tribal Cultural Resources, as defined by AB 52, the Lead Agency and/or applicant shall, in good faith, communicate with all tribal groups listed on the City AB 52 consultation list, including with the Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians and the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation, on the disposition and treatment of any Tribal Cultural Resource encountered during Project ground-disturbing activities. The City will consult with all interested tribal representatives contacted from the City AB 52 list who show interest in such consultation, and will create a consensus Discovery Plan to follow regarding the treatment and interment of any encountered

significant tribal cultural resources if avoidance of the discovered artifacts or features cannot be achieved.

TCR-3 Human Remains.

State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 addresses the inadvertent discovery of human remains, which is always a possibility during ground disturbance. The County Coroner must be notified of the discovery immediately, together with the Lead Agency, and the property owner. This code section also states that in the event human remains are uncovered, no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination as to the origin and disposition of the remains pursuant to California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. A minimum buffer area of 30 feet should be placed around the location of the discovery during this process. Larger buffers may be added if determined by the principal archaeologist in consultation with any tribal monitor to be warranted.

If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the NAHC, which will then provide a Native American Most Likely Descendant (MLD) for the project area to be contacted. The MLD shall complete the inspection of the site within 48 hours of notification and may recommend the scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials and recommend an appropriate re-internment site. The Lead Agency and a principal archaeologist shall also establish additional appropriate actions for the discovery and for further site development, which may include archaeological survey, evaluation, data recovery, changes to site monitoring, or other forms of archaeological testing and recordation. Additionally, all tribal group representatives listed on the City AB 52 consultation list will be contacted and notified of the discovery and invited to participate in the discovery response discussion, including the location of re-internment, site survey, evaluation or data recovery, and discovery recordation parameters. This process will include the Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians and the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation designated AB 52 consultation respondents..

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

Impact Analysis

a. A significant impact may occur if a project would require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment, stormwater drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects.

Less than Significant Impact. The Project consists of construction of an outdoor amphitheater, pedestrian bridge, and associated site improvements within the existing Viewpoint School campus. The Project would not increase student enrollment or substantially intensify campus operations beyond existing conditions. As such, the Project would not generate substantial new water demand or wastewater flows, with the exception of limited water use associated with landscape irrigation.

The Project would connect to the existing on-site utility infrastructure currently serving the campus. Improvements would include installation of a new fire water connection, on-site fire water lines, storm drainage infrastructure, area drains, trench drains, and associated utility improvements within the developed campus area. The Project would also connect to existing electrical and telecommunications infrastructure

serving the campus. No substantial off-site utility extensions or major expansion of public utility systems would be required.

Stormwater runoff generated by the Project would be managed through the proposed drainage system and stormwater treatment BMPs in compliance with the Los Angeles County MS4 Permit and the LACDPW LID Standards Manual. Utility improvements associated with the Project would occur within previously disturbed areas of the campus and within existing roadway and utility corridors adjacent to Dry Canyon Cold Creek Road.

The Project would not require construction of new wastewater treatment facilities or substantial expansion of existing public utility infrastructure, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects. Refer **to Section XIX.b., Utilities and Service Systems**, for discussion of water supply and **Section XIX.c**., for discussion of wastewater capacity.

Therefore, the Project would not require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded utility facilities that could cause significant environmental effects, and impacts would be less than significant. No mitigation measures would be required.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

b. A significant impact would occur if the project did not have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry, and multiple dry years.

Less than Significant Impact. The LVMWD serve as the potable water purveyor to the City. The LVMWD does not source local water and obtains water supply from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California. According to the 2020 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP),[62] LVMWD has sufficient water supplies available for average, single-dry, and multiple dry weather years through the Year 2045.

The Project consists of construction and operation of an outdoor amphitheater within the existing Viewpoint School campus. The amphitheater would not increase student enrollment, staffing, or daily campus operations and would function as an accessory facility for school performances, assemblies, and events currently occurring elsewhere on campus. Water demand associated with the Project would primarily consist of limited landscape irrigation and fire protection infrastructure, including fire sprinkler and fire suppression systems reviewed in coordination with LACoFD and LVMWD. As such, the Project would not generate substantial new domestic water demand or wastewater flows.

Given the limited water demand associated with the Project and the availability of existing and planned water supplies identified in the LVMWD UWMP, LVMWD would have sufficient water supplies available to serve the Project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry, and multiple dry years. Therefore, impacts related to water supply would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

[62] LVMWD currently has prepared a Draft 2025 UWMP. Adoption is tentatively set for June 16, 2026.

c. A significant impact would occur if a project would result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider, which serves or may serve the project, that it does not have adequate capacity to serve a project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments.

Less than Significant Impact. Wastewater service for the Project site is provided through existing public infrastructure serving the Viewpoint School campus. Wastewater treatment in the Calabasas area is provided by the LVMWD and the Tapia Water Reclamation Facility, which is jointly owned and operated by LVMWD and the Triunfo Sanitation District through a Joint Exercise of Powers Agreement.

The Project consists of construction and operation of an outdoor amphitheater within the existing Viewpoint School campus and would not increase student enrollment, staffing, or daily campus population. The amphitheater would function as an accessory outdoor venue for school performances, assemblies, and events that currently occur elsewhere on campus. The Project does not include new restroom facilities, kitchens, locker rooms, or other substantial wastewater-generating uses.

As such, the Project would not generate substantial new wastewater flows beyond existing campus conditions and would utilize existing wastewater infrastructure currently serving the site. Given the minimal increase in wastewater generation associated with the Project, existing wastewater treatment facilities would have sufficient capacity to accommodate Project demand in addition to existing commitments. Therefore, the Project would not require expansion of wastewater treatment facilities or exceed the capacity of the existing wastewater treatment system, and impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

d. A significant impact may occur if a project were to increase solid waste generation to a such a degree that the existing and projected landfill capacity would be insufficient to accommodate the additional solid waste.

Less than Significant Impact. Solid waste generated within the City is recycled, reused, transformed at waste-to-energy facilities, or disposed of at regional landfills. The Calabasas Landfill would serve the Project site and is owned and operated by the County of Los Angeles. The Calabasas Landfill is permitted to accept up to 3,500 tons per day (tpd) of waste and accepts green materials, tires, mixed municipal waste, industrial waste, and construction and demolition (C&D) debris.[63]

Demolition and Construction

Construction of the Project would generate demolition and construction debris associated with removal of existing hardscape, limited vegetation removal, grading activities, and construction of the amphitheater, pedestrian bridge, and associated improvements. Estimated Project-generated construction waste is provided below in **Table XIX-1, Demolition and Construction Solid Waste Generation**.

[63] Cal Recycle, SWIS Facility/Site Activity Details Calabasas Landfill (19-AA-0056), Accessed on April 2, 2026 at: https://www2.calrecycle.ca.gov/SolidWaste/SiteActivity/Details/3579?siteID=1041.

Table XIX-1
Demolition and Construction Solid Waste Generation

Type of Use	Size	Generation Rate [a]	Total Waste (pounds)	Total Waste (tons)
Demolition				
Demolition [b]	-	-	462,971	210
			Total Demolition Waste Generation	210
Construction				
Amphitheater and Associated Improvements	21,780 SF [c]	4.34 lbs/SF	94,525	47
			Total Construction Waste Generation	47
			Total C&D Waste	**257**
Diversion of 65% for Recycling [d]				**167**
			Total C&D Waste for Landfill Disposal	**90**

[a] United States Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Resource Conservation and Recovery, Report No. EPA530-R-09-002, Estimating 2003 Building-Related Construction and Demolition Materials Amount, Table A-7.
[b] Demolition total provided by the Applicant team on April 1, 2026.
[c] The limit of work for the Project site is 21,780 sf.
[d] 2025 CALGreen Section 5.408

The Project would remove approximately 210 tons of demolition debris, which includes tree removal, concrete, trash, and metal. Construction of the Project would generate approximately 257 tons of C&D. as shown in Table XIX-1. In accordance with the CALGreen Section 5.408, the Project would be required to divert at least 65 percent of construction and demolition debris from landfill disposal through recycling and material recovery programs.

Based on the estimated waste generation shown in Table XIX-1, approximately 90 tons of demolition and construction debris would require landfill disposal over the duration of construction activities. Disposal would occur incrementally throughout the construction schedule and would represent a negligible fraction of the permitted daily disposal capacity of the Calabasas Landfill. Therefore, construction waste would not exceed the daily permitted capacity of the Calabasas Landfill and solid waste disposal from construction activities would be less than significant.

Operations

Operational solid waste is provided in **Table XIX-2, Operational Solid Waste Generation**. Operational waste estimates are conservative because the amphitheater would not increase enrollment or staffing at Viewpoint School and would function as an accessory outdoor venue for performances, assemblies, and school events that currently occur elsewhere on campus.

Table XIX-2
Operational Solid Waste Generation

Type of Use	Size	Generation Rate (lbs/SF/day) [a]	Total Waste (lbs/day)	Total Waste (tpd)
Amphitheater and Associated Improvements	21,780 sf [b]	0.007	152	0.08
		Total Operations Waste Generation	**152**	**0.08**
Diversion of 50% for Recycling [c]				0.04
		Total Operational Waste for Landfill Disposal	**76**	**0.04**

[a] CalRecycle, Estimated Solid Waste Generation Rates, Accessed on April 2, 2026 at: https://www2.calrecycle.ca.gov/wastecharacterization/general/rates
[b] The limit of work for the Project site is 21,780 SF.
[c] Required by AB 939.

As shown in Table XIX-2, Operational Solid Waste Generation, the Project, if the use was conservatively considered new, would generate approximately 0.08 tpd of solid waste prior to recycling diversion. Consistent with applicable State recycling requirements, diversion of approximately 50 percent of the operational waste stream would reduce landfill disposal to approximately 0.04 tpd. This amount would represent a negligible fraction of the permitted daily capacity of the Calabasas Landfill. Therefore, operational solid waste impacts would be less than significant and no mitigation measures would be required.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

e. A significant impact may occur if a project would generate solid waste not disposed of in accordance with applicable regulations.

Less than Significant Impact. The Project would comply with all applicable federal, State, and local laws, regulations, and ordinances related to solid waste handling, recycling, and disposal. Construction and demolition debris generated by the Project would be managed in accordance with applicable CALGreen requirements, including mandatory waste diversion and recycling measures. Operational solid waste generated by the amphitheater would continue to be collected and disposed of through existing waste management services serving the Viewpoint School campus.

No hazardous or prohibited wastes requiring special disposal procedures are anticipated as part of normal Project operation. In addition, all waste generated during construction and operation would be transported by licensed waste haulers and disposed of at appropriately permitted facilities.

Therefore, the Project would not generate solid waste that would be disposed of in a manner inconsistent with applicable regulations, and impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

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

Impact Analysis

The City of Calabasas is located within a high wildfire hazard region, and the Project site is designated as VHFHSZ within the LRA, as identified by CAL FIRE and the City's General Plan Safety Element. The Project site is also located within a WUI intermix area, where structures and vegetation are intermixed, increasing the potential for wildfire exposure.[64]

The Project site is located on the Viewpoint School campus along Mulholland Highway, within a narrow east–west trending valley situated between the foothills of the Simi Hills to the north and the Santa Monica Mountains to the south. The surrounding area consists of a mix of developed campus facilities, nearby residential uses, and adjacent open space areas characterized by native vegetation and non-native grasslands that can serve as wildfire fuel.

Historical wildfire mapping from the City's General Plan Safety Element and CAL FIRE indicates that wildfire activity has occurred within the broader region, including the Old Fire 2016, which burned up to the southern boundary of the Viewpoint campus, as well as earlier events such as the Highlands Fire 1982 and Old Topanga Fire 1993. Wildfire perimeters have occurred throughout the surrounding foothill and open space areas, although the developed portions of Calabasas, including the Project site, have generally experienced limited direct wildfire damage.[65]

[64] California State Geoportal, CAL FIRE eGIS, Accessed April 2026 at: https://gis.data.ca.gov/datasets/CALFIRE-F.

[65] General Plan and California Wildfire History Map, Accessed April 2026 at: https://projects.capradio.org/california-fire-history/#14.46/34.13438/-118.64432.

The Project site is partially buffered from continuous open space fuel sources by surrounding development and maintained landscaped areas within the campus. In addition, fuel modification zones, irrigation, and ongoing landscape maintenance reduce the continuity and intensity of combustible vegetation near developed areas. While the site remains subject to wildfire exposure typical of WUI intermix areas, these existing conditions reduce the likelihood of rapid fire spread directly through the campus.

Based on regional fire history, site conditions, and surrounding land uses, the Project site is subject to wildfire risk consistent with other developed areas within the WUI intermix of the Santa Monica Mountains foothills. However, existing fuel modification practices, site development patterns, and available fire protection infrastructure serve to moderate site-specific wildfire risk.

In addition, Viewpoint School maintains an adopted Wildfire Emergency Evacuation and Reunification Plan (refer to Appendix I), which establishes procedures for emergency response, including shelter-in-place protocols, coordinated campus evacuation, and off-site reunification. This plan provides an established framework for emergency preparedness and response at the Project site.

a. The project may have a substantial impact if the project would substantially impact an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan.

Less than Significant Impact. As discussed in **Section IX.f., Hazards and Hazardous Materials**, the Project would not interfere with adopted emergency response or evacuation plans. The Project would be constructed and operated within an existing developed school campus with established access points and internal circulation and would not alter or obstruct designated emergency access routes. Construction activities would be temporary and would maintain emergency access at all times in accordance with City requirements.

The Project would not result in an increase in student enrollment or staff and would not generate new traffic trips beyond existing campus operations. The amphitheater would serve as an alternative venue for existing school functions and events and therefore would not introduce new demand that could affect emergency access or evacuation conditions.

As described in the Construction Traffic Control Plan (refer to Appendix L), construction worker parking shall be accommodated on-site, and no construction worker parking would occur on adjacent residential streets. The plan also includes designated haul routes, traffic control measures, and coordination with emergency service providers to ensure that roadway operations and emergency access are maintained throughout the construction period.

In addition, the Project would operate within the framework of the Viewpoint School Wildfire Emergency Evacuation and Reunification Plan (refer to Appendix I), which provides established procedures for emergency response and coordinated evacuation. The Project would also be subject to review and approval by the LACoFD to ensure compliance with applicable emergency access and response standards. Therefore, the Project would not substantially impact an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan, and impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

b. The project may have a significant impact if the project would exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or uncontrolled spread of a wildfire due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors.

Less than Significant Impact. The Project site is located within a VHFHSZ in a WUI intermix area; however, the Project consists of construction of an outdoor amphitheater and associated improvements within an existing developed school campus and would not expand development into previously undisturbed wildland areas. Project design incorporates fire-resistant materials and fire protection features consistent with CBC Chapter 7A requirements. Although the amphitheater is an open-air structure, associated enclosed components (e.g., control booth) would be constructed in compliance with applicable building and fire codes and would be equipped with an automatic fire sprinkler system designed in accordance with National Fire Protection Association 13, as required. The Project would also include a fire alarm system to support emergency notification and response.

As shown in the Sheet G0.03 of Appendix A, the Project includes dedicated fire access improvements, including fire access paths, a fire access gate with Knox box, and compliance with fire apparatus access requirements. Adequate fire flow is available in the Project vicinity, with approximately 1,666 gallons per minute (gpm) at 20 pounds per square inch (psi) for a duration of up to five hours, as verified by the LVMWD.[66] Existing hydrants along Mulholland Highway would serve the site in accordance with LACoFD standards.

In addition, the campus is subject to fuel modification requirements and maintains an adopted Wildfire Emergency Evacuation and Reunification Plan, which includes procedures for evacuation, communication, and coordination with emergency responders. The Project would not alter site topography or introduce features that would increase wildfire spread potential related to slope or prevailing winds.

As discussed in **Section XV.a., Fire Protection**, the Project site is served by LACoFD Station 68 (approximately 3.6 driving miles north) and Station 125 (approximately 6.5 driving miles west), which provide adequate emergency response coverage.

With incorporation of fire-resistant design, on-site fire protection systems, adequate fire flow, maintained defensible space, and proximity to existing fire protection services, the Project would not exacerbate wildfire risks or expose occupants to substantial pollutant concentrations from wildfire or uncontrolled wildfire spread. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

c. A project may have a significant impact if it would require the installation of associated infrastructure that may exacerbate fire risk or may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment.

Less than Significant Impact. The Project would connect to and upgrade existing utility infrastructure currently serving the Viewpoint School campus. As shown in Sheet G0.03 and Sheet C4.00 of Appendix A, improvements would include installation of on-site fire water infrastructure, including a new fire service connection to an existing water line within Dry Canyon Cold Creek Road, a double check detector

[66] County of Los Angeles Fire Department, Fire Prevention Division, Information on Fire Flow Availability for Building Permit (refer to **Appendix N**).

assembly, and internal fire water distribution to serve the amphitheater area. No extension of utility infrastructure into previously undeveloped wildland areas would be required.

The Project also includes fire access improvements, including designated fire access paths, a fire access gate with Knox box, and compliance with fire apparatus access requirements. Existing fire hydrants located along Mulholland Highway would serve the Project area. As documented by the LVMWD, available fire flow in the Project vicinity is approximately 1,666 gpm at 20 psi for a duration of up to five hours, which meets LACoFD requirements for the proposed use.[67] Hydrants along Mulholland Highway were evaluated by LVMWD as representative of the primary distribution system serving the Project area; other nearby hydrants, one of which is located on Dry Canyon Cold Creek Road, may provide supplemental capacity but were not relied upon for fire flow verification.

All utility and fire protection improvements would occur within a developed campus and would be subject to applicable CFC, CBC, and LACoFD review and approval. These improvements are intended to enhance fire protection and emergency response capabilities rather than exacerbate wildfire risk.

As the Project does not require substantial off-site infrastructure or expansion into high-risk wildland areas, and incorporates code-compliant fire protection features, it would not exacerbate fire risk or result in temporary or ongoing environmental impacts related to wildfire hazards. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

d. A project may have a significant impact if it would expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes.

Less than Significant Impact. The Project site is located within a developed portion of the Viewpoint School campus on relatively stable terrain at the base of a hillside. The Project consists of construction of an outdoor amphitheater, pedestrian bridge, and associated improvements and would not substantially alter existing topography or introduce steep slopes that could increase the potential for landslides or slope instability.

According to the Calabasas General Plan Safety Element, the Project site is not located within a landslide risk zone.[68] In addition, the Project would not place structures in areas subject to known geologic instability, and standard engineering and grading practices would be implemented during construction to ensure slope stability. As indicated in response to **Section X., Hydrology and Water Quality**, stormwater runoff generated by the Project would be managed in accordance with applicable LID requirements. The Project includes drainage and stormwater control features designed to maintain or reduce post-development runoff rates and prevent erosion or downstream flooding. As the Project would not substantially increase impervious surface area beyond what can be managed through LID measures, it would not result in significant changes to drainage patterns.

Although the site is located within a WUI area, the Project would not increase risks associated with post-fire slope instability. The Project would occur within a previously disturbed and maintained campus environment with existing fuel modification practices, and would not introduce conditions that would exacerbate erosion or debris flow hazards following a wildfire. Therefore, the Project would not expose

[67] County of Los Angeles Fire Department, Fire Prevention Division, Information on Fire Flow Availability for Building Permit (refer to **Appendix N**).
[68] City of Calabasas, 2030 General Plan Safety Element, Figure VII-2, 2018.

people or structures to significant risks related to downslope or downstream flooding, landslides, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes, and impacts would be less than significant.

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

Impact Analysis

a. For the purpose of this analysis, a significant impact could occur if a project would significantly degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory.

Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated. As discussed in **Section IV., Biological Resources, V., Cultural Resources, and VII., Geology and Soils, XVII., Transportation, and XVIII., Tribal Cultural Resources** Project impacts to these resources would be less than significant following the implementation of mitigation measures that address impacts to biological resources, archaeological resources, paleontological resources, construction traffic, and tribal cultural resources. Therefore, the Project would not significantly degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal, or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory. The Project impacts to biological, archaeological, paleontological, construction traffic, and tribal cultural resources would be less than significant following implementation of Mitigation Measures **MM-BIO-1**

through **MM-BIO-3**, **MM-CUL-1 and MM-CUL-2**, **MM-GEO-1**, **MM-TRA-1** and **MM-TRI-1** through **MM-TRI-3**.

Mitigation Measures: The Project would be required to implement Mitigation Measures **MM-BIO-1** through **MM-BIO-3**, **MM-CUL-1 and MM-CUL-2**, **MM-GEO-1**, **MM-TRA-1** and **MM-TRI-1** through **MM-TRI-3** to reduce impacts to biological, archaeological, paleontological, construction traffic, and tribal cultural resources to a less than significant level.

b. A significant impact may occur if the impacts of the proposed project, in conjunction with the impacts of related projects, would result in impacts that are less than significant when viewed separately but significant when viewed together.

Less Than Significant Impact. As detailed in the analyses provided throughout **Section 4.0, Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration**, the Project would have no impact, a less than significant impact, or a less than significant impact with mitigation incorporated for all environmental issues. Where appropriate, detailed cumulative impacts are addressed, as for air quality (**Section III**), greenhouse gas emissions (**Section VIII**), and noise (**Section XIII**). As discussed throughout this document, through required regulatory compliance, none of the Project's impacts would be significant and unavoidable, including cumulative impacts. The Project's contribution to cumulative impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No additional mitigation measures are required.

c. A significant impact may occur if the proposed project has the potential to result in significant impacts, as discussed in the preceding sections.

Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated. Impacts to human beings are generally related to air quality, hazards and hazardous materials, excessive noise or vibration, transportation/circulation safety, and wildfire**.** All potential impacts of the Project have been identified, and mitigation measures have been prescribed, where applicable to reduce potentially significant impacts to less than significant levels. Compliance with regulatory requirements and implementation of the mitigation measures in **Section IV., Biological Resources, V., Cultural Resources, and VII., Geology and Soils, XVII., Transportation, and XVIII., Tribal Cultural Resources** would reduce substantial adverse impacts on human beings, either directly or indirectly, to less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: The Project would be required to implement Mitigation Measures **MM-BIO-1** through **MM-BIO-3**, **MM-CUL-1 and MM-CUL-2**, **MM-GEO-1**, **MM-TRA-1** and **MM-TRI-1** through **MM-TRI-3** to reduce impacts to biological, archaeological, paleontological, construction traffic, and tribal cultural resources to a less than significant level.

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6.0 ACRONYMS

AB	Assembly Bill
AFY	acre-feet per year
Air Basin	South Coast Air Basin
APN	Assessor Parcel Number
AQMP	Air Quality Management Plan
AVO	average vehicle occupancy
BMPs	Best Management Practices
BRA	Biological Resources Assessment
C&D	construction and demolition
CMC	Calabasas Municipal Code
CalEEMod	California Emissions Estimator Model
CAL Fire	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
CALGreen	California Green Building Standards Code
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CBC	California Building Code
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFC	California Fire Code
CNEL	Community Noise Equivalent Level
CO	carbon monoxide
CO_2	carbon dioxide
CO_2e	carbon dioxide equivalents
CMC	Calabasas Municipal Code
CUP	Conditional Use Permit
dB	decibels
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
FHSZ	Fire Hazard Severity Zone
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
gpm	gallons per minute
HCP	Habitat Conservation Plan
HM	Hillside/Mountainous
kWh	kilowatt-hours
LACDPW	Los Angeles County Department of Public Works
LACoFD	Los Angeles County Fire Department
LASD	Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department
LEED	Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design
LID	Low Impact Development
LST	Localized Significance Thresholds
LRA	Local Responsibility Area
LVMWD	Las Virgenes Municipal Water District
LVUSD	Las Virgenes Unified School District
MBTA	Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918
MLD	Most Likely Descendant
MND	Mitigated Negative Declaration
mph	miles per hour
MPOs	Metropolitan Planning Organizations
MRZ	Mineral Resources Zone
MS4	Los Angeles County Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System Permit

MT	metric tons
$MTCO_2$	metric tons of carbon dioxide
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NCCP	Natural Community Conservation Plan
ND	Negative Declaration
NHMLAC	Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County
NWP	Nationwide Permit
NO_x	Nitrogen Oxides
O_3	Ozone
PM-10	Inhalable Particulates
PM-2.5	Ultra-Fine Particulates
psi	pounds per square inch
ROG	reactive organic gases
RR	Rural Residential
RTP/SCS	Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SB	Senate Bill
SC	Scenic Corridor
SCAG	Southern California Association of Governments
SCAQMD	South Coast Air Quality Management District
SCCIC	South Central Coastal Information Center
SCE	Southern California Edison
SF	Square Feet
SRA	Source Receptor Area
TCR	Tribal Cultural Resources
tpd	tons per day
US-101	US Route 101
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	United States Geological Survey
U.S. Route 101	US-101
UWMP	Urban Water Management Plan
VHFHSZ	Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone
VMT	Vehicle Miles Traveled
VOCs	Volatile Organic Compounds
WUI	wildland urban interface

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APPENDIX A

Project Plans













VIEWPOINT SCHOOL AMPHITHEATER, BRIDGE, & SHADE CANOPY

Calabasas, California

Amphitheater Building Permit #: BS2600289

Bridge Building Permit #: BS2600276

Shade Canopy Building Permit #: TBD

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plural

Landscape Architecture

2742 17th Street
San Francisco, CA 94110
415.450.9519
www.plural.studio

OWNER/CLIENT

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Walnut Creek, CA 94597
925.939.3985

PROJECT NAME

VIEWPOINT SCHOOL
AMPHITHEATER
Calabasas, California

STAMP

LICENSED LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT
SHANE SHALLECK
6363
RENEWAL 08/31/2027
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

NO.	ISSUE	DATE
1	50% Construction Documents	08.15.25
2	50% Construction Documents R1	11.21.25
3	90% Construction Documents	02.05.26
4	Bid Addendum #1	02.27.26
5	Bridge Permit Submittal	03.13.26
6	Planning Resubmittal #2	03.23.26

PROJECT
VPT 2401

SCALE

SHEET TITLE

COVER SHEET

SHEET NUMBER

G0.00

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

VIEWPOINT SCHOOL, AN INDEPENDENT TK-12 INSTITUTION LOCATED IN CALABASAS, CALIFORNIA, HAS PARTNERED WITH THE DESIGN TEAM TO DEVELOP A NEW OUTDOOR AMPHITHEATER ON ITS CAMPUS. DESIGNED TO SEAT 560 PEOPLE, THE AMPHITHEATER WILL FEATURE TERRACED SEATING NESTLED INTO THE HILLSIDE AND A BANDSHELL EQUIPPED WITH AN INTEGRATED TRUSS SYSTEM TO SUPPORT LIGHTING AND SOUND EQUIPMENT. A CONDITIONED CONTROL BOOTH WILL HOUSE LIGHTING AND AUDIOVISUAL SYSTEMS.

TO IMPROVE CAMPUS CONNECTIVITY, A NEW PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE WILL SPAN DRY CANYON CREEK, LINKING THE EXISTING THEATER BUILDING TO THE NEW OUTDOOR SPACE. ACCESS TO THE AMPHITHEATER WILL ALSO BE PROVIDED VIA EXISTING RAMPS FROM THE PRIMARY SCHOOL AND A PROPOSED WOODEN BOARDWALK EXTENDING FROM THE ACADEMIC HALL TERRACE. ALONG THIS BOARDWALK, A SMALL OUTDOOR CLASSROOM WILL BE TUCKED BENEATH EXISTING SYCAMORE TREES, SUPPORTING EXPANDED INSTRUCTIONAL AND EXPERIENTIAL LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES.

AS PART OF THE BROADER SITE PLAN, THE SCHOOL'S GARDEN BEDS WILL BE RELOCATED TO THE UPPER EDGE OF THE AMPHITHEATER, REINFORCING VIEWPOINT'S COMMITMENT TO SUSTAINABILITY AND HANDS-ON LEARNING. THE PROJECT WILL ALSO INCLUDE A VERTICAL PLATFORM LIFT TO PROVIDE ACCESSIBLE ACCESS TO THE EXISTING FOUNDER'S HALL BUILDING AND TERRACE, WHICH IS CURRENTLY REACHABLE ONLY BY STAIRS.

PROJECT INFORMATION

Viewpoint School

Parcel: 2072003026
Address: 23620 Mulholland Hwy, Calabasas, CA 91302
Acres: 19.27
Land SF: 839,530
Zoning Code: RR (rural residential)
Scenic Corridor: Yes
Las Virgenes Gateway: No
Flood Zone: Yes / D

PROPOSED BUILDING INFORMATION

Bandshell:

Occupancy Classification: Group E Educational
Construction Type: Type VB (sprinklered – WUI)
No of Stories: 1
Building Height: 15'-11"
Building Area (gross): 879 SF
Occupant Load: Stages and platforms (15 net) = 819.1 (net SF) / 20 = 46.5 = 47pp
(covered area + storage rooms)

Control Booth:

Occupancy Classification: Group E (treat as part of overall project which is Group E)
Construction Type: Type VB (sprinklered – WUI)
No of Stories: 1
Building Height: 14'-5"
Area (gross): 105.2 SF
Occupant Load: Classroom Area (20 net) = 86.1 (net SF) / 20 = 4.1 = 5pp

GENERAL NOTES

1. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL COORDINATE AND SCHEDULE WORK OF ALL TRADES. THE SCHEDULE AS AGREED TO BY THE CONTRACTOR FOR THIS PROJECT IS CRITICAL AND SHALL BE ALTERED ONLY ACCORDING TO THE CONTRACTUAL TERMS TO WHICH THE CONTRACTOR IS BOUND. EACH SUBCONTRACTOR SHALL PURSUE ITS WORK IN ACCORDANCE WITH CONTRACTOR'S SCHEDULE.
2. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PERFORM ALL WORK IN COMPLIANCE WITH ALL APPLICABLE LOCAL, STATE AND FEDERAL CODES, REGULATIONS AND STANDARDS, CONFORMITY WITH CODES GOVERNING DISABILITIES, SAFETY, FIRE-PROTECTION, STRUCTURAL, PLUMBING, MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL WORK SUPERSEDES THE DRAWINGS, AND THE CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY THE DESIGN TEAM AND OWNER'S REPRESENTATIVE OF ANY DISCREPANCIES OR INCONSISTENCIES BEFORE COMMENCING THE WORK.
3. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL SUPERVISE AND DIRECT THE WORK AND SHALL BE SOLELY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION MEANS, METHODS, TECHNIQUES, SEQUENCING AND PROCEDURES. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE USE OF CONSTRUCTION TECHNIQUES AND PROCEDURES THAT ARE BEST SUITED TO ACHIEVE SAFE EXECUTION OF THE WORK.
4. THE SAFETY OF THE SITE AND OF PERSONS ON THE SITE SHALL BE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR DURING AND AFTER WORKING HOURS. THIS INCLUDES BUT IS NOT LIMITED TO PROVISION OF SUPPORTS AND BRACING FOR SUSPENDED EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS TO ENSURE SAFE WORKING CONDITIONS, AND AS REQUIRED FOR THE STRUCTURAL SAFETY OF THE COMPLETED STRUCTURE AND PROTECTION OF UTILITY AND FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEMS. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR COMPLIANCE WITH STATE AND FEDERAL REGULATORY AGENCY CONSTRUCTION SAFETY REQUIREMENTS.
5. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PROTECT ALL BUILDING STRUCTURAL WORK FROM DAMAGE DUE TO WORK-RELATED USE OF THE AREA, EXCEPT FOR SUCH STRUCTURE(S) THAT IS (ARE) MARKED FOR DEMOLITION.
6. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE ALL BARRICADES, WARNING SIGNS, AND PROTECTIVE DEVICES AND SHALL TAKE ALL PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES TO PROTECT ALL PERSONNEL, PROPERTY, WORK SITE AND PEDESTRIANS WALKING NEAR THE SITE.
7. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE COMPLETE SECURITY OF THEIR WORK AND MATERIAL AND EQUIPMENT WHILE JOB IS IN PROGRESS AND UNTIL JOB IS COMPLETE.
8. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY ALL DIMENSIONS AND CONDITIONS ON THE SITE, INCLUDING EXISTING UTILITY LOCATIONS, AND NOTIFY THE DESIGN TEAM AND OWNER'S REPRESENTATIVE OF ANY DISCREPANCIES OR INCONSISTENCIES BEFORE COMMENCING THE WORK.
9. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL REFER TO AND CROSS-CHECK DETAILS, DIMENSIONS, NOTES AND ALL REQUIREMENTS SHOWN ON THE CONSTRUCTION / DEMOLITION DOCUMENTS WITH RELATED REQUIREMENTS ON THE CIVIL, ELECTRICAL, MECHANICAL, TELECOM, ETC., DRAWINGS.
10. PROPOSED NEW CONDITIONS SHOWN IN THESE DRAWINGS ARE PRESUMED TO BE ACCURATE BASED UPON AVAILABLE INFORMATION PROVIDED BY THE DESIGN TEAM. THE BASIS OF DESIGN HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED BY THE INFORMATION PROVIDED IN THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENTS: V-0DTM01.DWG, V-BD01.DWG, V-DS01.DWG, V-DSO2
11. IT SHALL BE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR TO LOCATE ALL EXISTING UTILITIES, WHETHER SHOWN OR NOT ON THE CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS AND TO PROTECT THEM FROM DAMAGE IF NOTED TO REMAIN. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BEAR ALL EXPENSE OF REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT OF UTILITIES OR OTHER PROPERTY DAMAGED BY OPERATIONS IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE EXECUTION OF THE WORK.
12. REFER TO CIVIL DRAWINGS FOR ALL NOTES AND INFORMATION RELATED TO EXISTING AND PROPOSED UTILITIES INCLUDING LOCATION OF EXISTING UTILITIES PRIOR TO SITE DEMOLITION OR CLEARING OR ASSOCIATED WITH ANY SITE GRADING OR TRENCHING OPERATIONS.
13. PROVIDE TEMPORARY UTILITIES AS NECESSARY FOR EXECUTION OF THE WORK.
14. CONTRACTOR TO PROVIDE EFFECTIVE MEANS OF DUST CONTROL FOR THE WORK AREA, SO AS NOT TO CREATE UNFAVORABLE CONDITIONS THROUGHOUT THE DURATION OF CONSTRUCTION AND MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF LOCAL CODES OR ORDINANCES.
15. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR OBTAINING REQUIRED PERMITS FOR EXECUTION OF THE WORK AND PROTECTION OF THE PREMISES.
16. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR SCHEDULING AND MAKING ALL ARRANGEMENTS AND ACCOMMODATIONS FOR TIMELY INSPECTIONS OF THE WORK BY AUTHORITIES HAVING JURISDICTION.
17. PROTECT EXISTING NEIGHBORING STRUCTURES TO REMAIN. IMMEDIATELY REPORT ANY DAMAGE TO EXISTING STRUCTURE TO THE STRUCTURAL ENGINEER, CIVIL ENGINEER, LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT AND GENERAL CONTRACTOR.
18. CONTRACTOR TO PROVIDE TREE PROTECTION AS NOTED IN TREE PROTECTION PLANS.
19. REFER TO CIVIL, AND LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS, FOR EXTENT OF DEMOLITION WORK REQUIRED AND SERVICES AFFECTED.
20. SEE CIVIL AND STRUCTURAL DRAWINGS FOR ADDITIONAL GENERAL NOTES.
21. SEE CIVIL DRAWINGS FOR OVERALL LIMITS OF DISTURBED SITE. CONTRACTOR TO REPORT ANY INCONSISTENCIES BETWEEN THE DRAWINGS TO DESIGN TEAM AND OWNER'S REPRESENTATIVE FOR CLARIFICATION.
22. SEE STRUCTURAL DRAWINGS FOR MORE SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS AT CERTAIN AREAS OF STRUCTURAL DEMOLITION. CONTRACTOR TO REPORT ANY INCONSISTENCIES BETWEEN THE DRAWINGS TO DESIGN TEAM AND OWNER'S REPRESENTATIVE TEAM FOR CLARIFICATION.

ACCESSIBILITY NOTES

1. ALL SITE WORK SHALL BE IN CONFORMANCE WITH TITLE 24 OF THE CALIFORNIA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE, CURRENT CALIFORNIA BUILDING CODE, THE AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT (ADA), THE 2024ADA ACCESSIBILITY STANDARDS FOR ACCESSIBLE DESIGN, AND THE CITY OF CALABASAS PUBLIC WORKS CODE, THE CITY OF CALABASAS CURB RAMP STANDARDS, DPW ORDERS (TO BE PROVIDED).
2. WHEN NECESSARY TEMPORARY PEDESTRIAN PATHS OF TRAVEL SHALL BE PROVIDED AND MAINTAINED IN AN ACCESSIBLE CONDITION, IN ACCORDANCE WITH ITEM 1.
3. RAMPS ARE DEFINED AS ANY WALKWAY BETWEEN SLOPES OF 1:20 (5%) AND 1:12 (8.33%). RAMPS SHALL NOT EXCEED 1:12 (8.33%). ALL RAMPS SHALL HAVE A RAILING AND GUIDE RAIL PER PLANS AND DETAILS. RAMPS EXCEEDING 2'-6" VERTICAL SHALL HAVE INTERMEDIATE (2% MAXIMUM SLOPE) LANDINGS HAVING A MINIMUM LENGTH IN THE DIRECTION OF TRAVEL OF 60". BOTTOM LANDINGS AT CHANGES IN RAMP DIRECTION SHALL HAVE A MINIMUM LENGTH OF 72". NO RAILINGS REQUIRED AT CURB RAMPS.
4. A LEVEL LANDING SHALL BE PROVIDED AT THE TOP AND BOTTOM OF ALL STAIRS, AT THE TOP OF ALL CURB RAMPS AND AT EACH SIDE OF ACCESSIBLE GROUND LEVEL ENTRANCES AND EXITS AT BUILDINGS, OTHER FACILITIES AND ADJACENT SITES. LEVEL LANDINGS SHALL HAVE A POSITIVE DRAINAGE AWAY FROM THE PROPERTY LINE AND SHALL SLOPE BETWEEN 0.5% TO 2%.
5. ALL PAVED AREAS SHALL BE ACCESSIBLE IN ACCORDANCE WITH ITEM 1.
   - ACCESSIBLE PATHS OF TRAVEL ARE A BARRIER-FREE ACCESS ROUTE WITHOUT ANY LEVEL CHANGES EXCEEDING 1/16" BETWEEN SIDEWALK PANELS ACROSS CONTROL AND EXPANSION JOINTS.
   - SURFACES AT THE TOP AND BOTTOM OF RAMPS AND CURB RAMPS SHALL BE FLUSH WITH NO LEVEL CHANGE ALLOWED.
   - CHANGES IN LEVEL BETWEEN ADJACENT PAVERS AND BETWEEN PAVERS AND ADJACENT SURFACES SHALL NOT EXCEED 1/16".
   - WALKING SURFACES SHALL BE STABLE, FIRM AND SLIP-RESISTANT. CROSS SLOPE SHALL NOT EXCEED 2% AND SLOPE IN THE DIRECTION OF TRAVEL SHALL BE LESS THAN 5%,
   - ALL ACCESSIBLE PATHS OF TRAVEL SHALL BE MAINTAINED FREE OF OVERHANGING OBSTRUCTIONS TO 80" MINIMUM, AND PROTRUDING OBJECTS GREATER THAN 4" PROJECTION FROM WALL AND ABOVE 27" AND LESS THAN 80".
   - THE CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY THAT THERE ARE NO BARRIERS IN THE PATH OF TRAVEL.

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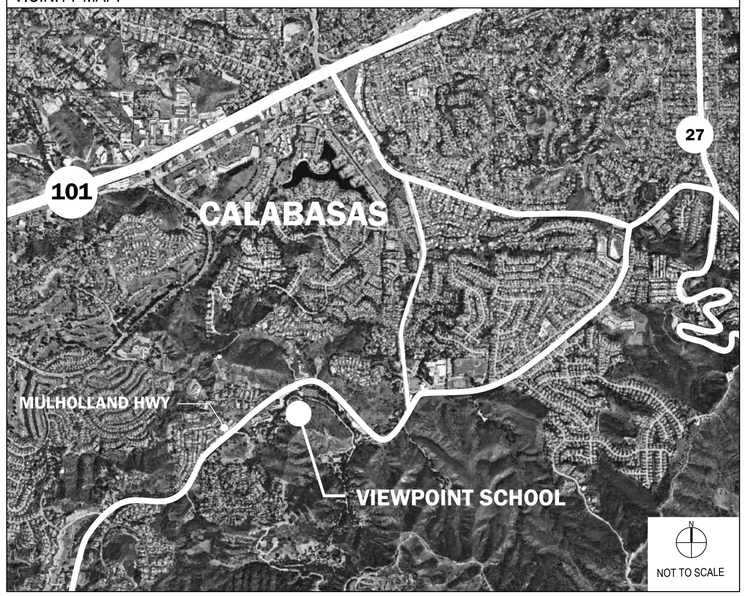
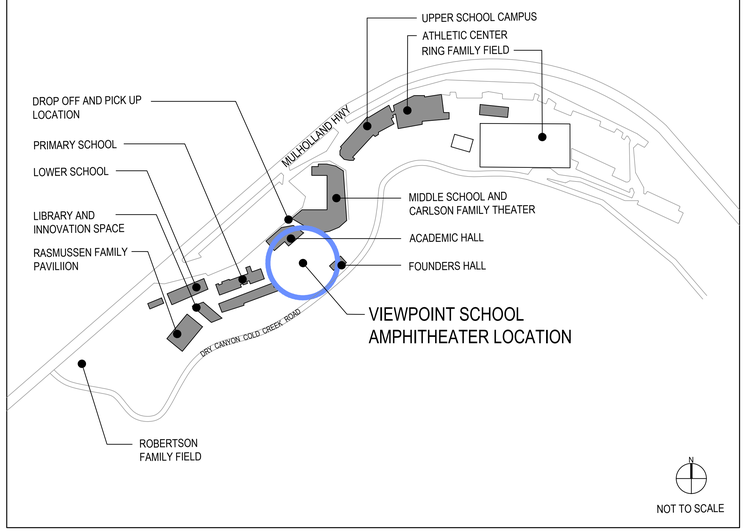
VICINITY MAP:



LOCATION MAP:



JURISDICTIONAL OVERSIGHT

- CITY OF CALABASAS
- COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES FIRE DEPARTMENT
- U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS (USACE)
- WATERS OF THE U.S.
- THE REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD (RWQCB)
- CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE (CDFW)

DEFERRED SUBMITTALS

- FIRE ALARM SYSTEM
- FIRE SPRINKLER SYSTEM - TO COMPLY WITH NFPA 13

CODE SUMMARY

- 2025 CALIFORNIA BUILDING STANDARDS ADMINISTRATIVE CODE - PART 1
- 2025 CALIFORNIA BUILDING CODE - PART 2, VOLUMES 1 & 2
- 2025 CALIFORNIA ELECTRICAL CODE - PART 3
- 2025 CALIFORNIA MECHANICAL CODE - PART 4
- 2025 CALIFORNIA PLUMBING CODE - PART 5
- 2025 CALIFORNIA ENERGY CODE - PART 6
- 2025 CALIFORNIA WILDLAND-URBAN INTERFACE (WUI) CODE - PART 7
- 2025 CALIFORNIA FIRE CODE - PART 9
- CALIFORNIA FISH AND GAME CODE
- STATE ENDANGERED SPECIES ACTS
- MIGRATORY BIRD TREATY ACT (MBTA)

SHEET INDEX

SHEET NUMBER	SHEET TITLE	AMPHITHEATER BUILDING PERMIT #: B2600289	BRIDGE BUILDING PERMIT #: BS2600276	SHADE CANOPY BUILDING PERMIT #: TBD
G0.00	COVER SHEET	x	x	x
G0.01	OVERALL SHEET LIST AND PROJECT INFORMATION	x	x	x
G0.02	CODE ANALYSIS	x		
C0.00	COVER	x		
C0.01	NOTES	x		
C0.10	EXISTING CONDITIONS	x		
C0.20	DEMOLITION PLAN	x		
C1.00	CUT AND FILL PLAN	x		
C1.10	EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN	x		
C1.20	EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN	x		
C1.30	ESCP DETAILS	x		
C1.11	ESCP DETAILS	x		
C2.00	GRADING PLAN	x		
C2.10	GRADING PLAN	x		
C3.00	STORM DRAIN PLAN	x		
C3.10	STORM DRAIN PLAN	x		
C4.00	FIRE WATER PLAN	x		
C4.10	FIRE WATER PLAN	x		
C5.00	DETAILS	x		
C5.10	LID DETAILS	x		
L0.00	LANDSCAPE COVER SHEET	x		
L0.10	ARBORIST REPORT	x		
L0.11	ARBORIST REPORT, CONT	x		
L0.12	ARBORIST REPORT, CONT	x		
L0.13	ARBORIST REPORT, CONT	x		
L0.14	TREE PROTECTION & REMOVAL PLAN	x		
L1.00	MATERIALS PLAN	x		
L1.01	LIGHTING PLAN	x		
L1.02A	PHOTOMETRICS PLAN - PROGRAMMED	x		
L1.02B	PHOTOMETRICS GRAPHIC - PROGRAMMED	x		
L1.03A	PHOTOMETRICS PLAN - CONTROLLED	x		
L1.03B	PHOTOMETRICS GRAPHIC - CONTROLLED	x		
L1.10	COLOR & MATERIALS BOARD	x		
L3.00	SOILS PLAN	x		
L4.00	FUEL MODIFICATION PLAN	x		
L5.00	IRRIGATION NOTES AND LEGEND	x		
L5.01	IRRIGATION PLAN	x		
L5.02	IRRIGATION DETAILS	x		
L5.03	IRRIGATION DETAILS	x		
L6.00	SECTIONS - AMPHITHEATER	x		
L6.01	SECTIONS - AMPHITHEATER	x		
L6.02	SECTIONS, ENLARGEMENTS & VIEWS - SHADE CANOPY	FOR REFERENCE ONLY		x
L6.10	WALLS AND STAIRS - KEY PLAN	x		
L6.11A	WALL 1 & STAIR A	x		
L6.11B	WALL 1 & STAIR A	x		
L6.12	WALL 2	x		
L6.13A	WALL 3 & STAIR B	x		
L6.13B	WALL 3 & STAIR B	x		
L6.13C	WALL 3 & STAIR B	x		
L6.14	WALL 4	x		
L6.15A	WALL 5 & STAIR C	x		
L6.15B	WALL 5 & STAIR C	x		
L6.16	WALL 6 & STAIR D	x		
L6.17	WALL 7	x		
L6.18	STAIR E & F	x		
L6.20	BRIDGE OVERALL JURISDICTIONS	FOR REFERENCE ONLY	x	
L6.21	BRIDGE TREE REMOVAL & PROTECTION	FOR REFERENCE ONLY	x	
L6.22	BRIDGE DETAILS	FOR REFERENCE ONLY	x	
L6.23	BRIDGE DETAILS	FOR REFERENCE ONLY	x	
L7.00	DETAILS - PAVING	x		
L7.01	DETAILS - PAVING (ADJACENCIES)	x		
L7.10	DETAILS - TYPICAL STAIRS, RAILINGS AND WALLS	x		
L7.11	DETAILS - TYPICAL STAIRS, RAILINGS AND WALLS	x		
L7.12	DETAILS - GATES	x		
L7.20	DETAILS - WOOD DECKING FRAMING & FINISH PLANS	x		
L7.21	DETAILS - WOOD DECKING	x		
L7.22	DETAILS - WOOD DECK CENTER ELEMENT	x		
L7.23	DETAILS - WOOD SEATING ELEMENT	x		
L7.30	DETAILS - LIGHTING	x		
L7.31	DETAILS - LIGHTING	x		
L7.40	DETAILS - SITE ELEMENTS	x		
L7.41	DETAILS - SITE ELEMENTS	x		
L7.70	DETAILS - PLANTING	x		
L7.71	DETAILS - TREES	x		
A0.00	GENERAL INFORMATION AND ACCESSIBILITY COMPLIANCE	x		
A1.00	ARCHITECTURAL SITE PLAN	x		
A2.00	PLANS AND RCPS - BANDSHELL	x		
A2.10	PLANS AND RCPS - CONTROL BOOTH	x		
A3.00	EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS - BANDSHELL	x		
A3.01	EXTERIOR SECTIONS - BANDSHELL	x		
A3.10	EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS AND SECTIONS - CONTROL BOOTH	x		
A5.00	EXTERIOR ROOF & WALL ASSEMBLIES	x		
A5.10	DOOR AND WINDOW SCHEDULE	x		
A9.00	EXTERIOR DETAILS	x		
S1.00	GENERAL NOTES	x	x	
S1.10	TYPICAL DETAILS I	x	x	
S1.20	TYPICAL DETAILS II	x		
S1.30	TYPICAL DETAILS III	x		
S1.40	TYPICAL DETAILS IV	x		
S1.50	TYPICAL DETAILS V	x		
S2.00	STRUCTURAL SITE PLAN	x	x	
S2.10	BANDSHELL PLANS	x		
S2.20	CONTROL BOOTH PLANS	x		
S3.00	BUILDING SECTIONS	x		
S3.10	BUILDING SECTIONS	x		
S4.00	DETAILS	x		
S4.10	DETAILS	x		
S5.00	DETAILS	x		
S6.00	BRIDGE DETAILS	FOR REFERENCE ONLY	x	
M0.01	MECHANICAL LEGEND AND ABBREVIATIONS	x		
M0.10	MECHANICAL TITLE 24	x		
M4.00	MECHANICAL ENLARGED PLANS	x		
E0.01	ELECTRICAL LEGEND AND ABBREVIATIONS	x		
E0.02	ELECTRICAL SCHEDULES	x		
E0.03	ELECTRICAL VOLTAGE DROP TABLES	x		
E0.10	ELECTRICAL TITLE 24	x		
E0.11	ELECTRICAL TITLE 24	x		
E0.12	ELECTRICAL TITLE 24	x		
E1.00	ELECTRICAL SITE PLAN	x		
E1.01	ELECTRICAL OVERALL PLAN	x		
E4.00	ELECTRICAL ENLARGED PLANS	x		
E5.01	ELECTRICAL RISER DIAGRAM	x		
E5.02	LIGHTING CONTROLS NETWORK DIAGRAM	x		
E6.00	ELECTRICAL DETAILS	x		
E6.01	ELECTRICAL DETAILS	x		
E6.02	ELECTRICAL DETAILS	x		
AV0.00	AUDIOVISUAL COVER SHEET	x		
AV1.00	AUDIOVISUAL PLAN	x		
AV5.00	AUDIOVISUAL DETAILS	x		

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Walnut Creek, CA 94597
925.939.3985

PROJECT NAME

VIEWPOINT SCHOOL AMPHITHEATER

Calabasas, California

STAMP

NO.	ISSUE	DATE
1	50% Construction Documents	08.15.25
2	50% Construction Documents R1	11.21.25
3	90% Construction Documents	02.05.26
4	Bid Addendum #1	02.27.26
5	Bridge Permit Submittal	03.13.26
6	Planning Resubmittal #2	03.23.26

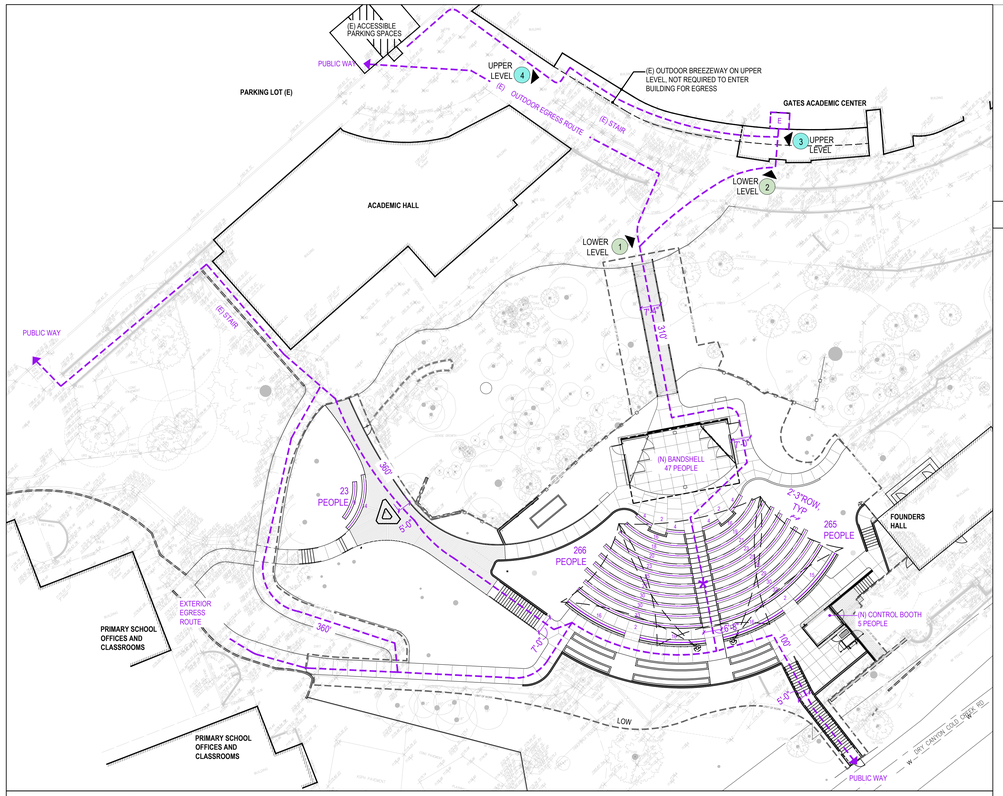
PROJECT: VPT 2401
SCALE:

SHEET TITLE

PROJECT INFORMATION

SHEET NUMBER

G0.01

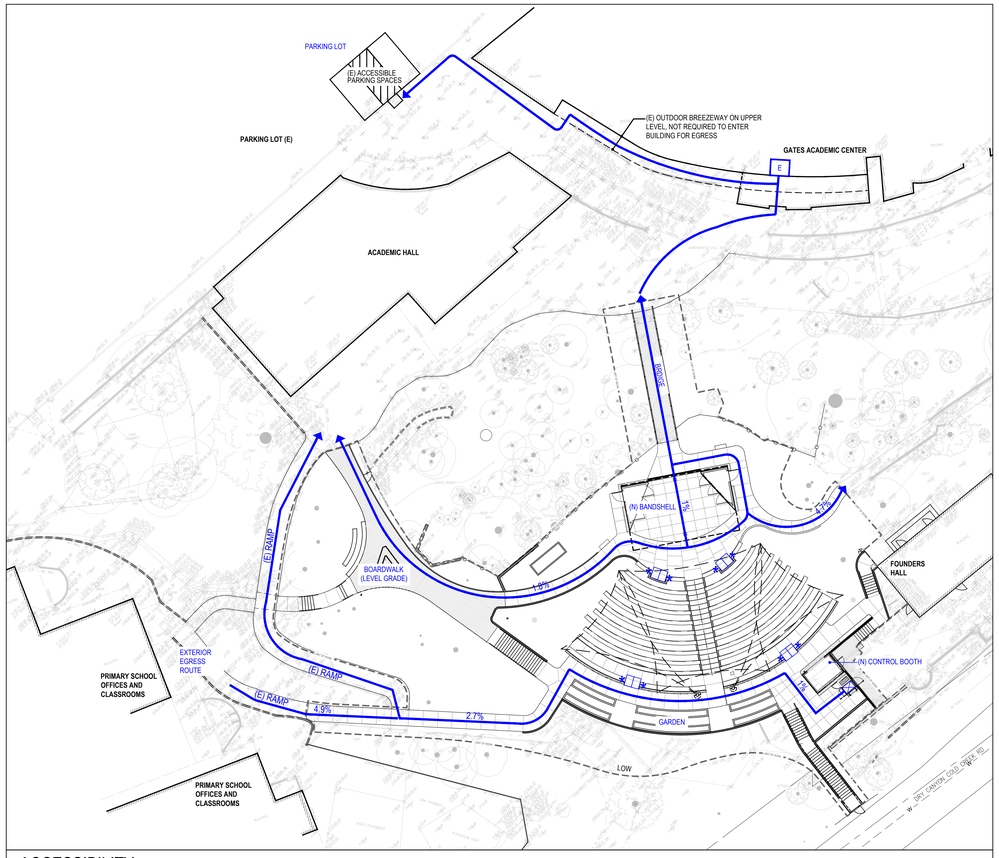


EGRESS & OCCUPANCY

NOTES:
1. AMPHITHEATER SEATING CAPACITY: 531 (INCLUDING ACCESSIBLE WHEELCHAIR SPACES)
2. AMPHITHEATER SEATING OCCUPANCY CALCULATION: 1'-6" WIDE SEAT = 1 PERSON
3. TOTAL AMPHITHEATER OCCUPANCY (SEATING, BANDSHELL, AND CONTROL BOOTH): 583 PEOPLE



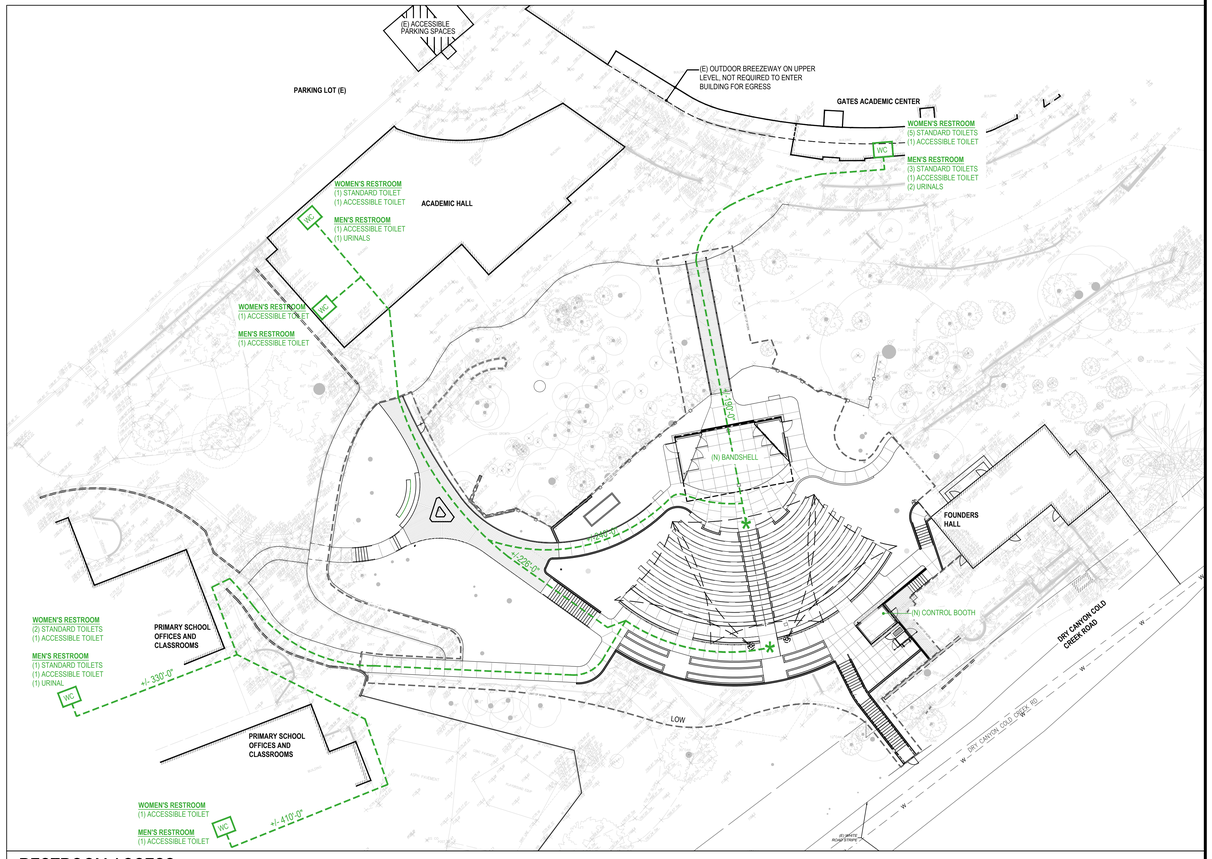
EXISTING PHOTOS



ACCESSIBILITY

NOTES:
1. AMPHITHEATER SEATING CAPACITY: 568 (INCLUDING WHEELCHAIR SPACES)
2. WHEELCHAIR SPACES: 8
3. SEE CIVIL GRADING PLAN FOR MORE INFORMATION, SHEET C2.00

E (E) EXTERIOR ELEVATOR
WHEELCHAIR ACCESSIBLE SPACE (36" x 48")
COMPANION SEATING
EXTERIOR VERTICAL ACCESSIBLE LIFT
ACCESSIBLE ROUTE



RESTROOM ACCESS

NOTES:
WC (E) WATER CLOSET

0 20' 40'

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PROJECT NAME

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PROJECT VPT 2401
SCALE PER PLAN

SHEET TITLE
CODE ANALYSIS

SHEET NUMBER
G0.02

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FIRE ACCESS KEY PLAN

(E) FIRE HYDRANT
- REFER TO CIVIL EXISTING CONDITIONS PLAN C0.10
- ONLY HYDRANT WITHIN 300' OF PROJECT SITE FRONTAGE

35'x14' FIRE ACCESS AREA
- RED CURB ADJACENT TO ACCESS AREA

FIRE GATE ACCESS WITH KNOX BOX AND ADDRESS
- SEE DETAIL 1/ L7.12 FOR MORE INFORMATION
- KNOX BOX IN ACCORDANCE WITH UL 1037 SHALL BE PROVIDED BY FIRE CODE 506
- THE LOCATION OF KNOX BOX SHALL BE DETERMINED BY THE FIRE INSPECTOR
- 4" HIGH REFLECTIVE ADDRESS NUMBERS, TO BE MOUNTED ON STREET SIDE OF GATE ON ADJACENT FENCE

FIRE ACCESS PATH FOR BANDSHELL AND CONTROL BOOTH

CONCRETE PAVING
ALL PEDESTRIAN WALKWAYS ARE 1% MIN TO 2% MAX ON FIRE ACCESS PATHWAYS.
REFER TO CIVIL GRADING PLAN, SHEET C2.00

FIRE ACCESS NOTES

FBU WATER AND ACCESS

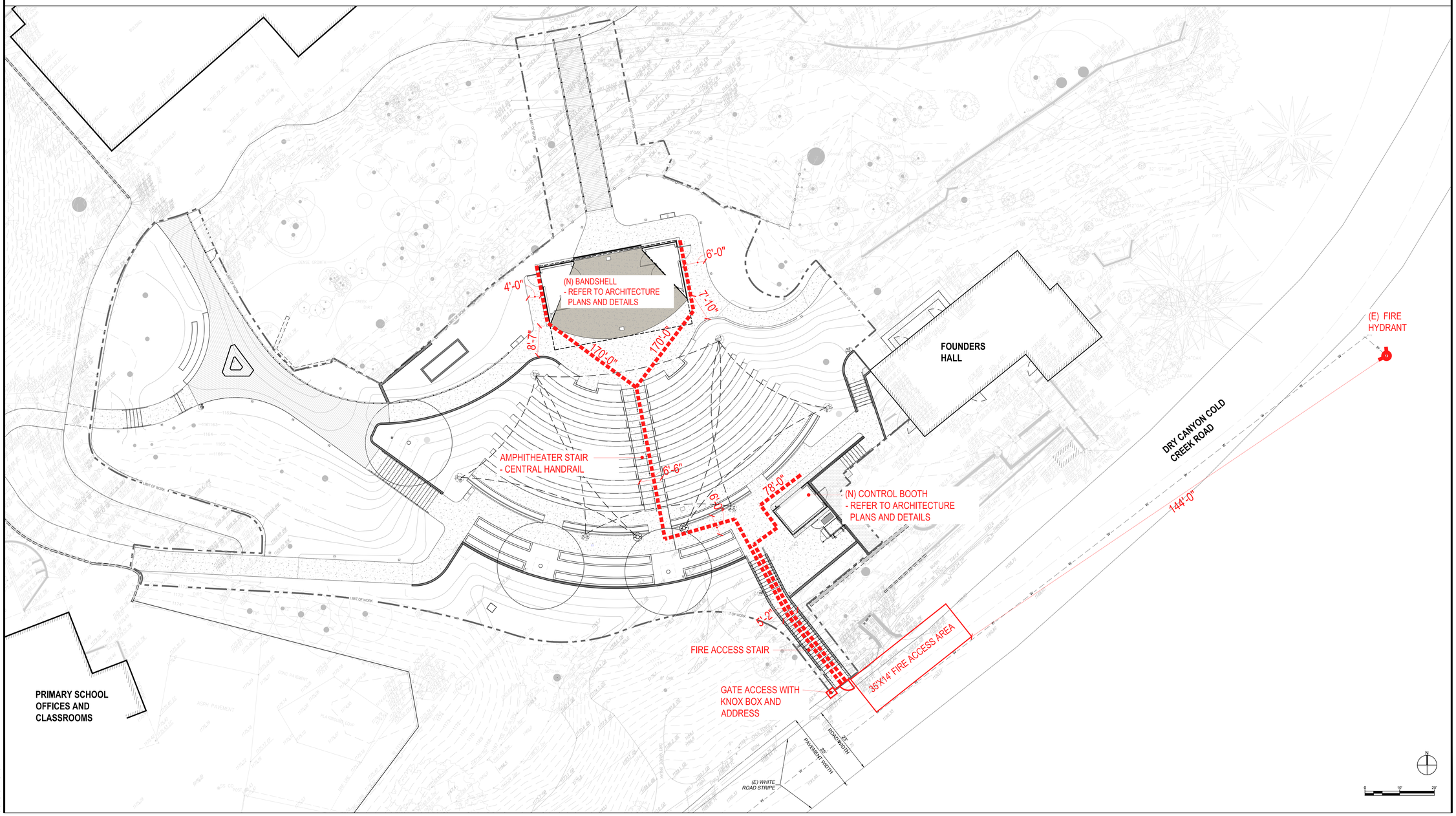
1. CLEARANCE OF BRUSH AND VEGETATION GROWTH SHALL BE MAINTAINED PER FIRE CODE 325
2. SEE SHEET L4.00 FOR FUEL MODIFICATION ZONE INFORMATION
3. AN APPROVED KEY BOX (KNOX BOX) LISTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH UL 1037 SHALL BE PROVIDED BY FIRE CODE 506
4. APPROVED BUILDING ADDRESS NUMBERS, BUILDING NUMBERS OR APPROVED BUILDING IDENTIFICATION SHALL BE PROVIDED AND MAINTAINED SO AS TO BE PLAINLY VISIBLE AND LEGIBLE FROM THE STREET FRONTING THE PROPERTY. THE NUMBERS SHALL CONTRAST WITH THEIR BACKGROUND, BE ARABIC NUMERALS OR ALPHABET LETTERS, AND BE A MINIMUM OF 4 INCHES HIGH WITH A MINIMUM STROKE WIDTH OF 0.5 INCH. FIRE CODE 505.1
5. GATES SHALL BE OF THE SWINGING OR SLIDING TYPE. CONSTRUCTION OF GATES SHALL BE OF MATERIALS THAT ALLOW MANUAL OPERATION BY ONE PERSON. FIRE CODE 503.6. SEE DETAIL 1/L7.12 FIRE ACCESS STAIR GATE.
6. SPRINKLER SYSTEMS FOR BANDSHELL AND CONTROL BOOTH TO COMPLY WITH NFPA 13. FIRE SPRINKLER UNDER DEFERRED SUBMITTAL.

FIRE FLOW CALCULATION

TYPE **V-B** FIRE-FLOW CALCULATION AREA **879 SQ. FT. BANDSHELL AND 105 SQ. FT. SOUND BOOTH**

FIRE FLOW BASED ON THE FIRE-FLOW CALCULATION AREA **1,500 GPM FOR 2 HOURS** REDUCTION FOR

FIRE SPRINKLERS (MAXIMUM 50%) **750 (BUT MINIMUM IS 1,500)** GPM TOTAL FIRE FLOW REQUIRED **1,500 GPM.**



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PROJECT NAME

VIEWPOINT SCHOOL AMPHITHEATER
Calabasas, California

STAMP

NO.	ISSUE	DATE
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3	90% Construction Documents	02.05.26
4	Bid Addendum #1	02.27.26
5	Bridge Permit Submittal	03.13.26
6	Planning Resubmittal #2	03.23.26

PROJECT: VPT 2401
SCALE: 1" = 10'-0"

SHEET TITLE

FIRE ACCESS SITE PLAN

SHEET NUMBER

G0.03

CITY of CALABASAS

PRECISE GRADING AND DRAINAGE PLAN

AMPHITHEATER – VIEWPOINT SCHOOL
23620 MULHOLLAND HWY, CALABASAS, CA

GENERAL NOTES

1. The permittee or his agent shall notify the Public Works Department at least one working day in advance of required inspections at the following stages of work:

   A. INITIAL: When the site has been cleared or vegetation and unapproved fill and it has been sacrificed, benched or otherwise prepared for fill. No fill shall have been placed prior to this inspection.

   B. ROUGH: When approximate final elevations have been established; drainage terraces, swales and berms installed at the top of the slopes; and the statements required by the consultants have been submitted.

   C. FINAL: When grading has been completed; all drainage devices installed; slope established; irrigation systems installed; and the as-built plans, required statements and reports have been submitted.

2. All storm drain work is to be done under continuous inspection by the field engineer. Weekly status reports shall be submitted by the field engineer to the Public Works Department.

3. Final grading must be approved before occupancy of buildings will be allowed.

4. Separate plans for temporary drainage and erosion control measures to be used during the rainy season must be submitted prior to October 1. The erosion control devices shown on said plan must be installed by no later than October 1, and maintained in operable condition until April 15 of the following year.

5. A preventive program to protect the slopes from potential damage from burrowing rodents is required. Owner to inspect slopes periodically for evidence of burrowing rodents and at first evidence of their existence shall employ exterminator for their removal.

6. Roof drainage must be diverted from graded slopes.

7. Grading in future street right-of-way must be inspected by the City.

Required Submittal

1. The location of all subdrain outlets shall be surveyed for line and elevation and shown on an as-built grading plan, which shall be submitted to the City.

2. The grading contractor shall submit the statement required at the completion of rough grading.

3. Grading operations must be conducted under periodic geologic inspection with monthly inspection reports to be submitted to the Public Works Department.

Construction Notes

1. The field engineer must set drainage stakes for all drainage devices.

2. All grading sites must have drainage swales, berms, and other drainage devices approved at the rough grading stage.

3. Fills shall be compacted throughout their full extent to a minimum of 90 percent of maximum dry density per Section 15.11.020(C)(7) as determined by A.S.T.M. Soil Compaction Test D1557, where applicable; where not applicable, a test acceptable to the City Engineer shall be used. Field Density shall be determined by a method acceptable to the City Engineer.

4. Sufficient tests of the fill soils shall be made to determine the density thereof. The minimum number of tests shall be as follows:

   a. One test for each two-foot vertical lift.
   b. One test for each 1,000 cubic yards of material placed.
   c. One test at the location of the final fill slope for each building site (lot) in each four-foot vertical lift or portion thereof.
   d. One test in the vicinity of each building pad for each four-foot vertical lift or portion thereof.

Sufficient tests of fill soils shall be made to verify compliance of the soil properties with the testing requirements including soil types and shear strengths. The results of such testing shall be included in the reports required by Section 15.10.090.

5. No fill shall be placed until stripping of vegetation, removal of unsuitable soils, and installation of sub-drains (if any) have been inspected and approved by the geotechnical engineer per 15.11.020(C)(2).

6. Continuous inspection by the geotechnical engineer or responsible representative shall be provided during all sub-drain installations. A detailed map and survey will be supplied to the City for location of all sub-drains per Section 15.11.020(C)(2).

7. Fill slopes in excess of 2:1 steepness ratio is not permitted without prior variance approval and / or approval from the City Engineer. If slopes steeper than 2:1 are approved, they are to be constructed by the placement of soil at sufficient distance beyond the proposed finish slope to allow compaction equipment to be operated at the outer limits of the final slope surface. The excess fill is to be removed prior to completion of rough grading. (Other construction procedures may be used when it is demonstrated to the satisfaction of the City Engineer that the angle for slope, construction method and other factors will have equivalent effect.)

8. Continuous inspection by the geotechnical engineer or responsible representative shall be provided during the preparation of the natural ground and the placement and compaction of the fill. The fill shall be placed to the satisfaction of the geotechnical engineer or responsible representative. The geotechnical engineer or responsible representative shall verify that the placement of said fill is being performed in accordance with the plan(s) and applicable code requirements per Section 15.11.020.

9. Note location of any uncompacted / unsuitable fills on plan. Fills are uncompacted and unsuitable for the support of structure. (This note also appears prominently on the plan near the uncompacted fill area.)

NOTICE OF INTENT

THE LAND OWNERS MUST FILE A NOTICE OF INTENT (N.O.I.) WITH THE STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD WHEN THE GRADING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY RESULTS IN LAND DISTURBANCE OF ONE ACRES OR MORE.

WDID NO. N/A

811 Know what's below. Call before you dig.

STANDARD GRADING NOTES

Preconstruction Meeting

Prior to the start of work, the contractor shall conduct a preconstruction meeting with the City. The contractor shall be responsible for setting the meeting time, date and location and notifying City staff at least one week in advance of the meeting. Please contact the City of Calabasas Public Works Department at (818) 224-1600.

Stormwater/NPDES Notes

1. During the term of this permit, the Contractor, their employees, and subcontractors shall implement appropriate best management practices (BMPs) to prevent pollution to local waterways. Sediments, construction debris, paint, trash, concrete truck wash water and other chemical waste from construction sites left on the ground and streets unprotected, or washed in storm drains, causes pollution in local waterways via the storm drain system, and is against City ordinance and State law. The BMPs implemented shall be consistent with Calabasas Municipal Code 8.28, the approved stormwater pollution prevention plan/urban runoff mitigation plan, and the erosion control plan for the project, which shall be on site at all times. Failure to implement appropriate BMPs shall result in project delays through City-issued stop work notices and/or fines levied against the contractor. For information, please contact the City's Environmental Services Manager at (818) 224-1600.

2. Storm damage prevention measures or prevention devices required by the City shall be installed by October 1 or as grading progresses and maintained until April 15 of the succeeding year or unless early removal is agreed to by the Environmental Services Manager.

Required Permits

1. A copy of the grading permit and the approved grading plans must be in the possession of a responsible person and available at the site at all times. Any modifications of or changes in approved grading plans must be approved by the City prior to the start of work.

2. A permit to operate in Fire Zone 4 must be obtained from the Fire Department prior to commencing work. Call (818) 880-0341 for information.

3. A State Notice of Intent (NOI), corresponding WDID number, and Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) shall be in the possession of a responsible person and available at the site at all times during construction operations for sites one acre or greater.

4. Secure permission from the Army Corps of Engineers to perform work in the stream or river. Attach Form 404 from the Corps of Engineers.

5. Obtain a California State Fish and Game Permit to perform work in the stream or river. Attach a copy of the Fish and Game Permit (Form 1603).

6. The retaining wall details shown on the plans shall be constructed by separate building permit.

7. All construction and grading within any storm drain easements shall be done per storm drain plan under separate permit from the City and Los Angeles County.

CAUTION: UNDERGROUND STRUCTURES

All underground utilities or structures reported by the owner or those shown on records examined are indicated with their approximate location and extent. The developer, by accepting these plans or proceeding with improvements pursuant thereto, understands that they agree to assume liability, and agree to hold the undersigned harmless for any liability for damage resulting from the existence of underground utilities or structures not reported to the undersigned, not indicated on the public records examined, located at variance with that reported or shown on records examined. The contractor is required to take due precautionary measures to protect the utilities or structures found at the site. It shall be the contractors responsibility to notify the owners of the utilities or structures concerned before starting to work.

EARTHWORK QUANTITIES

CUT= 1,180 CU. YDS.

FILL= 2,060 CU. YDS.

EXPORT= N/A CU. YDS.

IMPORT= 880 CU. YDS.

DESIGNATED SITE FOR IMPORT/EXPORT:

LEGEND

- PROPERTY / BOUNDARY LINE
- STREET R/W LINE
- CURB LINE (FROM 1"=20' ON TO 1"=200')
- CURB LINE (1"=10', 1"=8', 1"=16')
- CENTER LINE
- FLOW LINE
- LOT LINE / PARCEL LINE
- EASEMENT LINE (W=WIDTH)
- CONTOUR LINE (APPROXIMATE)
- BUILDING FOOT PRINT LINE
- LOWER BUILDING FOOT PRINT LINE
- OVERHANG LINE
- CHAINLINK (CHLK) FENCE LINE
- BARBWIRE FENCE LINE
- WOODEN (WDN) FENCE LINE
- WROUGHT IRON (WI) FENCE LINE
- RETAINING (RET) / SCREEN WALL (AS NOTED)
- GUARD RAIL
- EDGE OF ASPHALT PAVING

ASPH ASPHALT PAVING
CONC CONCRETE PAVING
AD AREA DRAIN
CATCH BASIN W/ACCESS HOLE
CMH/EMH/FMH/GMH COMMUNICATION/ELECTRICAL/FIBER OPTIC/GAS MANHOLE
SMH/SDMH/UMH/WMH SEWER/STORMDRAIN/UNKNOWN/WATER MANHOLE
CP/PP/UP COMMUNICATION/POWER/UTILITY POLE
CPC/PPC/UPC COMMUNICATION/POWER/UTILITY POLE AND CONDUIT
S SIGN (ALL KINDS)
GUY ANCHOR
GUY POLE
STREET LIGHT
STREET LIGHT W/ARM
STREET LIGHT W/ARM ON POWER POLE
TRAFFIC SIGNAL W/ARM
TRAFFIC SIGNAL W/STREET LIGHT
TRAFFIC SIGNAL
PED TS PEDESTRIAN TRAFFIC SIGNAL
PEDESTRIAN CROSSING PUSH BUTTON
YARD LIGHT
GARDEN LIGHT
PARKING LIGHT
FIRE HYDRANT
DS DOWNSPOUT
FDC FIRE DEPARTMENT CONNECTION
PIV POST INDICATOR VALVE
DIRECTION OF WATER DRAINAGE FLOW
PM PARKING METER
EM/GM/UM/WM ELECTRICAL/GAS/UNKNOWN/WATER METER
AV/GV/IV/PV/UV/WV AIR/GAS/IRRIGATION/PETROLEUM/UNKNOWN/WATER VALVE
C/E/FO VLT COMMUNICATION/ELECTRICAL/FIBER OPTIC VAULT
G/I/U/W VLT GAS/IRRIGATION/UNKNOWN/WATER VAULT
C/E/G RISR COMMUNICATION/ELECTRICAL/GAS RISER
P/U/W RISR PETROLEUM/UNKNOWN/WATER RISER
C/E/I/TS PNL COMMUNICATION/ELECTRICAL/IRRIGATION/TRAFFIC SIGNAL PANEL
C/E/U/TS CAB COMMUNICATION/ELECTRICAL/UNKNOWN/TRAFFIC SIGNAL CABINET
CPB/EPB/FOPB COMMUNICATION/ELECTRICAL/FIBER OPTIC PULL BOX
SLPB/TSPB/UPB STREET LIGHT/TRAFFIC/UNKNOWN PULL BOX
G/I/U BOX GAS/IRRIGATION/UNKNOWN BOX
A/C/E/F STRU AIR/COMMUNICATION/ELECTRICAL/FIRE STRUCTURE
G/I/P/SS STRU GAS/IRRIGATION/PETROLEUM/SANITARY SEWER STRUCTURE
SD/SL/U/W STRU STORM DRAIN/STREET LIGHT/UNKNOWN/WATER STRUCTURE
A/C/E PMRK AIR/COMMUNICATION/ELECTRICAL PAINT MARK
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SD/U/W PMRK STORM DRAIN/UNKNOWN/WATER PAINT MARK
COMP/HC/STD COMPACT/HANDYCAP/STANDARD PARKING STALL
DI DRAIN INLET
EVERGREEN TREE W/TRUNK DIAMETER
PALM TREE W/TRUNK DIAMETER
DECIDUOUS TREE IN WELL W/TRUNK DIAMETER
PL PLANTER
GP GUARD POST
APPR APPROACH
DRWY DRIVEWAY
R/R RAILROAD
BFP BACKFLOW PREVENTER
CO CLEAN OUT
LOCATION OF BUILDING HEIGHT MEASUREMENTS
OVHG OVERHANG
UNDR UNDERGROUND
TRANS TRANSFORMER
ISH IRRIGATION SPRINKLER HEAD
SEC/TRAF CAM. SECURITY/TRAFFIC CAMERA
FIRE DEPARTMENT CONNECTION
C/L STREET CENTERLINE/CONTROL LINE
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TOPOGRAPHIC SPOT ELEVATION, NO LEADER
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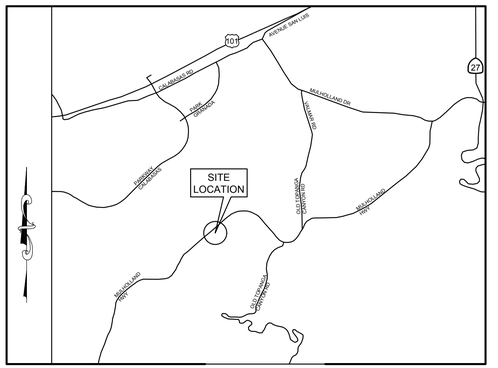
EG EDGE OF GUTTER ELEVATION
EP EDGE OF PAVEMENT ELEVATION
ERS ELECTRICAL RISER
FL FLOW LINE ELEVATION
HB HOSEBIB
INV PIPE INVERT ELEVATION
RIM MANHOLE RIM ELEVATION
TB TOP OF BERM ELEVATION
TC TOP OF CURB ELEVATION
TF TOP OF FOOTING ELEVATION
TG TOP OF GRATE ELEVATION
TW TOP OF WALL ELEVATION
URS UTILITY RISER



VICINITY MAP N.T.S.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

PM 411-16-21 POR OF LOT 1

SHEET INDEX

NO.	SHEET TITLE
C0.00	COVER
C0.01	NOTES
C0.10	EXISTING CONDITIONS
C0.20	DEMOLITION PLAN
C1.00	CUT AND FILL PLAN
C1.10	EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN (1 OF 2)
C1.20	EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN (2 OF 2)
C1.30	ESCP DETAILS
C2.00	GRADING PLAN (1 OF 2)
C2.10	GRADING PLAN (2 OF 2)
C3.00	STORM DRAIN PLAN (1 OF 2)
C3.10	STORM DRAIN PLAN (2 OF 2)
C4.00	FIRE WATER PLAN (1 OF 2)
C4.10	FIRE WATER PLAN (2 OF 2)
C5.00	DETAILS
C5.10	LID DETAILS

APPROVAL BY CONSULTANTS

THIS PLAN IS ACCEPTABLE IN REGARD TO SOILS (AND GEOLOGIC,... IF APPLICABLE) CONDITIONS AND CONFORMS TO THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF SUPPORTIVE REPORTS.

SOILS ENGINEERING REPORT(S) No._____ _____ DATED

_____ _____ DATED

ENGINEERING GEOLOGIC REPORT No._____ _____ DATED

BY:_____
SOILS ENGINEER R.C.E.

COMPANY:_____ DATE:_____

BY:_____
ENGINEERING GEOLOGIST CERT. No.

COMPANY:_____ DATE:_____

REVISIONS

No.	DESCRIPTION	REVISED BY:	APPROVED BY:	DATE
5	PLAN CHECK RESPONSES			03.23.26

AS-BUILT DRAWING

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE WORK SHOWN HEREON, MARKED AS 'AS-BUILT', HAS BEEN CONSTRUCTED IN CONFORMANCE WITH LINES AND GRADES AS SHOWN ON SAID PLANS, DRAWINGS, REFERENCED SPECIFICATIONS, AND APPROVED CHANGE ORDERS, AS INDICATED IN THE REVISION BLOCK.

PROJECT ENGINEER'S SIGNATURE DATE

PROJECT ENGINEER'S NAME CITY LAND DEVELOPMENT REP.

REVIEWED BY _____
IN ACCORDANCE WITH CITY POLICIES AND CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL.

SIGNATURE DATE

APPROVED FOR CONSTRUCTION:

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DIRECTOR DATE

APPROVED FOR CONSTRUCTION:

CURTIS CASTLE, P.E., CITY ENGINEER/PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR DATE

PREPARED BY:

PSOMAS
27200 TOURNEY ROAD,
SUITE 400
VALENCIA, CA 91355
661.219.6000
www.psomas.com

CITY of CALABASAS
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
100 CIVIC CENTER WAY
CALABASAS, CA 91302
PHONE 818.224.1600
FAX 818.225.7338
WWW.CITYOFCALABASAS.COM

COVER

23620 MULHOLLAND HWY,
CALABASAS, CA, 91302

2072-003-026

PREPARED FOR:
VIEWPOINT EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION

23620 MULHOLLAND HWY,
CALABASAS, CA, 91302

DESIGNED BY:
CHECKED BY:
DRAWN BY:
SCALE:
SHEET NO. C0.00

DRAWING NUMBER:

ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION NOTES

1. All Grading shall conform to the City of Calabasas Grading Ordinance and the latest editions of the Standard Specifications for Public Works Construction (SSPWC).

2. At least two (2) working days prior to commencing construction, the contractor shall contact the Regional Notification Center (Underground Service Alert of Southern California U.S.A. at (1–800–422–4133) to obtain an inquiry identification number and to request the utility owners to mark or otherwise indicate the location of their subsurface facilities. The contractor shall determine the location and depth of all utilities, including all service connections, which have been marked by the respective owners and which may affect or be affected by its operations. The contractor shall take all necessary measures to protect all utilities and all structures found at the site.

3. Throughout all phases of construction, including suspension of work, until final acceptance of the project, the contractor shall keep the work site clean and free from rubbish an debris. The contractor shall also abate dust nuisance by cleaning, sweeping and sprinkling with water and using dust fences or other methods as directed by the City throughout the construction operation.

4. All damage caused to public streets, including haul routes, alleys, sidewalks, curbs or street furnishings, or to private property shall be repaired at the sole expense of the contractor to the engineer's satisfaction.

5. The contractor is required to protect all existing survey monumentation during grading and all subsequent construction. Contractor shall give the engineer adequate notice, before disturbing said monuments, so the engineer can replace or relocate any existing survey monumentation.

6. The Soil Engineers' recommendations (and Engineering Geologists' recommendations, where employed) contained in the reports referenced hereon as approved or conditioned by the City shall be a part of this grading plan.

7. Maximum slopes for both cut and fill shall be 2:1.

8. Fine grading to be no less than the following:

	Longitudinal–Slope	Cross–Slope	
Pervious surfaces	1.00%	2.0%	unless otherwise indicated
Asphalt surfaces	1.00%	2.0%	
Concrete surfaces	0.50%	1.0%	

9. The contractor shall expose and check actual conditions of existing join points, hookups, crossings, Etc. For all utilities, streets, Etc. prior to the installation of any portion of the utility, street, in question. If the existing condition varies from the record data shown or conflicts with the utilities proposed on the plan, it shall be brought to the attention of the Engineer immediately.

10. These plans and specifications indicate the improvements in a final, complete and approved condition. These plans do not indicate the detailed construction process required by the contractor to produce the finish product.

11. The earthwork quantities shown on the cover sheet are for public work requirements only and shall not be used by the contractor for bidding purposes. No shrinkage or subsidence has been considered in the quantities.

12. Layout of building dimensions shall be from Architects plans.

13. All clearing, grading, earth moving, or excavation activities shall cease during periods of high winds (i.e., greater than 15 miles per hour averaged over one hour) to prevent excessive amounts of fugitive dust. (PL/BI)

14. All trucks that will haul excavated or graded material off–site shall comply with State Vehicle Code Section 23114, with special attention to Sections 23114(b)(F), (e)(2) and (e)(4) as amended, regarding the prevention of such material spilling onto public streets and roads. (PL/BI)

15.Developer shall ensure that construction equipment is fitted with modern sound reduction equipment.

BENCH MARK & VERTICAL DATUM

VERTICAL CONTROL :

VERTICAL VALUES SHOWN HEREON ARE BASED UPON NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM OF 1988 (NAVD88) UTILIZING CITY OF LOS ANGELES BENCHMARKS LISTED BELOW:

BENCHMARK NUMBER : DY11325, MALIBU QUAD

DESCRIPTION: L&BR IN W CB MULHOLLAND HWY @ BCR N END C.B. 23' W/O C/L & 56' S/O C/L PARK SOUTH

ELEVATION : 1174.775 FEET
QUAD YEAR : 2020

BENCHMARK NUMBER : DY9060, MALIBU QUAD

DESCRIPTION: L&BN IN CTR OF ROCK & CONC HDWL 23' ELY/O C/L MULHOLLAND HWY & 0.25MI N/O CANYON DR 89' N/O PP#4403606E @ MI MKR #28.39

ELEVATION : 1234.363 FEET
QUAD YEAR : 2020

REVIEWED BY _____
IN ACCORDANCE WITH CITY POLICIES AND CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL.

SIGNATURE DATE

APPROVED FOR CONSTRUCTION:

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DIRECTOR DATE

APPROVED FOR CONSTRUCTION:

CURTIS CASTLE, P.E., CITY ENGINEER/PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR DATE

CITY of CALABASAS
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
100 CIVIC CENTER WAY
CALABASAS, CA 91302
PHONE 818.224.1600
FAX 818.225.7338
WWW.CITYOFCALABASAS.COM

NOTES

REVISIONS

No.	DESCRIPTION	REVISED BY:	APPROVED: BY:	DATE
5	PLAN CHECK RESPONSES			03.23.26

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PROJECT ENGINEER'S SIGNATURE DATE

PROJECT ENGINEER'S NAME CITY LAND DEVELOPMENT REP.

PREPARED BY:
PSOMAS
27200 TOURNEY ROAD,
SUITE 400
VALENCIA, CA 91355
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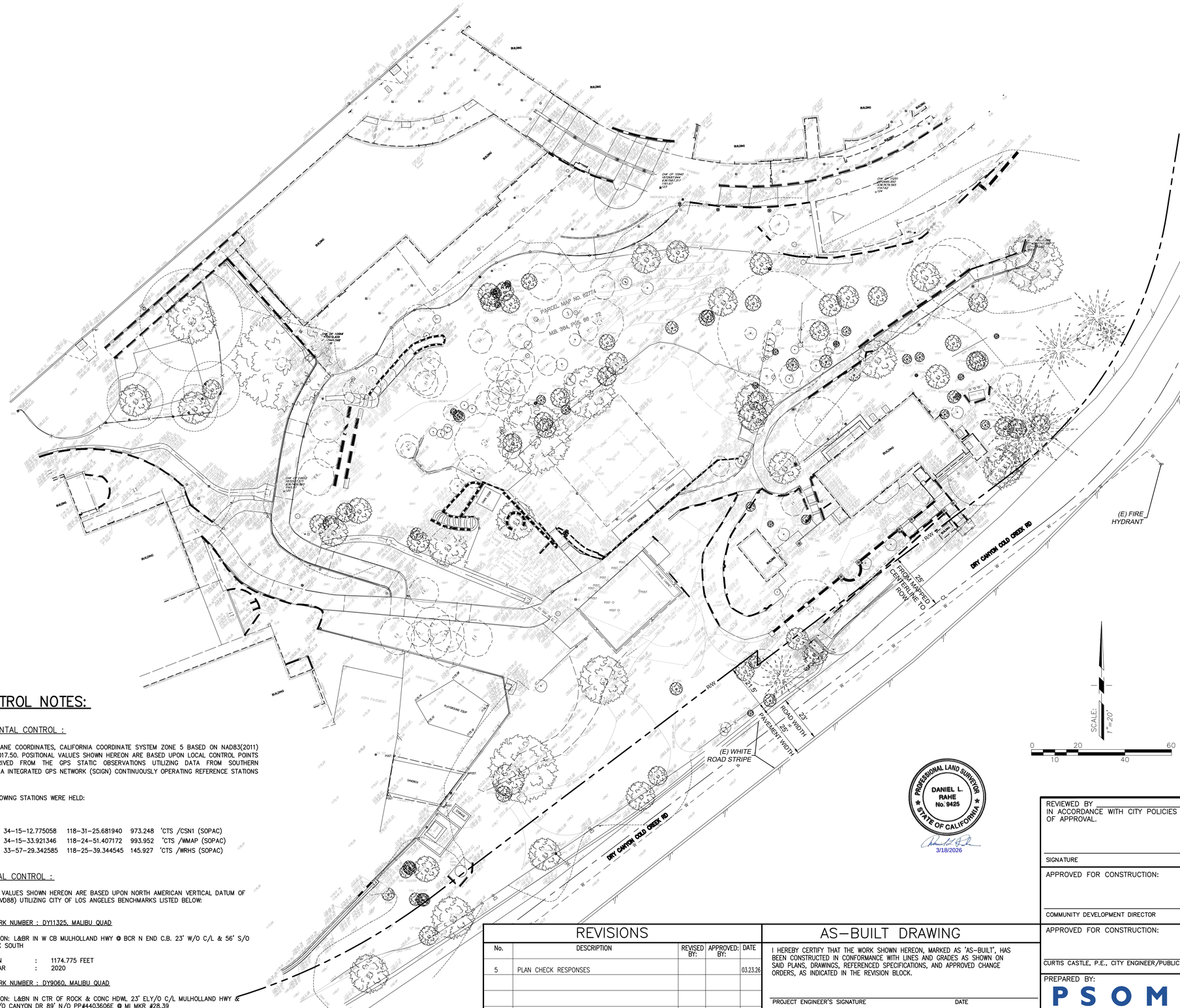
PREPARED FOR:
VIEWPOINT EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION

23620 MULHOLLAND HWY,
CALABASAS, CA, 91302

DESIGNED BY:
CHECKED BY:
DRAWN BY:
SCALE:

SHEET NO.
C0.01

DRAWING NUMBER:



LEGEND

- PROPERTY / BOUNDARY LINE
- STREET R/W LINE
- CURB LINE (FROM 1"=20' ON TO 1"=200')
- CURB LINE (1"=10', 1"=8', 1"=16')
- CENTER LINE
- FLOW LINE
- LOT LINE / PARCEL LINE
- EASEMENT LINE (W=WIDTH)
- CONTOUR LINE (APPROXIMATE)
- BUILDING FOOT PRINT LINE
- LOWER BUILDING FOOT PRINT LINE
- OVERHANG LINE
- CHAINLINK (CHLK) FENCE LINE
- BARBWIRE FENCE LINE
- WOODEN (WDN) FENCE LINE
- WROUGHT IRON (WI) FENCE LINE
- RETAINING (RET) / SCREEN WALL (AS NOTED)
- GUARD RAIL
- EDGE OF ASPHALT PAVING
- ASPH . . . ASPHALT PAVING
- CONC . . . CONCRETE PAVING
- AD . . . AREA DRAIN
- CATCH BASIN W/ACCESS HOLE
- CMH/EMH/FMH/CMHs . . . COMMUNICATION/ELECTRICAL/FIBER OPTIC/GAS MANHOLE
- SMH/SDMH/UMH/WMHs . . . SEWER/STORMDRAIN/UNKNOWN/WATER MANHOLE
- CP/PP/UP . . . COMMUNICATION/POWER/UTILITY POLE
- CPC/PPC/UPC . . . COMMUNICATION/POWER/UTILITY POLE AND CONDUIT
- S . . . SIGN (ALL KINDS)
- GUY ANCHOR
- GUY POLE
- STREET LIGHT
- STREET LIGHT W/ARM
- STREET LIGHT W/ARM ON POWER POLE
- TRAFFIC SIGNAL W/ARM
- TRAFFIC SIGNAL W/STREET LIGHT
- TRAFFIC SIGNAL
- PED TS . . . PEDESTRIAN TRAFFIC SIGNAL
- PEDESTRIAN CROSSING PUSH BUTTON
- YARD LIGHT
- GARDEN LIGHT
- PARKING LIGHT
- FIRE HYDRANT
- DS . . . DOWNSPOUT
- FDC . . . FIRE DEPARTMENT CONNECTION
- PIV . . . POST INDICATOR VALVE
- DIRECTION OF WATER DRAINAGE FLOW
- PM . . . PARKING METER
- EM/GM/UM/WMs . . . ELECTRICAL/GAS/UNKNOWN/WATER METER
- AV/GV/IV/PIV/UV/WVs . . . AIR/GAS/IRRIGATION/PETROLEUM/UNKNOWN/WATER VALVE
- C/E/FO VLT . . . COMMUNICATION/ELECTRICAL/FIBER OPTIC VAULT
- G/I/U/W VLT . . . GAS/IRRIGATION/UNKNOWN/WATER VAULT
- C/E/G RISR . . . COMMUNICATION/ELECTRICAL/GAS RISER
- P/U/W RISR . . . PETROLEUM/UNKNOWN/WATER RISER
- C/E/I/TS PNL . . . COMMUNICATION/ELECTRICAL/IRRIGATION/TRAFFIC SIGNAL PANEL
- C/E/U/TS CAB . . . COMMUNICATION/ELECTRICAL/UNKNOWN/TRAFFIC SIGNAL CABINET
- CPB/FPB/FOPB . . . COMMUNICATION/ELECTRICAL/FIBER OPTIC PULL BOX
- SLPB/TSPB/UPB . . . STREET LIGHT/TRAFFIC/UNKNOWN PULL BOX
- G/I/U BOX . . . GAS/IRRIGATION/UNKNOWN BOX
- A/C/E/F STRU . . . AIR/COMMUNICATION/ELECTRICAL/FIRE STRUCTURE
- G/I/P/SS STRU . . . GAS/IRRIGATION/PETROLEUM/SANITARY SEWER STRUCTURE
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- PALM TREE W/TRUNK DIAMETER
- DECIDUOUS TREE IN WELL W/TRUNK DIAMETER
- PL . . . PLANTER
- GP . . . GUARD POST
- APPR . . . APPROACH
- DRWY . . . DRIVEWAY
- R/R . . . RAILROAD
- BFP . . . BACKFLOW PREVENTER
- CO . . . CLEAN OUT
- LOCATION OF BUILDING HEIGHT MEASUREMENTS
- OVHG . . . OVERHANG
- UNDR . . . UNDERGROUND
- TRANS . . . TRANSFORMER
- ISH . . . IRRIGATION SPRINKLER HEAD
- SEC/TRAF CAM. . . . SECURITY/TRAFFIC CAMERA
- FIRE DEPARTMENT CONNECTION
- C/L . . . STREET CENTERLINE/CONTROL LINE
- P/L . . . PROPERTY LINE
- 1234 . . . TOPOGRAPHIC SPOT ELEVATION, NO LEADER
- BW . . . BACK OF WALK ELEVATION
- EC . . . EDGE OF CONCRETE ELEVATION
- EG . . . EDGE OF GUTTER ELEVATION
- EP . . . EDGE OF PAVEMENT ELEVATION
- ERS . . . ELECTRICAL RISER
- FL . . . FLOW LINE ELEVATION
- HB . . . HOSEBIB
- INV . . . PIPE INVERT ELEVATION
- RIM . . . MANHOLE RIM ELEVATION
- TB . . . TOP OF BERM ELEVATION
- TC . . . TOP OF CURB ELEVATION
- TF . . . TOP OF FOOTING ELEVATION
- TG . . . TOP OF GRATE ELEVATION
- TW . . . TOP OF WALL ELEVATION
- URS . . . UTILITY RISER

CONTROL NOTES:

HORIZONTAL CONTROL :

STATE PLANE COORDINATES, CALIFORNIA COORDINATE SYSTEM ZONE 5 BASED ON NAD83(2011) EPOCH 2017.50. POSITIONAL VALUES SHOWN HEREON ARE BASED UPON LOCAL CONTROL POINTS AND DERIVED FROM THE GPS STATIC OBSERVATIONS UTILIZING DATA FROM SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED GPS NETWORK (SCIGN) CONTINUOUSLY OPERATING REFERENCE STATIONS (CORS).

THE FOLLOWING STATIONS WERE HELD:

CSN1	34-15-12.775058	118-31-25.681940	973.248	'CTS /CSN1 (SOPAC)
WMAP	34-15-33.921346	118-24-51.407172	993.952	'CTS /WMAP (SOPAC)
WRHS	33-57-29.342585	118-25-39.344545	145.927	'CTS /WRHS (SOPAC)

VERTICAL CONTROL :

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ELEVATION : 1174.775 FEET
QUAD YEAR : 2020

BENCHMARK NUMBER : DY9060, MALIBU QUAD

DESCRIPTION: L&BN IN CTR OF ROCK & CONC HDWL 23' ELY/O C/L MULHOLLAND HWY & 0.25MI N/O CANYON DR 89' N/O PP#4403606E @ MI MKR #28.39

ELEVATION : 1234.363 FEET
QUAD YEAR : 2020

PROFESSIONAL LAND SURVEYOR
DANIEL L. RAHE
No. 9425
STATE OF CALIFORNIA
3/18/2026

REVIEWED BY _____
IN ACCORDANCE WITH CITY POLICIES AND CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL.

SIGNATURE DATE

APPROVED FOR CONSTRUCTION:

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DIRECTOR DATE

APPROVED FOR CONSTRUCTION:

CURTIS CASTLE, P.E., CITY ENGINEER/PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR DATE

CITY of CALABASAS
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
100 CIVIC CENTER WAY
CALABASAS, CA 91302
PHONE 818.224.1600
FAX 818.225.7338
WWW.CITYOFCALABASAS.COM

EXISTING CONDITIONS

REVISIONS

No.	DESCRIPTION	REVISED BY:	APPROVED: BY:	DATE
5	PLAN CHECK RESPONSES			03.23.26

AS-BUILT DRAWING

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE WORK SHOWN HEREON, MARKED AS 'AS-BUILT', HAS BEEN CONSTRUCTED IN CONFORMANCE WITH LINES AND GRADES AS SHOWN ON SAID PLANS, DRAWINGS, REFERENCED SPECIFICATIONS, AND APPROVED CHANGE ORDERS, AS INDICATED IN THE REVISION BLOCK.

PROJECT ENGINEER'S SIGNATURE DATE

PROJECT ENGINEER'S NAME CITY LAND DEVELOPMENT REP.

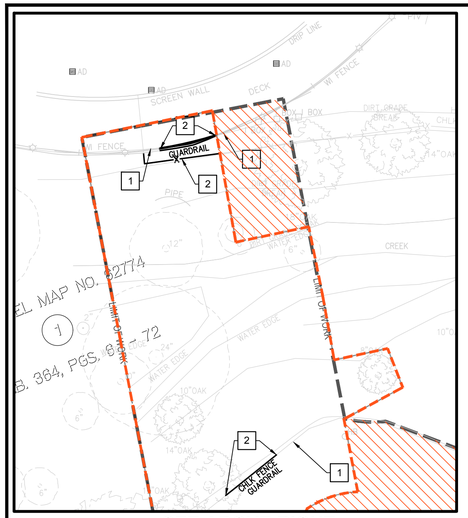
PREPARED BY:
PSOMAS
27200 TOURNEY ROAD,
SUITE 400
VALENCIA, CA 91355
661.219.6000
www.psomas.com

PREPARED FOR:
VIEWPOINT EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION

23620 MULHOLLAND HWY,
CALABASAS, CA, 91302

DESIGNED BY:
CHECKED BY:
DRAWN BY:
SCALE:
SHEET NO.
C0.10

DRAWING NUMBER:



SEE ABOVE RIGHT

SEE CONTINUATION LEFT

NOTES

1. WITHIN DEMOLITION AREA, REMOVE ALL STRUCTURES, STRUCTURAL FOUNDATIONS, PAVED PATHS AND STAIRS, CONCRETE, PAVEMENT, ASPHALT PAVEMENT, CURBS, GUTTERS, DRAIN INLETS, BOLLARDS, STRIPING/PAINTS, LANDSCAPING, IRRIGATION, AND ANY EXISTING IMPROVEMENTS NOT SPECIFICALLY NOTED TO REMAIN. REMOVE ALL MISCELLANEOUS TRASH ONSITE.
2. UNDERGROUND UTILITY LINES PER RECORD DRAWINGS AND/OR UNDERGROUND DETECTION. FIELD VERIFY PRIOR TO DEMOLITION.
3. UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED, ALL EXISTING UNDERGROUND UTILITIES AND ASSOCIATED STRUCTURES SHALL BE PROTECTED IN PLACE. SEE UTILITY PLAN FOR MORE INFORMATION.
4. SHOULD ANY EXISTING UTILITIES NOT SHOWN HEREON BE ENCOUNTERED, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY THE OWNER AND ENGINEER PRIOR TO DEMOLITION OR CONSTRUCTION.
5. ALL WORK WITHIN PROTECTED ZONE OF OAK TREES (TO REMAIN) MUST FOLLOW SHEET L0.13 TREE PROTECTION & REMOVAL PLAN TO SECURE THE PERIMETER OF OAK TREES AS INSTRUCTED

LEGEND

- REMOVE ASPHALT/CONC. PAVEMENT
- DEMOLISH EXISTING BUILDING
- DEMOLITION EXISTING UTILITY
- SAWCUT LINE
- LIMIT OF WORK
- TREE PROTECTION ZONE

REFER TO TREE PROTECTION AND REPLACEMENT PLANS L0.10 TO L0.14 AND ARBORIST REPORT FOR FULL EVALUATION OF EXISTING TREES AND REQUIRED MITIGATION FOR WORK WITHIN THE TPZ.

SCALE: 1"=10'
0 10 30
5 20

DEMOLITION NOTES

1. PROTECT IN PLACE.
2. REMOVE EXISTING.
3. EXISTING TO REMAIN. ADJUST TO GRADE PER C2.00.
4. REMODEL EXISTING PER C2.00. PROTECT CONNECTING PIPES
5. DONOR SIGN ON ROCK NOT TO BE RELOCATION PER LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT'S DIRECTION

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DEMOLITION PLAN

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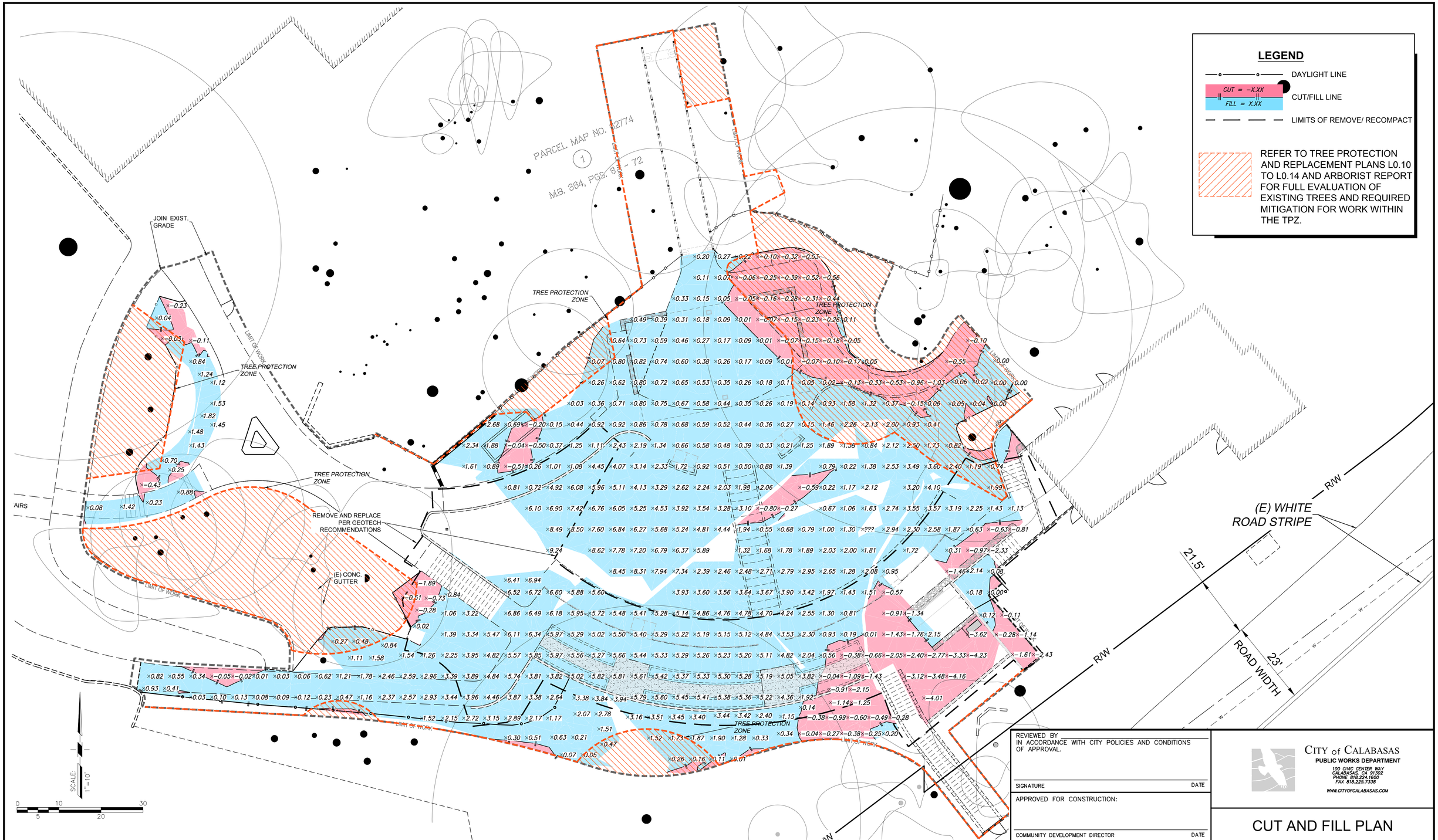

EARTHWORK CALCULATIONS		
DESCRIPTION	CUT (CY)	FILL (CY)
SITE	80	960
OVER-EX (REMOVE & RECOMPACT)	1,100	1,100
TOTAL	1,180	2,060
	NET IMPORT	880

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CUT AND FILL PLAN

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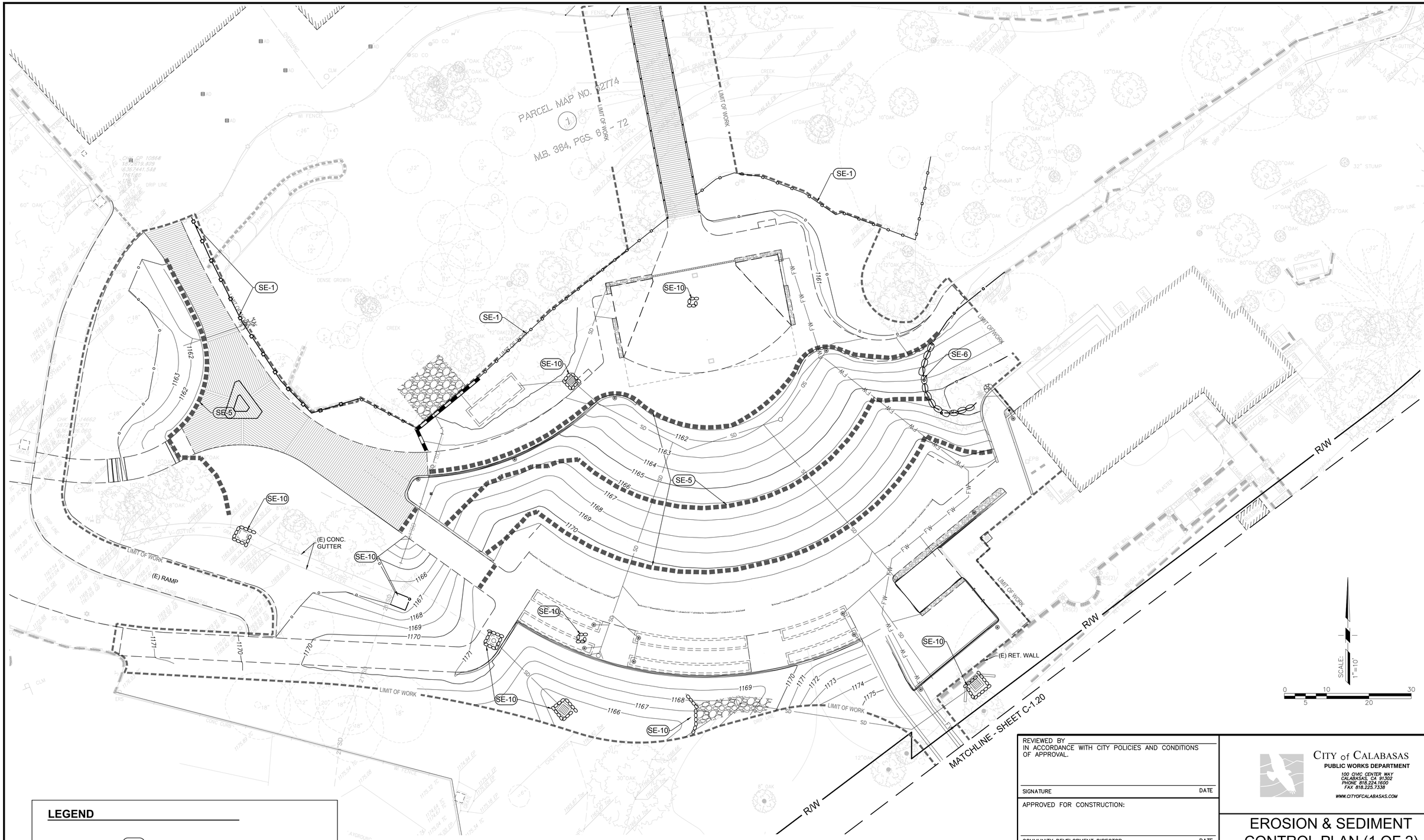

LEGEND

- SE-1 SILT FENCE
- SE-5 FIBER ROLL
- SE-6 GRAVEL BAG BERM
- SE-10 STORM DRAIN INLET PROTECTION

REVISIONS

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EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN (1 OF 2)

PREPARED FOR:
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23620 MULHOLLAND HWY,
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DESIGNED BY:
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DRAWN BY:
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C1.10

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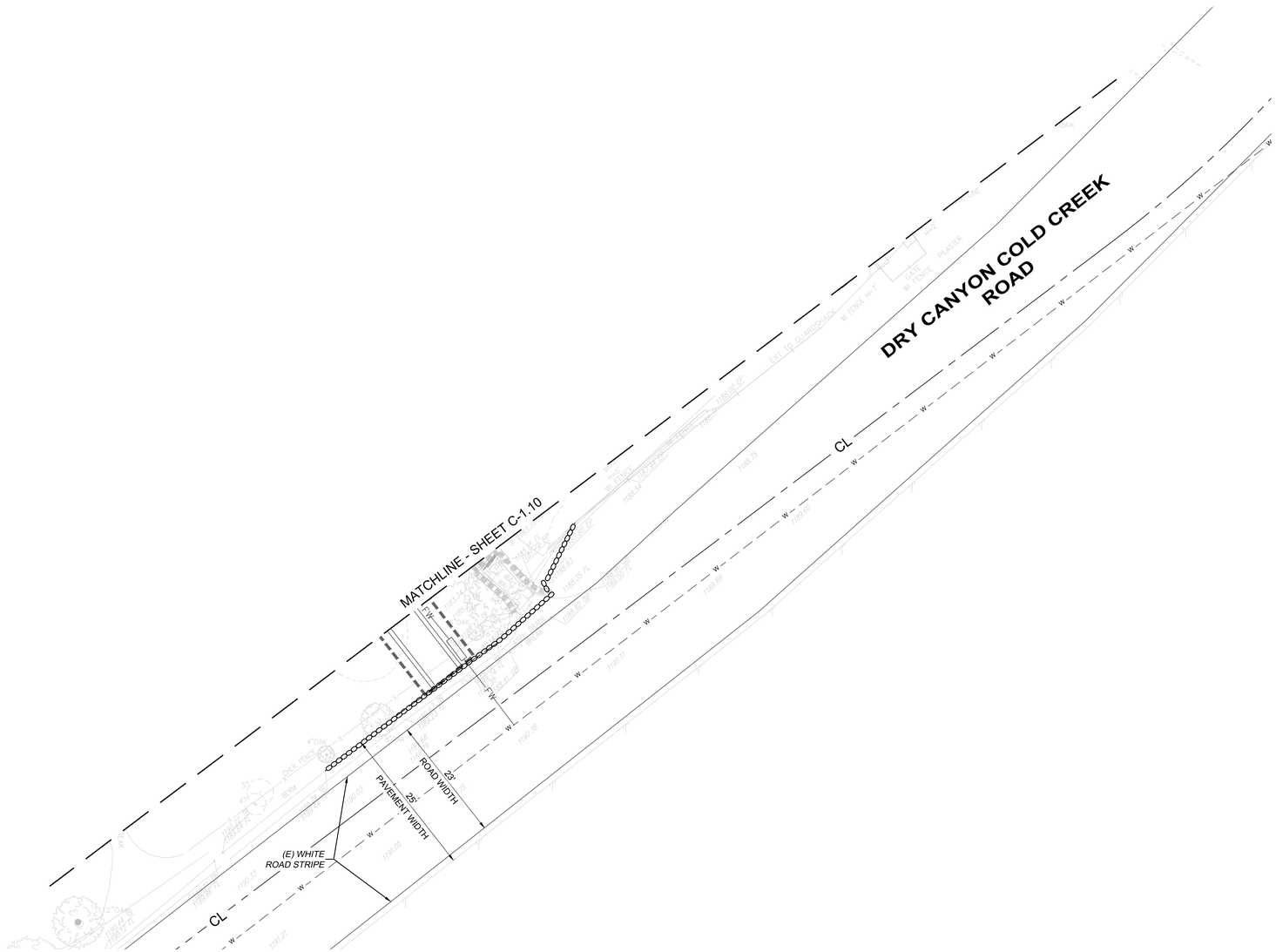

LEGEND

- SE-1 SILT FENCE
- SE-5 FIBER ROLL
- SE-6 GRAVEL BAG BERM
- SE-10 STORM DRAIN INLET PROTECTION

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EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN (2 OF 2)

REVISIONS

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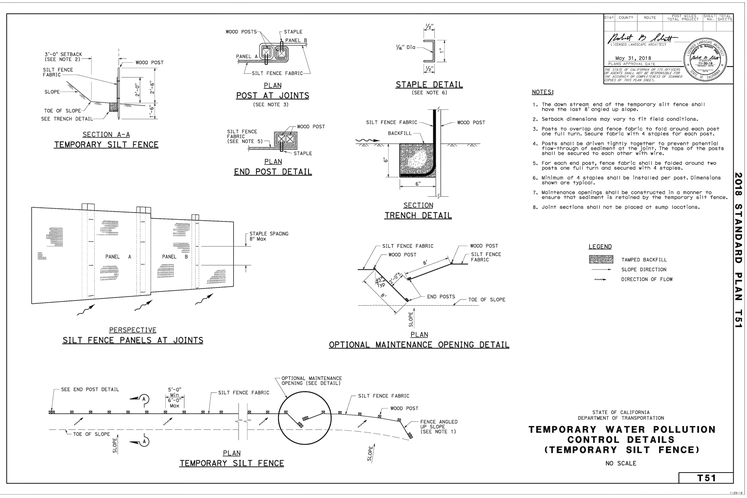
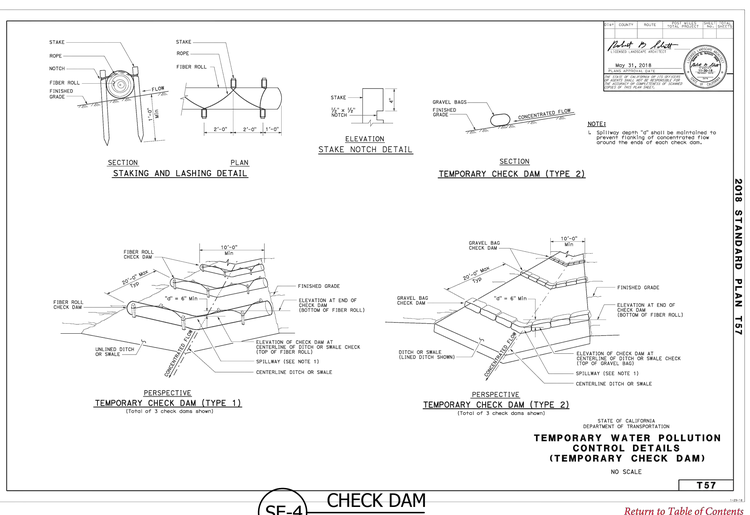
C1.20

DRAWING NUMBER:



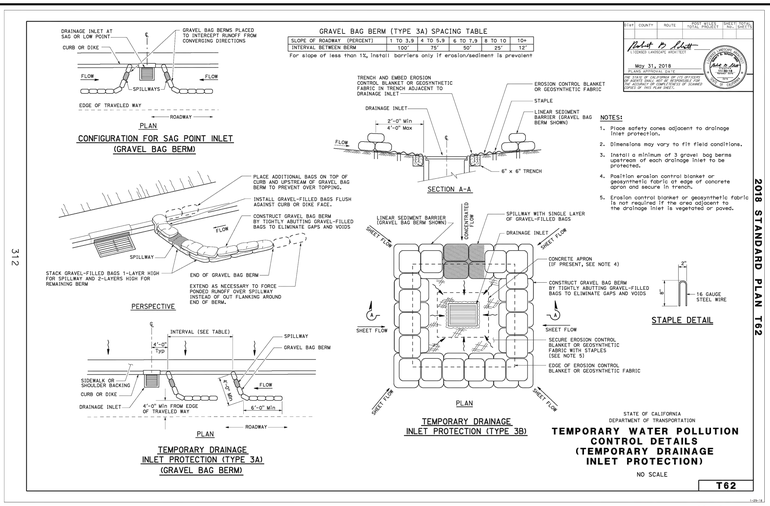
Return to Table of Contents

SE-1 SILT FENCE
NTS



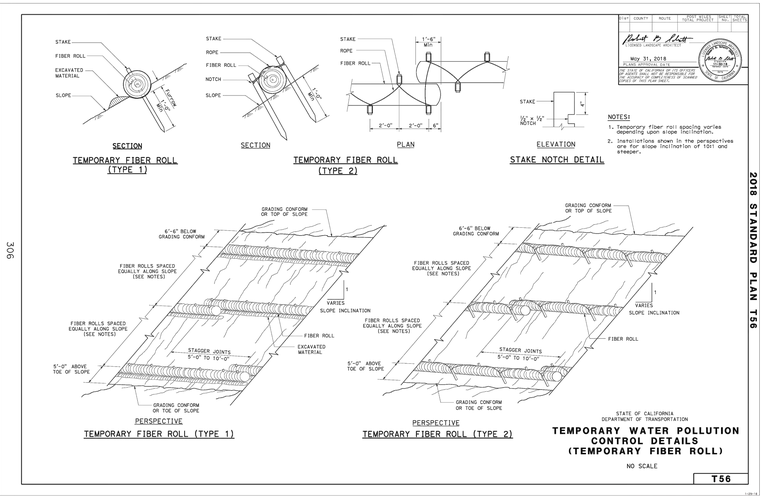
Return to Table of Contents

SE-4 CHECK DAM
NTS



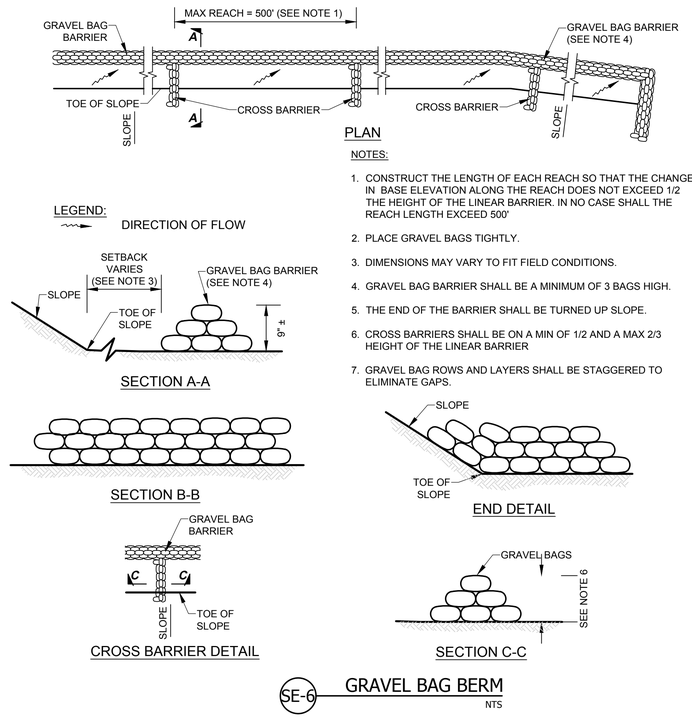
Return to Table of Contents

SE-10 STORM DRAIN INLET PROTECTION
NTS



Return to Table of Contents

SE-5 STRAW FIBER ROLL
NTS



SE-6 GRAVEL BAG BERM
NTS

REVISIONS

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COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DIRECTOR DATE

APPROVED FOR CONSTRUCTION:

CURTIS CASTLE, P.E., CITY ENGINEER/PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR DATE

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PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
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FAX 818.225.7338
WWW.CITYOFCALABASAS.COM

ESCP DETAILS

PREPARED FOR:
VIEWPOINT EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION
23620 MULHOLLAND HWY,
CALABASAS, CA, 91302

DESIGNED BY:
CHECKED BY:
DRAWN BY:
SCALE:
SHEET NO.
C1.30
DRAWING NUMBER:

LEGEND

- PROPOSED CONTOUR
- EXISTING CONTOUR
- DAYLIGHT LINE
- GRADE BREAK
- LIMITS OF REMOVE & RECOMPACT

PARCEL MAP NO. 82774
M.B. 364, PGS. 69 - 72

(N) BRIDGE PER STRUCTURAL & LANDSCAPE PLANS

CONNECT FRENCH DRAIN SEE LANDSCAPE PLANS

PLANTER BOX (LID BMP) PER C3.00

RIPRAP PER C3.00

ELEVATED DECK PER LANDSCAPE

(E) GRATE

(E) STAIRS

(N) STAIRS

(E) RAMP

(E) CONC GUTTER

(E) RET. WALL

AIR CONDITIONER

ADA LIFT

FF 1175.5

(N) STAIRS FOR FIRE ACCESS FROM THE STREET REFER TO LANDSCAPE PLANS FOR DETAILS

MATCHLINE - SHEET C-2.10

R/W

LIMIT OF WORK

SCALE: 1"=10'

GRADING NOTES

1. SAWCUT AND JOIN EXISTING GRADE
2. CONSTRUCT CONCRETE WALK
3. CONSTRUCT CONCRETE PAVEMENT PER LANDSCAPE
4. CONSTRUCT RETAINING WALL PER LANDSCAPE PLAN L6.10
5. CONSTRUCT 8" HIGH BARRIER CURB, TYPE A1-8 PER SPPWC 120-2

REFER TO TREE PROTECTION AND REPLACEMENT PLANS L0.10 TO L0.14 AND ARBORIST REPORT FOR FULL EVALUATION OF EXISTING TREES AND REQUIRED MITIGATION FOR WORK WITHIN THE TPZ.

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GRADING PLAN (1 OF 2)

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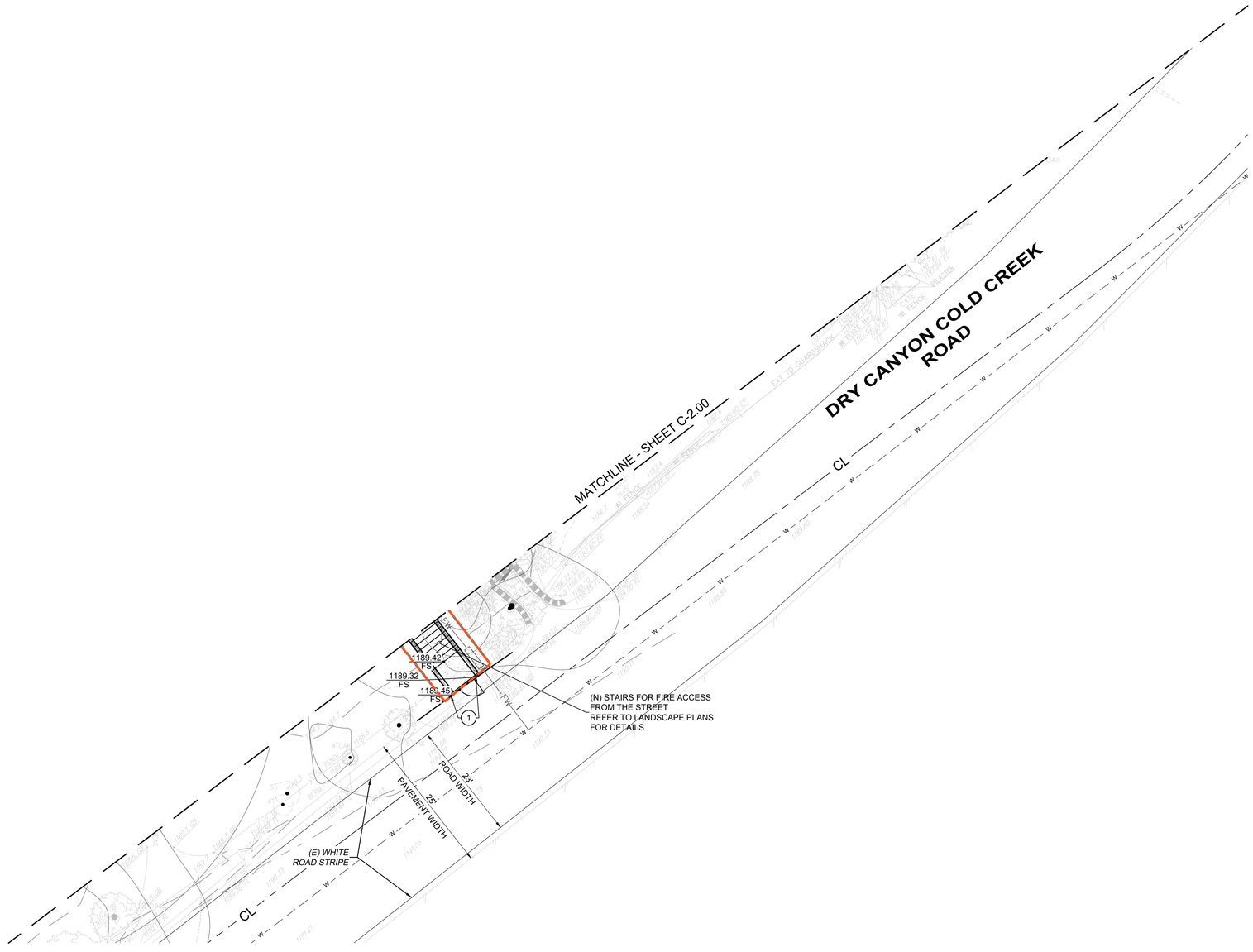
DESIGNED BY:
CHECKED BY:
DRAWN BY:
SCALE:

SHEET NO.
C2.00

DRAWING NUMBER:

LEGEND

- 1100 — PROPOSED CONTOUR
- 1100 — EXISTING CONTOUR
- DAYLIGHT LINE
- GB — GRADE BREAK
- LIMITS OF REMOVE & RECOMPACT



SCALE: 1"=10'

0 10 30
5 20

GRADING NOTES

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GRADING PLAN (2 OF 2)

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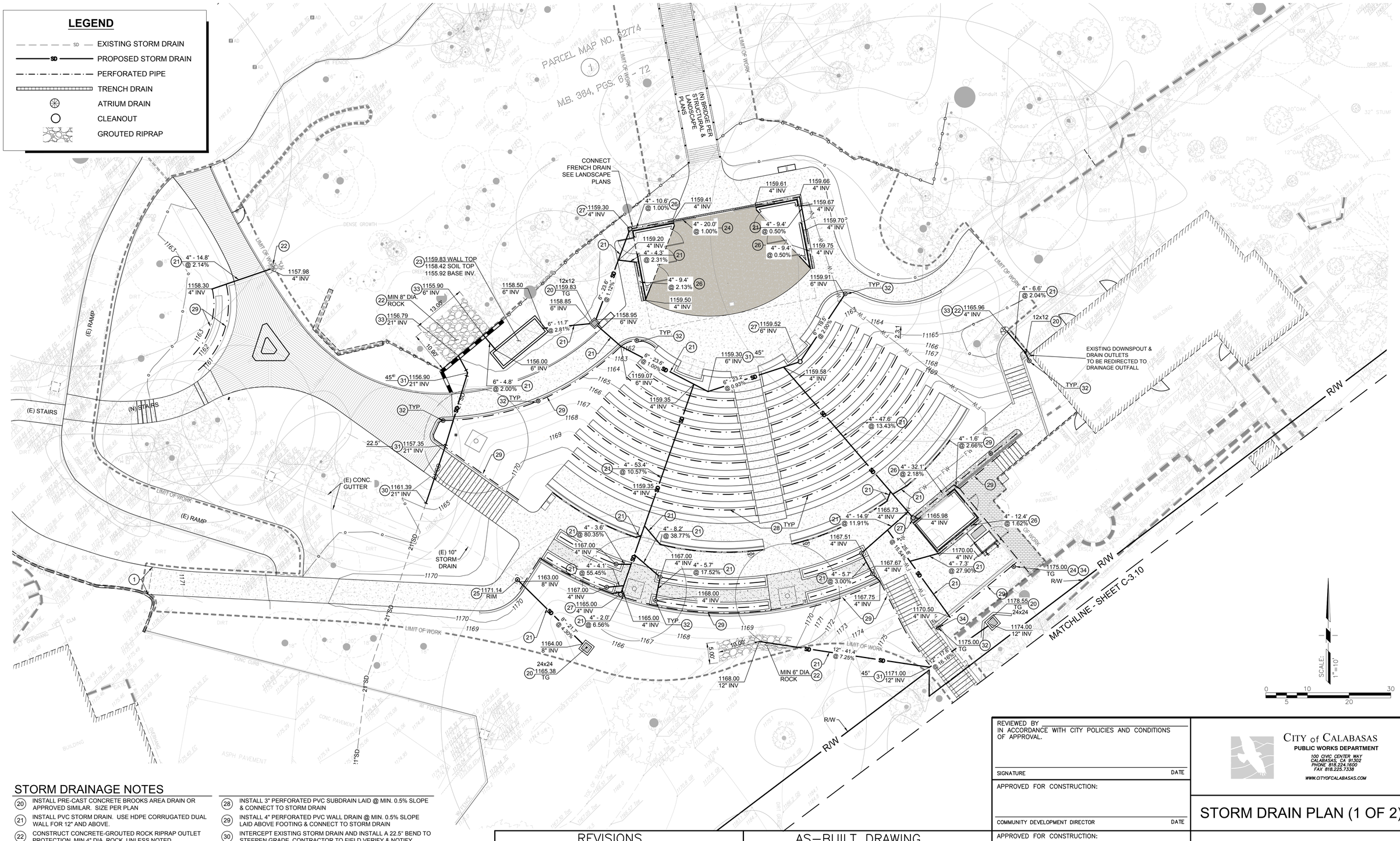
SHEET NO.
C2.10

DRAWING NUMBER:

LEGEND

- EXISTING STORM DRAIN
- PROPOSED STORM DRAIN
- PERFORATED PIPE
- TRENCH DRAIN
- ATRIUM DRAIN
- CLEANOUT
- GROUTED RIPRAP



STORM DRAINAGE NOTES

(20) INSTALL PRE-CAST CONCRETE BROOKS AREA DRAIN OR APPROVED SIMILAR. SIZE PER PLAN

(21) INSTALL PVC STORM DRAIN. USE HDPE CORRUGATED DUAL WALL FOR 12" AND ABOVE.

(22) CONSTRUCT CONCRETE-GROUTED ROCK RIPRAP OUTLET PROTECTION. MIN 4' DIA. ROCK, UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE; MIN. EMBEDMENT = 1.5 x ROCK DIA.

(23) INSTALL 4' W x 13' L FILTERRA BIOSCAPE VAULT INTERNAL BYPASS BIOFILTRATION SYSTEM BY CONTECH. SEE DETAIL ON SHEET C-5.10

(24) INSTALL TRENCH DRAIN PER LANDSCAPE PLANS

(25) ADJUST RISER TO GRADE. INSTALL SOLID METAL LID. PROTECT REMAINING PIPE CONNECTIONS

(26) CONSTRUCT 12" WIDE & MIN. 12" DEPTH FRENCH DRAIN WITH 4" PERFORATED PVC UNDERDRAIN LAID @ MIN. 0.5% SLOPE.

(27) INSTALL CLEANOUT STRUCTURE

(28) INSTALL 3" PERFORATED PVC SUBDRAIN LAID @ MIN. 0.5% SLOPE & CONNECT TO STORM DRAIN

(29) INSTALL 4" PERFORATED PVC WALL DRAIN @ MIN. 0.5% SLOPE LAID ABOVE FOOTING & CONNECT TO STORM DRAIN

(30) INTERCEPT EXISTING STORM DRAIN AND INSTALL A 22.5° BEND TO STEEPEN GRADE. CONTRACTOR TO FIELD VERIFY & NOTIFY ENGINEER FOR ANY DISCREPANCIES PRIOR TO COMMENCING WORK.

(31) INSTALL ELBOW FITTING PER PLAN

(32) INSTALL 4" ATRIUM DRAIN

(33) PIPE OUTLET TO CORE THROUGH WALL

(34) CONNECT DRAINAGE INLET TO STORM DRAIN WALL DRAINAGE PIPE BELOW

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WWW.CITYOFCALABASAS.COM

STORM DRAIN PLAN (1 OF 2)

PREPARED FOR:
VIEWPOINT EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION

23620 MULHOLLAND HWY,
CALABASAS, CA, 91302

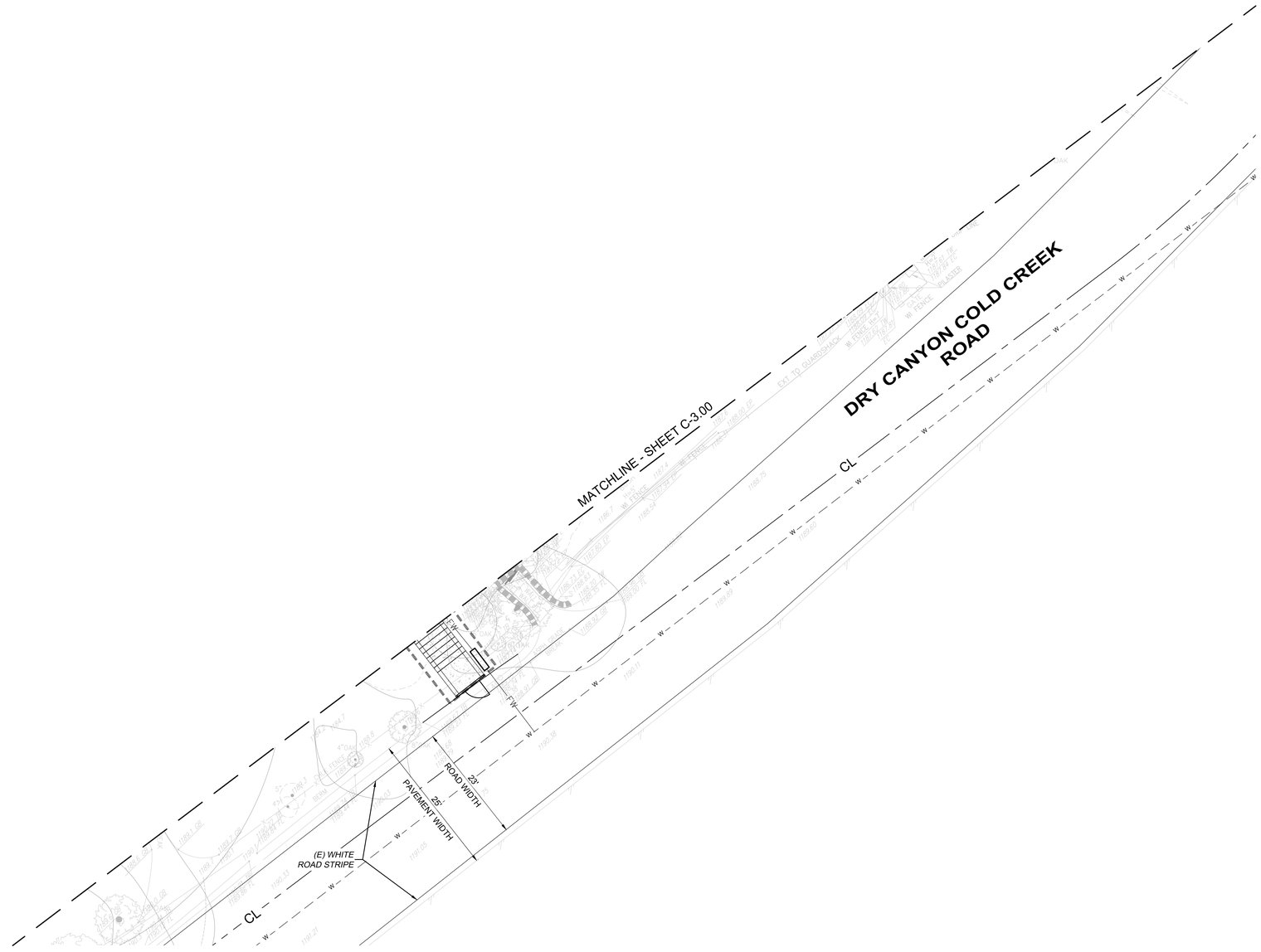
DESIGNED BY:
CHECKED BY:
DRAWN BY:
SCALE:

SHEET NO.
C3.00

DRAWING NUMBER:

LEGEND

- EXISTING STORM DRAIN
- PROPOSED STORM DRAIN
- PERFORATED PIPE
- TRENCH DRAIN
- ATRIUM DRAIN
- CLEANOUT
- GROUTED RIPRAP



STORM DRAINAGE NOTES

20. INSTALL PRE-CAST CONCRETE BROOKS AREA DRAIN OR APPROVED SIMILAR. SIZE PER PLAN
21. INSTALL PVC STORM DRAIN. USE HDPE CORRUGATED DUAL WALL FOR 12" AND ABOVE.
22. CONSTRUCT CONCRETE-GROUTED ROCK RIPRAP OUTLET PROTECTION. MIN 4' DIA. ROCK, UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE; MIN. EMBEDMENT = 1.5 x ROCK DIA.
23. INSTALL 4' W x 13' L FILTERRA BIOSCAPE VAULT INTERNAL BYPASS BIOFILTRATION SYSTEM BY CONTECH. SEE DETAIL ON SHEET C-5.10
24. INSTALL TRENCH DRAIN PER LANDSCAPE SPECS.
25. ADJUST RISER TO GRADE. INSTALL SOLID METAL LID. PROTECT REMAINING PIPE CONNECTIONS
26. CONSTRUCT 12" WIDE & MIN. 12" DEPTH FRENCH DRAIN WITH 4" PERFORATED PVC UNDERDRAIN LAID @ MIN. 0.5% SLOPE.
27. INSTALL CLEANOUT STRUCTURE
28. INSTALL 3" PERFORATED PVC SUBDRAIN LAID @ MIN. 0.5% SLOPE & CONNECT TO STORM DRAIN
29. INSTALL 4" PERFORATED PVC WALL DRAIN @ MIN. 0.5% SLOPE LAID ABOVE FOOTING & CONNECT TO STORM DRAIN
30. INTERCEPT EXISTING STORM DRAIN AND INSTALL A 22.5° BEND TO STEEPEN GRADE. CONTRACTOR TO FIELD VERIFY & NOTIFY ENGINEER FOR ANY DISCREPANCIES PRIOR TO COMMENCING WORK.
31. INSTALL ELBOW FITTING PER PLAN
32. INSTALL 4" ATRIUM DRAIN
33. PIPE OUTLET TO CORE THROUGH WALL

REVISIONS

No.	DESCRIPTION	REVISED BY:	APPROVED: BY:	DATE
5	PLAN CHECK RESPONSES			03.23.26

AS–BUILT DRAWING

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE WORK SHOWN HEREON, MARKED AS 'AS–BUILT', HAS BEEN CONSTRUCTED IN CONFORMANCE WITH LINES AND GRADES AS SHOWN ON SAID PLANS, DRAWINGS, REFERENCED SPECIFICATIONS, AND APPROVED CHANGE ORDERS, AS INDICATED IN THE REVISION BLOCK.

PROJECT ENGINEER'S SIGNATURE — DATE

PROJECT ENGINEER'S NAME — CITY LAND DEVELOPMENT REP.

REVIEWED BY _____
IN ACCORDANCE WITH CITY POLICIES AND CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL.

SIGNATURE — DATE

APPROVED FOR CONSTRUCTION:

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DIRECTOR — DATE

APPROVED FOR CONSTRUCTION:

CURTIS CASTLE, P.E., CITY ENGINEER/PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR — DATE

PREPARED BY:

PSOMAS

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STORM DRAIN PLAN (2 OF 2)

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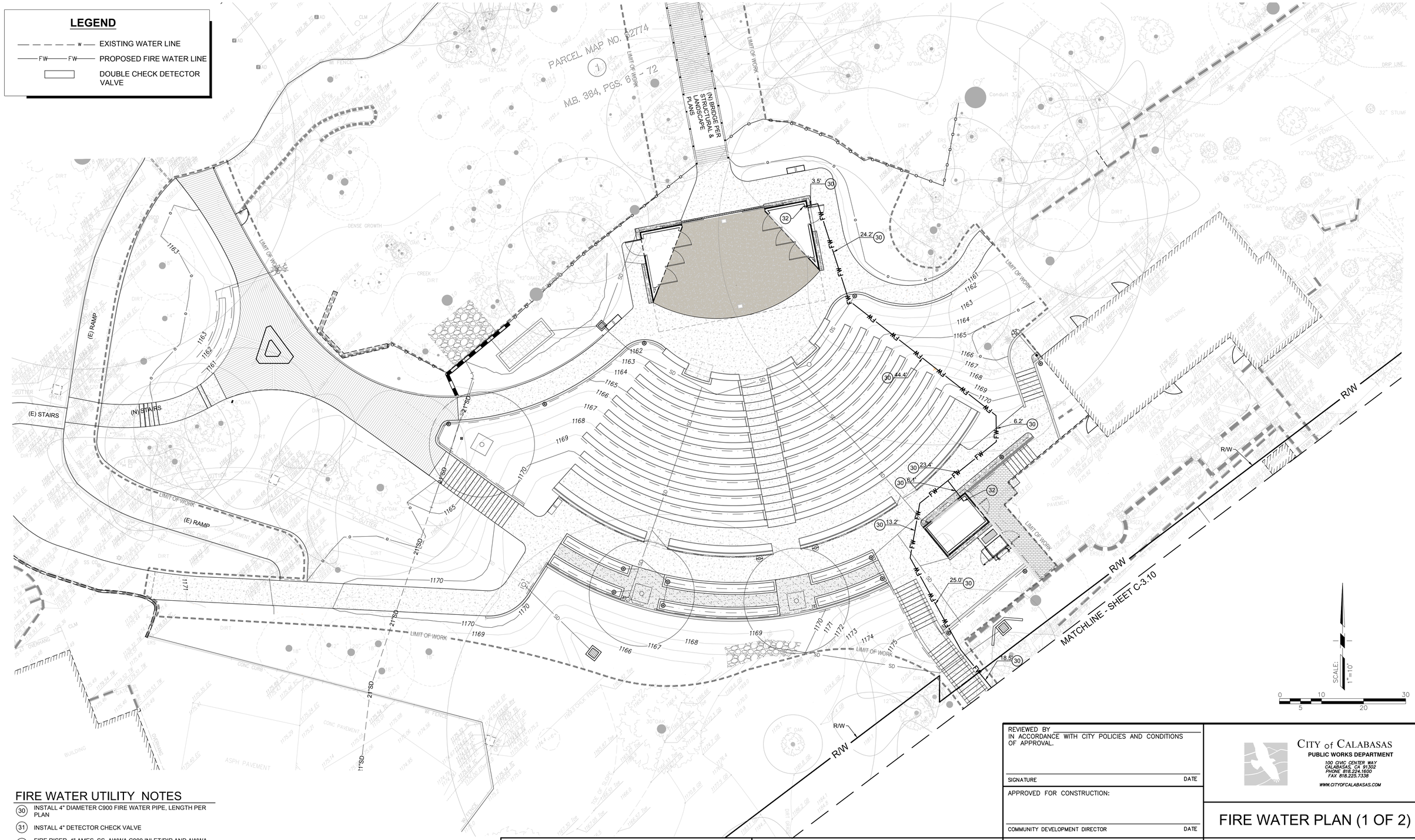

FIRE WATER UTILITY NOTES

(30) INSTALL 4" DIAMETER C900 FIRE WATER PIPE, LENGTH PER PLAN

(31) INSTALL 4" DETECTOR CHECK VALVE

(32) FIRE RISER, 4" AMES, SS, AWWA C900 INLET/DIP AND AWWA C606 OUTLET PER DETAIL 1 ON SHEET C4.10. REFER TO FIRE SPRINKLER PLANS FOR CONTINUATION

(33) POINT OF CONNECTION TO EXISTING WATER LINE IN DRY CANYON COLD CREEK RD. TEE INTO EXISTING 8" DUCTILE IRON PIPE

REVISIONS

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FIRE WATER PLAN (1 OF 2)

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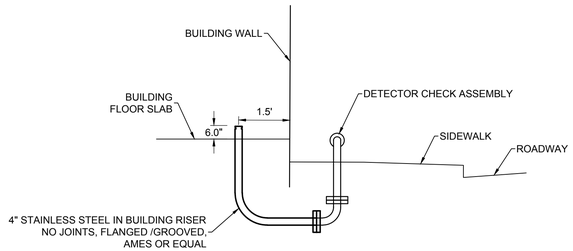
CALABASAS, CA, 91302

DESIGNED BY:
CHECKED BY:
DRAWN BY:
SCALE:
SHEET NO.
C4.00

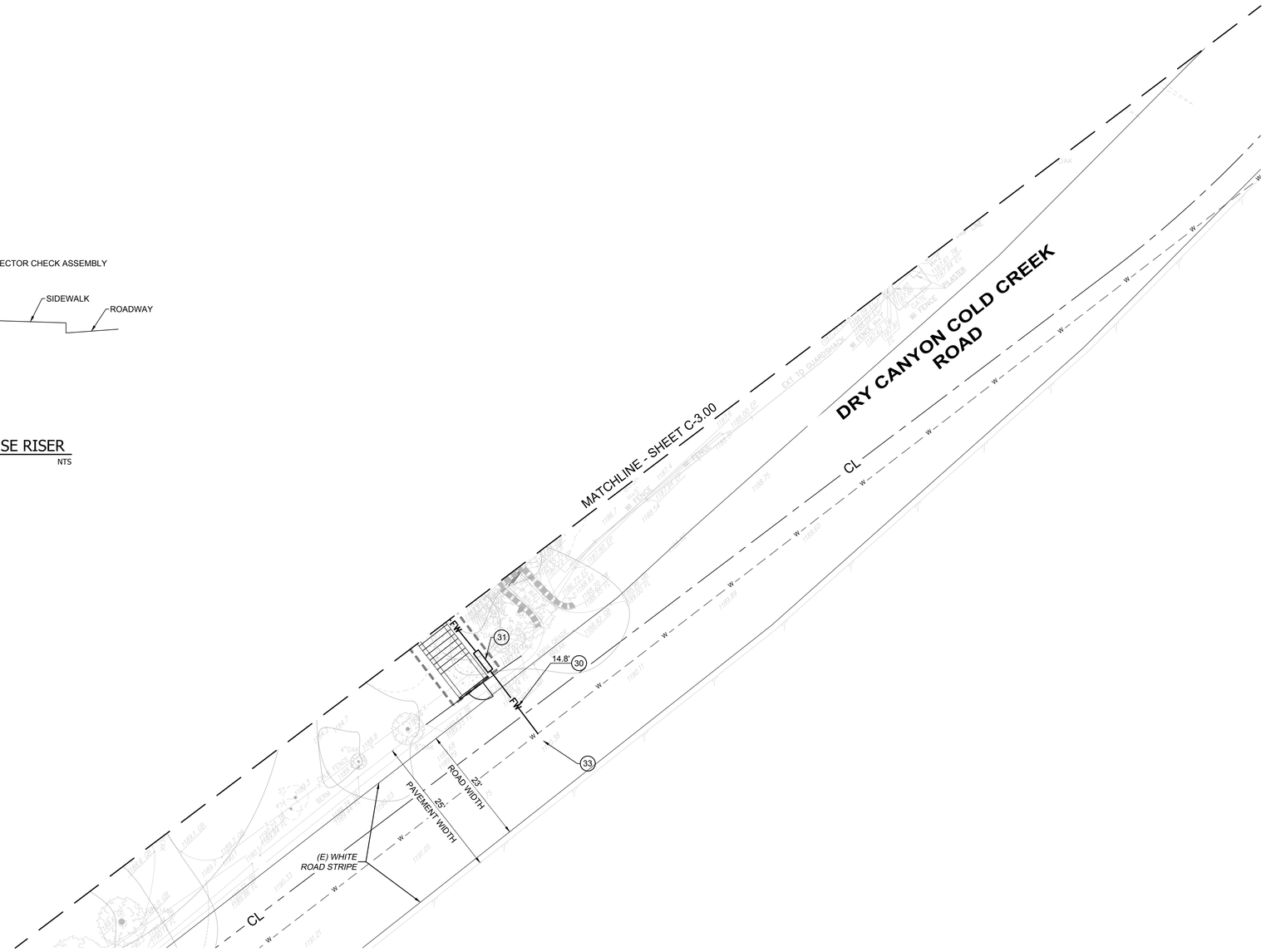
DRAWING NUMBER:

LEGEND

- EXISTING WATER LINE
- PROPOSED FIRE WATER LINE
- DOUBLE CHECK DETECTOR VALVE



1 FIRE WATER IN HOUSE RISER
NTS



SCALE: 1" = 10'
0 10 30
5 20

FIRE WATER UTILITY NOTES

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(31) INSTALL 4" DETECTOR CHECK VALVE

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FIRE WATER PLAN (2 OF 2)

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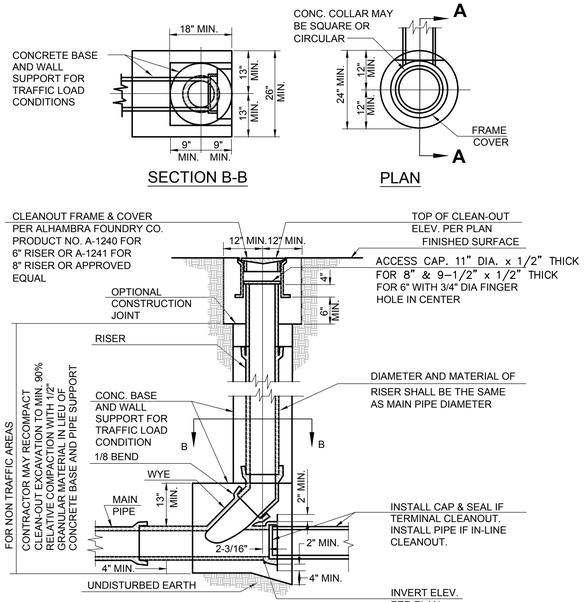

1 CLEANOUT STRUCTURE
NTS

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DETAILS

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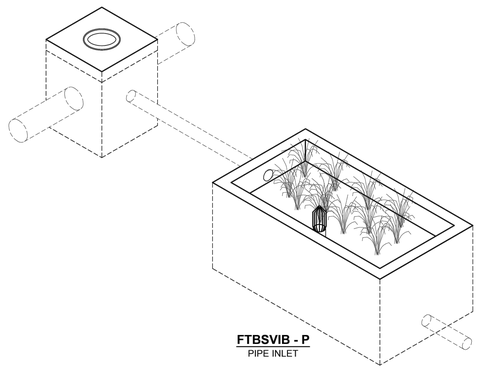

FTBSVIB - P
PIPE INLET

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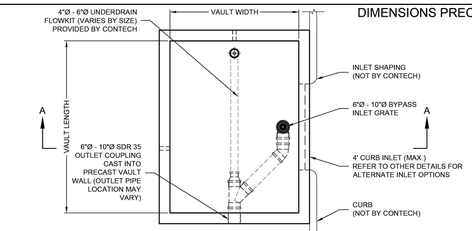
800-338-1122 513-645-7000 513-645-7993 FAX

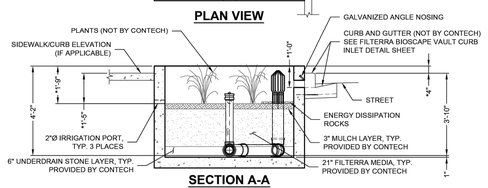
FILTERRA BIOSCAPE VAULT INTERNAL BYPASS
(FTBSVIB)
SITE LAYOUT DETAIL

C:\HOMING\CADD\REVIT\DETAILS\FILTERRA\D-STANDARD\DRAWINGS\IN PROCESS\STD DETAILS\FTBSVIB - FILTERRA BIOSCAPE VAULT INTERNAL BYPASS CONFIG STL.DWG, 3/19/2026 5:57 PM

DIMENSIONS PRECEDED BY " * " ARE CRITICAL AND MAY NOT BE MODIFIED WITHOUT CONSULTING CONTECH



PLAN VIEW

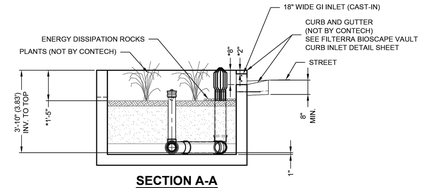


SECTION A-A
SLOTTED THROAT INLET - TOP EXTENDS 4" ABOVE CURB FOR ADJACENT SIDEWALKS (-T)

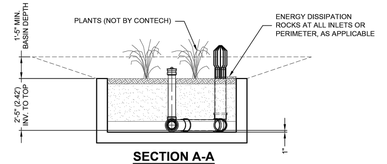
FTBSVIB CONFIGURATION
(OPTIONS: BASIN "-B", GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE (GI) INLET "-I", PIPE INLET "-P", SLOTTED THROAT INLET "-T")

VAULT SIZE (L x W)	MEDIA AREA (SF)	LONG SIDE INLET DESIG. / PART NO.	SHORT SIDE INLET DESIG. / PART NO.	AVAILABILITY	MAX. OUTLET / BYPASS PIPE DIA.	MAX. BYPASS FLOW (CFS)	UNDER-DRAIN PIPE DIA. (PERF)	MIN. NO. OF INLET PIPES (-P ONLY)
4 x 4	16	FTBSVIB0404	FTBSVIB0404	ALL	6" SDR 35	1.42	4" SDR 35	1
6 x 4	24	FTBSVIB0604	FTBSVIB0406	ALL	8" SDR 35	1.89	4" SDR 35	1
8 x 4	32	FTBSVIB0804	FTBSVIB0408	ALL (EXCEPT DE,MD,NJ,PA,VA,WV)	8" SDR 35	1.89	4" SDR 35	1
~~7.83 x 4.5~~	~~35~~	~~FTBSVIB078045~~	~~FTBSVIB045078~~	~~DE,MD,NJ,PA,VA,WV ONLY~~	~~8" SDR 35~~	~~1.89~~	~~4" SDR 35~~	~~1~~
~~6 x 6~~	~~36~~	~~FTBVIB0606~~	~~FTBVIB0606~~	ALL (EXCEPT CA, TX)	~~8" SDR 35~~	~~1.89~~	~~4" SDR 35~~	~~1~~
8 x 6	48	FTBSVIB0806	FTBSVIB0608	ALL	10" SDR 35	2.37	4" SDR 35	1
~~10 x 6~~	~~60~~	~~FTBSVIB1006~~	~~FTBSVIB0610~~	ALL (EXCEPT CA, TX)	~~10" SDR 35~~	~~2.37~~	~~6" SDR 35~~	~~2~~
8 x 8	64	FTBSVIB0808	FTBSVIB0808	CA, TX ONLY	10" SDR 35	2.37	6" SDR 35	2
12 x 6	72	FTBSVIB1206	FTBSVIB0612	ALL (EXCEPT TX)	10" SDR 35	2.37	6" SDR 35	2
10 x 8	80	FTBSVIB1008	FTBSVIB0810	CA, TX ONLY	10" SDR 35	2.37	6" SDR 35	2
~~13 x 7~~	~~91~~	~~FTBVIB1307~~	~~FTBVIB0713~~	ALL (EXCEPT CA, TX)	~~10" SDR 35~~	~~2.37~~	~~6" SDR 35~~	~~2~~
12 x 8	96	FTBSVIB1208	FTBSVIB0812	CA, TX ONLY	10" SDR 35	2.37	6" SDR 35	2
14 x 8	112	FTBSVIB1408	N/A	ALL	10" SDR 35	2.37	6" SDR 35	3
16 x 8	128	FTBSVIB1608†	N/A	ALL (EXCEPT OR,WA)	10" SDR 35	2.37	6" SDR 35	3
~~15 x 9~~	~~135~~	~~FTBVIB1509†~~	~~N/A~~	~~OR,WA ONLY~~	~~10" SDR 35~~	~~2.37~~	~~6" SDR 35~~	~~3~~
18 x 8	144	FTBSVIB1808†	N/A	CALL CONTECH	10" SDR 35	2.37	6" SDR 35	3
20 x 8	160	FTBSVIB2008†	N/A	CALL AVAILABLE IN CA	10" SDR 35	2.37	6" SDR 35	4
22 x 8	176	FTBSVIB2208†	N/A	CALL AVAILABLE IN CA	10" SDR 35	2.37	6" SDR 35	4

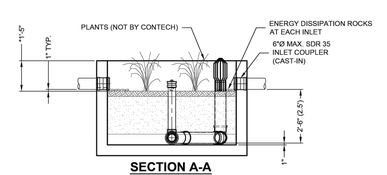
†UTILIZES (2) CURB OPENINGS WITH MIN 1" SPACING
INTERNAL PIPE CONFIGURATION MAY VARY DEPENDING ON VAULT SIZE



SECTION A-A
GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE INLET - TOP FLUSH WITH TOP OF CURB, NOT INTENDED FOR SIDEWALK APPLICATIONS (-I)



SECTION A-A
BASIN - CURB INLET OR PIPE INLETS OPTIONAL (-B)



SECTION A-A
PIPE INLET (-P)

filterra
FOR WATER, NATURALLY. QUOTE:www.ContechES.com/HP

AS WITH ALL OPEN TOP BIORETENTION SYSTEMS, FILTERRA BIOSCAPE IS OPEN TO THE ATMOSPHERE WITH A MEDIA SURFACE RECESSED BELOW FINISHED GRADE. CONTRACTOR OR OWNER IS RESPONSIBLE FOR PROVIDING ANY REQUIRED SAFETY MEASURES AROUND SYSTEM PERIMETER. TO MAINTAIN AESTHETICS, REMOVAL OF HEAVY STORMWATER DEBRIS MAY BE NECESSARY BETWEEN REGULAR FILTERRA SYSTEM MAINTENANCE EVENTS.

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FILTERRA BIOSCAPE VAULT INTERNAL BYPASS
(FTBSVIB)
CONFIGURATION DETAIL

REVISIONS

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5	PLAN CHECK RESPONSES			03.23.26

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LID DETAILS

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SCALE:

SHEET NO.
C5.10

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GENERAL ABBREVIATIONS

THESE ABBREVIATION ARE BASED ON STANDARD ABBREVIATIONS THAT ARE USED IN CONSTRUCTION. HOWEVER, ALL ABBREVIATION MUST BE REVIEWED IN CONTEXT AND FINAL INTERPRETATION IS BY THE ARCHITECT. NOT ALL ABBREVIATION THAT ARE LISTED ARE IN USED IN THE ATTACHED DOCUMENTS.

AB	AGGREGATE BASE	(N)	NEW
AC	ASPHALT CONCRETE	N	NORTH
AD	AREA DRAIN	NOS	NUMBERS
ADA	AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT	NTS	NOT TO SCALE
APPROX	APPROXIMATE	OC	ON CENTER
BC	BEGIN CURVE/BOTTOM OF CURB	OH	OVERHEAD
BNDY	BOUNDARY	PA	PLANTING AREA
BEG	BEGIN	PI	POINT OF INTERSECTION
BF	BOTTOM FACE	POC	POINT OF CONNECTION
BLDG	BUILDING	POT	POINT ON TANGENT
BM	BENCH MARK	PP	POWER POLE
BOW	BACK OF WALK	PSI	POUNDS PER SQUARE INCH
BTA	BIORETENTION TREATMENT AREA	PT	POINT
BVC	BEGIN VERTICAL CURVE	PTDF	PRESSURE-TREATED DOUG FIR
BW	BOTTOM OF WALL	PERM	PERMANENT
CL	CENTER LINE	PERF	PERFORATED
CB	CATCH BASIN	PVC	POLYVINYL CHLORIDE PIPE
CIP	CAST IN PLACE	QC	QUICK COUPLER
CJ	CONTROL JOINT	RAD/R	RADIUS
CLR	CLEAR	RCB	REINFORCED CONCRETE BOX
CO	CLEANOUT	RCP	REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE
CONC	CONCRETE	RIM	RIM ELEVATION/TOP OF GRATE
CONT	CONTINUOUS	REINF	REINFORCING
CMU	CONCRETE MASONRY UNIT	R.R.	RAILROAD
CU FT	CUBIC FEET	RT	RIGHT
DB	DRAIN BASIN	ROW	RIGHT-OF-WAY
DI	DRAINAGE INLET	SCD	SEE CIVIL DRAWINGS
DIA	DIAMETER	SCH	SCHEDULE
DIM	DIMENSION	SD	STORM DRAIN
DWG	DRAWING	SED	SEE ELECTRICAL DRAWINGS
(E)/EX	EXISTING	SHT.	SHEET
EA	EACH	SID	SEE IRRIGATION DRAWINGS
EC	END OF CURVE	SIM	SIMILAR
EF	EACH FACE	SQ	SQUARE
ELEV/EL	ELEVATION	SS	SANITARY SEWER OR STAINLESS STEEL
ELECT	ELECTRICAL	SSMH	SANITARY SEWER MANHOLE
EQ	EQUAL	STA	STATION POINT
EVC	END OF VERTICAL CURVE	STD	STANDARD
EW	EACH WAY	STL	STEEL
EXP/EJ	EXPANSION JOINT	S/W	SIDEWALK
FFE	FINISHED FLOOR	SSCO	SANITARY SEWER CLEANOUT
FG	FINISH GRADE (LANDSCAPE)	TB	TOP OF BENCH
FH	FIRE HYDRANT	TBD	TO BE DETERMINED
FL	FLOW LINE	TC	TOP OF CURB
FS	FINISH SURFACE	TF	TOP FOOTING
G	GAS	TEMP	TEMPORARY
GAL	GALLON	TOF	TOP OF FOOTING
GALV	GALVANIZED	TOR	TOP OF RAMP
GB	GRADE BREAK	TOS	TOP OF SLAB
GM	GAS METER	TTL	TOTAL
GND	GROUND	TOW/TW	TOP OF WALL
HB	HOSE BIB	TYP	TYPICAL
HORIZ	HORIZONTAL	TP	TELEPHONE POLE
IE	INVERT	UNO	UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE
JT	JOINT	V/VERT	VERTICAL
LWF	LIGHTWEIGHT FILL	VB	VALVE BOX
LOL	LAYOUT LINE	VC	VERTICAL CURVE
LOW	LIMIT OF WORK	VIF	VERIFY IN FIELD
ME	MATCH EXISTING (ELEVATION)	W/	WITH
MH	MANHOLE	W/O	WITHOUT
MAINT	MAINTENANCE	WC	WHEELCHAIR ACCESSIBLE
MAX	MAXIMUM	WM	WATER METER
MIN	MINIMUM	WMH	WATER MANHOLE
MISC	MISCELLANEOUS	WP	WORK POINT
MON	MONUMENT.	WPJ	WEAKENED PLANE JOINT

QUALITY CONTROL NOTES

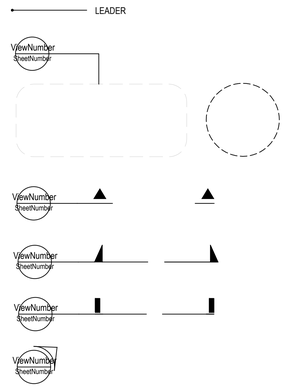
1. CONTRACTOR TO SUBMIT A SUMMARY OF LANDSCAPE SUBMITTALS NECESSARY FOR LANDSCAPE IMPROVEMENTS AND ASSOCIATED SCOPE ITEMS FOR APPROVAL. BASED ON THE APPROVED LIST OF PROJECT LANDSCAPE SUBMITTALS, CONTRACTOR IS TO SUBMIT ALL NECESSARY DOCUMENTATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH CONTRACT DOCUMENTS.
2. ALL SHOP DRAWINGS REQUIRED AS PART OF LANDSCAPE IMPROVEMENTS SHALL BE COORDINATED WITH ALL ASSOCIATED DISCIPLINES, SITE AND ARCHITECTURAL CONDITIONS. DRAWINGS SHALL SHOW ADJACENT INFORMATION THAT WILL GIVE CLEAR INDICATION OF THE INTERFACE TO STRUCTURES, FOUNDATIONS, UTILITIES, PROPERTY LINES AND EASEMENTS, AND ANY OTHER NECESSARY INFORMATION.

MATERIAL NOTES

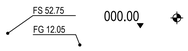
1. WORK INCLUDES, BUT IS NOT LIMITED TO: CONSTRUCTION OF PAVEMENTS, CURBS, WALKS, STEPS, WALLS, RAILINGS, FENCING, FURNISHINGS, PLANTINGS, STRUCTURES, LIGHTING, MANUFACTURED SOILS, DAILY CLEAN-UP, MAINTENANCE, AND WARRANTY
2. WRITTEN DIMENSIONS TAKE PRECEDENCE OVER SCALED MEASUREMENTS.
3. WHERE DIMENSIONS ARE NOTED TO BE VERIFIED IN THE FIELD (VIF), THE DIMENSIONS SHOWN ARE THE DESIGN BASIS AND MAY DIFFER FROM ACTUAL SITE CONDITIONS. THE CONTRACTOR MUST VERIFY THESE DIMENSIONS DURING LAYOUT AND REPORT ANY DISCREPANCIES TO THE LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT BEFORE PROCEEDING. DIMENSIONS NOTED WITH '±' MAY VARY SLIGHTLY IN THE FIELD.
4. HORIZONTAL CONTROL DIMENSIONS ARE ACCURATE WHEN MEASURED ON A LEVEL LINE, NOT ALONG THE SLOPE OF THE GROUND.
5. REFER TO TREE PROTECTION NOTES FOR WORK WITHIN AREAS OF TREE PROTECTION ZONE (TPZ).
6. TAKE CARE DURING CONSTRUCTION TO AVOID DISTURBING OR DAMAGING EXISTING STRUCTURES, BOTH ABOVE AND BELOW GRADE. ANY DAMAGE CAUSED DURING CONSTRUCTION MUST BE REPAIRED AT THE CONTRACTOR'S EXPENSE TO THE OWNER'S SATISFACTION.
7. COORDINATE ALL WORK WITH OTHER CONTRACTORS AND SUBCONTRACTORS ON SITE, INCLUDING IRRIGATION, ELECTRICAL, CARPENTRY, PLUMBING, AND SPECIALTY TRADES. FOLLOW THE GENERAL CONTRACTOR'S SCHEDULE AND REQUIREMENTS.
8. CONTRACTOR MUST SUBMIT PAVER LAYOUT AND PATTERN SHOP DRAWINGS TO THE LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT FOR REVIEW BEFORE INSTALLATION. DRAWINGS MUST CLEARLY SHOW ALL JOINTS, START POINTS, AND LOCATIONS OF OVERSIZED OR UNDERSIZED PAVERS.
9. WHERE NEW CONSTRUCTION MEETS EXISTING CURB OR PAVEMENT, EXISTING MATERIALS MUST BE CLEANLY SAW-CUT TO ENSURE A FLUSH, NEAT, AND SAFE TRANSITION.
10. INSTALL ALL FURNISHINGS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE MOST CURRENT MANUFACTURER'S WRITTEN INSTALLATION GUIDELINES AND SPECIFICATIONS.

LANDSCAPE LEGEND OVERALL

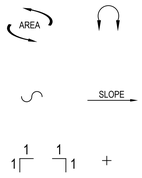
CALLOUTS



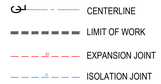
SPOTS / ELEVATIONS



SYMBOLS



LINETYPES



ITEM TAGS



MISCELLANEOUS



OAK TREE PROTECTION KEY



1. REFER TO ARBORIST REPORT AND TREE PROTECTION AND REMOVAL PLANS.
2. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL ESTABLISH TREE PROTECTION ZONES (TPZS) PRIOR TO ANY DEMOLITION, GRADING, OR CLEARING ON SITE.

LANDSCAPE SHEET INDEX

SHEET NUMBER	SHEET TITLE
L0.00	LANDSCAPE COVER SHEET
L0.10	ARBORIST REPORT
L0.11	ARBORIST REPORT, CONT
L0.12	ARBORIST REPORT, CONT
L0.13	TREE PROTECTION & REMOVAL PLAN
L1.00	MATERIALS PLAN
L1.01	LIGHTING PLAN
L1.02A	PHOTOMETRICS PLAN - PROGRAMMED
L1.02B	PHOTOMETRICS GRAPHIC - PROGRAMMED
L1.03A	PHOTOMETRICS PLAN - CONTROLLED
L1.03B	PHOTOMETRICS GRAPHIC - CONTROLLED
L1.10	COLOR & MATERIALS BOARD
L3.00	SOILS PLAN
L4.00	FUEL MODIFICATION PLAN
L5.00	IRRIGATION NOTES AND LEGEND
L5.01	IRRIGATION PLAN
L5.02	IRRIGATION DETAILS
L5.03	IRRIGATION DETAILS
L6.00	SECTIONS - AMPHITHEATER
L6.01	SECTIONS - AMPHITHEATER
L6.02	SECTIONS, ENLARGEMENTS & VIEWS - SHADE CANOPY
L6.10	WALLS AND STAIRS - KEY PLAN
L6.11A	WALL 1 & STAIR A
L6.11B	WALL 1 & STAIR A
L6.12	WALL 2
L6.13A	WALL 3 & STAIR B
L6.13B	WALL 3 & STAIR B
L6.13C	WALL 3 & STAIR B
L6.14	WALL 4
L6.15A	WALL 5 & STAIR C
L6.15B	WALL 5 & STAIR C
L6.16	WALL 6 & STAIR D
L6.17	WALL 7
L6.18	STAIR E & F
L6.20	BRIDGE OVERALL JURISDICTIONS
L6.21	BRIDGE TREE REMOVAL & PROTECTION
L6.22	BRIDGE DETAILS
L6.23	BRIDGE DETAILS
L7.00	DETAILS - PAVING
L7.01	DETAILS - PAVING (ADJACENCIES)
L7.10	DETAILS - TYPICAL STAIRS, RAILINGS AND WALLS
L7.11	DETAILS - TYPICAL STAIRS, RAILINGS AND WALLS
L7.12	DETAILS - GATES
L7.20	WOOD DECKING FRAMING & FINISH PLANS
L7.21	WOOD DECKING
L7.22	WOOD DECK CENTER ELEMENT
L7.23	WOOD SEATING ELEMENT
L7.30	DETAILS - LIGHTING
L7.31	DETAILS - LIGHTING
L7.40	DETAILS - SITE ELEMENTS
L7.41	DETAILS - SITE ELEMENTS
L7.70	DETAILS - PLANTING
L7.71	DETAILS - TREES

plural

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Walnut Creek, CA 94597
925.939.3985

PROJECT NAME

VIEWPOINT SCHOOL
AMPHITHEATER
Calabasas, California

STAMP



NO.	ISSUE	DATE
1	50% Construction Documents	08.15.25
2	50% Construction Documents R1	11.21.25
3	90% Construction Documents	02.05.26
4	Bid Addendum #1	02.27.26
5	Bridge Permit Submittal	03.13.26
6	Planning Resubmittal #2	03.23.26

PROJECT
VPT 2401

SCALE

SHEET TITLE

LANDSCAPE COVER SHEET

SHEET NUMBER

L0.00

8/8/2025 12:07:54 PM

OAK TREE REPORT

SUBJECT

AMPHITHEATER INSTALLATION

PREPARED FOR:

Viewpoint School
23620 Mulholland Hwy
Calabasas, CA 91302

PREPARED BY:

Tree Care Consulting
1534 N. Moorpark Road, #149
Thousand Oaks, CA 91360
ISA Certified Arborist WE-6820A
ISA Tree Risk Assessor Qualified
JLOTreeCare@gmail.com
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Date: March 9, 2026
Job No. 24-009

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1. ASSIGNMENT

The objective of this report is to assess the condition of the protected oak trees in the area of the proposed amphitheater installation on the campus of Viewpoint School, to discuss the potential encroachments to them, and to discuss the effect of the encroachments on their health.

2. BACKGROUND

The site has been used for activities that caused minor disturbances to the site. The oak trees are almost all on the perimeter of the project.

3. METHOD OF STUDY

On February 28 and June 13, 2025 and on February 5, 2026, I inspected the mature oak trees using the ISA Level 2 or Basic Assessment, a ground-level, visual inspection assessing their structure and general health by means of measuring tools and tools to observe the exterior of the tree. Some trees retain the tags that were first fastened to the trees over 20 years ago. Letters were used for this report because many of the tags on the trees have faded or the tags were removed or the trees are new.

4. DISCUSSION

OAK TREES

59 protected oak trees are included in this tree inventory because they are within or near the limit of work for the project. The project is the installation of an outdoor amphitheater, a pedestrian bridge to connect the amphitheater with the main campus, and an access staircase that will lead to Dry Canyon Cold Creek Road.

The following 6 oak trees are proposed to be removed for the project:

Oak trees A and B – These young trees will be removed because they are in the footprint of the proposed amphitheater.

Oak trees N and O – These are young trees. Tree N has a canopy that extends 20 feet to the west where the pedestrian bridge is proposed. This tree will have to be removed because the bridge cannot be built where the tree is located near the bridge and in the construction zone to build it. Tree O is a small tree and is close to the bridge and work activity area.

Oak trees T and U – These are saplings that just meet the minimum trunk diameter (2 inches) to be considered protected. Trees T and U are in or near the footprint of the proposed staircase that will be an additional access to Dry Canyon Cold Creek Road.

The following 24 encroachments are proposed:

Oak tree #12 – The protected zone (PZ) of this heritage tree will be encroached with 15 per cent of it being encroached by demolition of the existing hardscape and shade structure outside of the canopy and the footprint of the amphitheater; the canopy will not be encroached other than fine grading to create and landscape area on the existing grade. I recommend some pruning to remove dead wood and reduction pruning on the north side of the canopy to shorten the branches extending toward the amphitheater.

Oak tree #29 – The trunk of this tree will be near a proposed concrete walkway, 5 feet from the edge of the new walkway at one point. The installation of the bandshell and the walkway around it will encroach approximately 50 percent of the PZ area. The proposed encroachment will only occur where there is currently a decomposed granite patio. The concrete slab that comprises the encroachment, will replace the existing compacted decomposed granite. The area to the east of this tree is undisturbed with a thick layer of soil and leaf litter. It will be protected from encroachment by the project.

Pruning will be required to raise the canopy that extends to the west and northwest. An 8-inch and a 6-inch lateral branch will be pruned to raise the canopy for clearance. Other smaller branches at the ends of the main scaffold branches will be pruned to reduce the canopy to the northwest, preserving the crown branches that extend to the north and east. This pruning will also make the canopy more balanced. Removing these branches will reduce the canopy's volume by roughly 15 percent per cent. See photo exhibit

The roots will be protected by designing the walkway using a material and technique less damaging to the roots than a typical concrete walkway such as pavers that are permeable and better under the oak trees than concrete.

Oak tree #30 – The trunk of this heritage tree will be near a proposed concrete walkway, 9 feet from the edge of the walkway at one point to the south, encroaching 20 percent of the PZ not under the canopy and 5 percent under part of the canopy to the south. The canopy extends over 40 feet to the northwest just east of the proposed new walkway near the proposed bandshell. This tree will be preserved by designing the walkway using a material and technique less damaging to the roots than a typical concrete walkway. The canopy extends only to the north, east and south. Very little of the encroachment will be under any part of the canopy, only within the PZ that extends 50 feet around the tree trunk. Pruning is recommended to reduce the density of the canopy to the north and reduce the end weight of the extended branches in addition to dead wood removal.

Oak tree #32 – This tree will be insignificantly encroached by the proposed boardwalk that will encroach approximately 25 percent of the PZ. The boardwalk will be less of a disturbance than a concrete walkway as it will be elevated above the existing grade. None of the encroachments will be under the canopy.

Oak tree #137 – This tree currently has a concrete walkway around the trunk that will be demolished and replaced with landscaping, improving the situation for the tree. Near the building, a new concrete walkway and stairway will be installed south of the tree, replacing the existing concrete walkway and stairs, no closer than 5 feet from the trunk. The new construction will encroach 15 percent of the PZ.

Oak trees #427 – This tree is west of the proposed access staircase near Dry Canyon Cold Creek Road, 10 feet from the edge of it. 10 percent of the PZ will be encroached which will be a minor encroachment.

Oak trees #428, #429 and #620 – These trees will be encroached by the new access staircase. The edge of the new staircase will be no closer than 9 feet from the trunks. Some pruning will be needed to raise the low branches to provide clearance. The encroachments will be 10 to 15 percent of the PZs of trees #428 and #429 and 20 percent of tree #620. These are minor encroachments of these young trees.

Oak trees #430 and #431 – These trees will be encroached by the construction access needed because there is no other way for heavy equipment to enter the construction site. The encroachment will be an access ramp using the existing grade with some fill soil on the west side of the ramp to level it. The encroachment will be likely compaction of the soil within the PZ. The soil will be protected by placing protection on the ground such as a thick layer of mulch. This encroachment will be 25 percent of trees #430 and #431. These trees lean to the west. Some pruning removal will be required of branches less

than 2 inches in diameter for both trees. 2 branches, a 5-inch and a 4-inch of on tree #431 will also need to be removed for clearance.

Oak tree #439 – This tree will be encroached by the boardwalk and the concrete walkway/bridge that will encroach approximately 20 percent of the PZ. This will be a minor encroachment.

Oak tree #440 – This tree will be an insignificant encroachment by the boardwalk of less than 5 per cent of the PZ at the perimeter of canopy.

Oak tree #R – This tree is near tree #440 and will be an insignificant encroachment by the boardwalk of approximately 10 per cent of the PZ at the perimeter of canopy.

Oak tree #441 – This tree will be encroached by the boardwalk and the concrete walkway that will encroach approximately 30 percent of the PZ. This will be a minor encroachment.

Oak tree #442 – This tree will be encroached by the boardwalk and the concrete walkway that will encroach approximately 20 percent of the PZ. This will be a minor encroachment.

Oak tree #443 – This tree will be encroached by the concrete walkway and stairs that will encroach approximately 10 percent of the PZ no closer than 5 feet from the trunk. This will be a minor encroachment.

Oak tree S – This tree will be encroached by the concrete walkway and stairs that will encroach approximately 15 percent of the PZ, no closer than 4 feet from the trunk. This will be a minor encroachment.

Oak tree #618 – This tree is near tree #443 and will be encroached by the concrete walkway and stairs that will encroach approximately 10 percent of the PZ, no closer than 5 feet from the trunk. This will be a minor encroachment.

Oak tree #457 – This tree will have to be pruned to provide clearance for the proposed pedestrian bridge on the west side of the canopy by removing and/or reducing branches that will provide long-term clearance and to maintain its natural appearance. The construction activity near the bridge will be a significant encroachment. No root pruning is anticipated but soil compaction should be avoided by placing plates or another protection system on top of the soil.

Oak trees P and Q – These trees are down a slope toward the ravine west of the proposed amphitheater. The encroachments will occur at the perimeter of the PZs and will be insignificant, encroaching less than 5 per cent of the PZs.

Oak tree V – This tree will be encroached for the access ramp. Soil will be placed temporarily on the east side of the tree to level the proposed ramp.

Oak tree W – This tree will be encroached by the top of the proposed access ramp of less than 10 percent.

29 trees will be preserved with no encroachments.

TREES OTHER THAN OAK TREES

23 trees were found within the project area that had a trunk of 3 inches or greater. There is a storm drain outlet that flows into the natural creek where there are many willow trees, many of which are less than 3 inches. Other vegetation in the project area are native and non-native shrubs and a few small trees. These were planted or have grown by seed. These were not included. The following is the inventory of trees not included in the oak tree inventory:

Tree #	Species	Common Name	Trunk	Trunk	Trunk	Trunk
1	*Platanus racemosa* *	Western sycamore	9"			
2	*Platanus racemosa* *	Western sycamore	8"	8"		
3	*Platanus racemosa* *	Western sycamore	7"	6"	3"	
4	*Platanus racemosa* *	Western sycamore	10"	7"	6"	6"
5	*Cercocarpus betuloides* *	Mountain mahogany	5"	5"		
6	*Salix lasiolepis* *	Willow	6"	5"	5"	5"
7	*Salix lasiolepis* *	Willow	14"			
8	*Salix lasiolepis* *	Willow	16"			
9	*Fraxinus uhdei*	Ash	6"			
10	*Fraxinus uhdei*	Ash	4"	2"	2"	
11	*Fraxinus uhdei*	Ash	4"	4"		
12	*Salix lasiolepis* *	Willow	4"	3"		
13	*Salix lasiolepis* *	Willow	6"			
14	*Salix lasiolepis* *	Willow	8"			
15	*Salix lasiolepis* *	Willow	5"			
16	*Salix lasiolepis* *	Willow	4"			
17	*Salix lasiolepis* *	Willow	3"			
18	*Salix lasiolepis* *	Willow	6"			
19	*Eucalyptus globulus*	Blue gum	8"	8"	8"	
20	*Eucalyptus globulus*	Blue gum	12"	10"	10"	
21	*Pittosporum tobira*	Mock orange	3"	3"	3"	
22	*Eucalyptus globulus*	Blue gum	6"			
23	*Prunus ilicifolia* *	Holly leaf cherry	5"	4"	3"	

* California native

Only tree #1 and #5 will be removed for the project. I recommend that the non-native trees be removed as well as the non-native shrubs.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Tree Protection

a. The general contractor shall be familiar with the stated tree protection measures and protected tree ordinance as set forth in the municipal or county code. The following is a brief guideline of recommendations to protect the trees.

b. The applicant's tree consultant shall be notified 48 hours prior to the commencement of any work within the protected zone of any protected tree so he or she can prepare to observe the work.

c. Trees that are to be preserved on the site during construction shall be fenced at the location of their protected zones or at the limit of grading with a temporary chain link fence prior to commencement of grading. Signs shall be posted in English and Spanish to notify people that the trees are protected.

d. Trees shall be protected from being injured by grading and construction, including but not limited to wounding of branches and roots, compaction of soil within the protected zone, and damage to the foliage by engine exhaust.

e. No activity, such as vehicle travel or parking, equipment and building materials storage, deposit of debris and trash or any activity that will harm the protected trees, shall be allowed within the protected root zones of any protected tree at any time.

B. Pruning

a. Any pruning approved prior to commencement of work shall be executed only after the notification of the consulting arborist, 48 hours prior to commencement so that he or she can observe the pruning performed.

b. Pruning required but not previously approved shall not be performed until a written request for pruning has been submitted and approved by Planning unless the branches are less than 2 inches in diameter and pruning them is deemed necessary by the consulting arborist.

c. Approved pruning shall be performed by the tree trimming contractor who must employ at least one ISA certified arborist and should be observed by the applicant's consulting arborist who shall keep Planning informed about the work being performed. Pruning wounds shall not be sealed.

C. Grading Near Protected Trees

a. Within the crown spread of the protected trees to be preserved in place, hand trenching shall be done at the limit of the proposed grading or excavation to uncover roots, allowing them to be properly and cleanly pruned prior to grade work. This work shall be done under the observation of the consulting arborist.

b. The requirement to hand-dig any approved excavation near the protected trees is designed to avoid irreparable root damage. The purpose is to locate and expose roots that must be cut and to carefully prune them, thereby, avoiding the ripping and tearing caused with the use of backhoe or other excavation equipment. Due to the scope of the improvements, the requirement for hand digging approved excavation near protected trees is sometimes impractical. Therefore, work procedures, below, are proposed to execute the work with precise and controlled methods that avoid indiscriminate damage.

D. Preparation Phase

a. It is recommended that trees that will be encroached and preserved be watered to attain and maintain sufficient soil moisture content. This is crucial to maintain the health of the trees during grading and construction. Fencing should be in place prior to the commencement of demolition and/or grading.

b. Pruning, if any, shall be performed before grading to avoid conflict between trees and grading equipment. This action should reduce the potential for broken branches resulting from being struck by that equipment.

E. Protective Fencing

a. See "Tree Protection" above for the intent of the fencing plan. The trees that are to be preserved on the site shall be kept fenced during grading and construction with a 5-foot high, temporary, chain-link fence for protection at all times when construction activities are taking place. The chain-link fence shall be in place prior to the commencement of grading. A three-foot-wide pass-through opening in the fence shall be provided for maintenance access. The fence shall remain during all phases of construction. Damaged fencing shall be immediately replaced or repaired.

b. In some cases, fencing may be placed at the limit of grading or excavation to allow approved work to be done inside the protected zones. No fencing shall be removed or moved without notifying the tree consultant and without approval from the tree consultant.

Grading

c. The greatest potential for consequential damage to trees is from excavation for footings, utility trenching, driveway base preparation, and grading. It is not possible to develop this site without some conflict between the trees and the

proposed improvements. The conflict relates to both the aerial crown and the root structure of the trees. The goal is to eliminate or at least minimize damage. Define the area of excavation that will occur within the protected zone of a tree. After pruning the roots at the edge of the limit of work, it may be necessary to utilize equipment to remove the soil outside of the roots that were cut. This should be done under the observation of the consulting arborist. Stop this effort upon encountering roots of significant size, 2 inches and larger. Prune roots to the required depth using standard, sterile, mechanical root pruning equipment accompanied by hand work. In the case of trenching, cut the roots on each side of the proposed trench to the required depth.

d. These methods will minimize root damage from excavation and grading equipment pulling on roots in a lateral direction from their path of travel. Pruned roots shall be hand sawn, using sterilized equipment, with a clean cut, at a 90-degree angle facing downward and shall not be sealed.

e. Place all excavation spoils outside of the dripline of the trees.

F. Other protective measures

a. Protect trees by not wounding them. Nailing of anything such as grade stakes must be avoided.

b. The potential for breaking branches by mechanical equipment should be anticipated and, if encountered, the arborist should be notified with a request for an evaluation and recommendation how to proceed.

c. It is important to leave the natural leaf litter that exists beneath trees.

d. No chemicals such as herbicides shall be used upstream and within one hundred feet of any tree protected zone.

e. Dust deposited on the foliage of trees must be washed off so that the leaves are not smothered by dust particles.

Mitigation and Monitoring

f. 3 months prior to the commencement of demolition and/or grading, the trees will be assessed to ascertain their condition. Any significant alteration of the condition of any tree will be noted and reported to the City of Calabasas.

g. As stated above under Tree Protection, all work within the protected zone of any tree will be done under the observation of a consulting arborist. Monitoring of the site will be performed no less than quarterly until completion of grading and construction.

h. The consulting arborist will submit a letter within 10 days of the completion of the project to certify that the work around the oak trees was done in accordance with The Oak Tree Preservation and Protection Guidelines.

The physiological condition of each tree is detailed in the summary of field observations below. Driplines on the oak tree location map are for graphic purposes. See the measured driplines below for the dimensions.

NOTICE of DISCLAIMER
The report represents the independent opinion of the signatory consultant (Tree Care Consulting). The tree(s) discussed herein was/were generally reviewed for physical, biological function and aesthetic conditions. This examination was conducted in accordance with presently accepted industry procedures, which are ground-plane macro-visual observations only. No extensive micro-biological, soil-root excavations, upper crown examination nor internal tree investigations were conducted and therefore, the reporting herein reflects the overall visual appearance of the tree(s) on the date reviewed and no warranty is implied as to the potential failure, health, or demise of any part of or the whole tree described in the report. Records may not remain accurate after our inspection due to unknown alteration or deterioration of the reviewed site.

Respectfully submitted,

John Oblinger
ISA Certified Arborist WE-6820A
ISA Tree Risk Assessor Qualified

FIELD ASSESSMENT

	TREE NUMBER	12	29	30	32	131	137	138	139	425	426
SPECIES	*Quercus agrifolia*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
DIMENSIONS	TREE HEIGHT	40'	35'	35'	40'	45'	50'	30'	35'	30'	30'
	CROWN SPREAD										
	UNBALANCED CROWN	X	X		X		X	X			
	LEAN DIRECTION	SE	W	NW			SE	W			
	TRUNK DIAMETER(S)	26"	18"	22" 11"	23" 14"	21"	19"	9" 2"	20"	18"	15"
RATING	HERITAGE	X			X	X					
	HEALTH	C	B	B	B	C	C	C-	C	C	C
	AESTHETICS/COMFORMITY	C	C	C	B	C	C	C-	C	C	C
PHYSICAL CONDITION	VIGOR(LOW/ NORM/ HIGH)	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	TRUNK CAVITY/DAMAGE	X						X			
	TRUNK SAP OOZE							X			
	CODOMINANCE	X	X	X	X						X
	CANKER(S)							X			
	INCLUDED BARK										
	BURIED ROOT COLLAR										
	CUT/DAMAGED ROOTS										
	FUNGAL DISEASE										
	INSECT DAMAGE										
	MAINSTEM DIEBACK										
	TWIG/BRANCH DIEBACK	X						X		X	X
	THIN FOLIAGE	X					X	X	X	X	X
	WEAK ATTACHMENT(S)										
	BADLY PRUNED										
	BRANCH CAVITIES	X								X	X
	OVER-EXTENDED BRANCH		X	X							
	EPICORMIC GROWTH										
	TERRAIN - SLOPED/LEVEL	L	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

FIELD ASSESSMENT

	TREE NUMBER	427	428	429	430	431	439	440	441	442	443
SPECIES	*Quercus agrifolia*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
DIMENSIONS	TREE HEIGHT	18'	25'	25'	25'	25'	35'	30'	35'	30'	30'
	CROWN SPREAD										
	UNBALANCED CROWN	X			X	X		X			
	LEAN DIRECTION	W			W	W					
	TRUNK DIAMETER(S)	8"	11" 9"	7"	9"	12"	14"	13"	18"	12"	14"
RATING	HERITAGE										
	HEALTH	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
	AESTHETICS/COMFORMITY	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	B	C	C
PHYSICAL CONDITION	VIGOR(LOW/ NORM/ HIGH)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	TRUNK CAVITY/DAMAGE										
	TRUNK SAP OOZE										
	CODOMINANCE										
	CANKER(S)										
	INCLUDED BARK										
	BURIED ROOT COLLAR										
	CUT/DAMAGED ROOTS										
	FUNGAL DISEASE										
	INSECT DAMAGE										
	MAINSTEM DIEBACK										
	TWIG/BRANCH DIEBACK										
	THIN FOLIAGE										
	WEAK ATTACHMENT(S)										
	BADLY PRUNED										
	BRANCH CAVITIES										
	OVER-EXTENDED BRANCH										
	EPICORMIC GROWTH										
	TERRAIN - SLOPED/LEVEL	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

FIELD ASSESSMENT

	TREE NUMBER	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454
SPECIES	*Quercus agrifolia*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
DIMENSIONS	TREE HEIGHT	15'	25'	30'	18'	15'	12'	15'	15'	15'	12'
	CROWN SPREAD										
	UNBALANCED CROWN	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	LEAN DIRECTION	W	W	NW	NW		N	N	N	N	N
	TRUNK DIAMETER(S)	6"	13"	13"	8"	6"	5"	5"	6"	5"	6"
RATING	HERITAGE										
	HEALTH	B	B	B	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
	AESTHETICS/COMFORMITY	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
PHYSICAL CONDITION	VIGOR(LOW/ NORM/ HIGH)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	TRUNK CAVITY/DAMAGE										
	TRUNK SAP OOZE										
	CODOMINANCE										
	CANKER(S)										
	INCLUDED BARK										
	BURIED ROOT COLLAR										
	CUT/DAMAGED ROOTS										
	FUNGAL DISEASE										
	INSECT DAMAGE										
	MAINSTEM DIEBACK										
	TWIG/BRANCH DIEBACK										
	THIN FOLIAGE	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	WEAK ATTACHMENT(S)										
	BADLY PRUNED										
	BRANCH CAVITIES										
	OVER-EXTENDED BRANCH										
	EPICORMIC GROWTH										
	TERRAIN - SLOPED/LEVEL	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

FIELD ASSESSMENT

	TREE NUMBER	455	456	457	458	618	620
SPECIES	*Quercus agrifolia*	X	X	X	X	X	X
DIMENSIONS	TREE HEIGHT	25'	35'	35'	45'	25'	18'
	CROWN SPREAD						
	UNBALANCED CROWN	X					X
	LEAN DIRECTION	N	N	N			W
	TRUNK DIAMETER(S)	13"	13"	19"	14"	10"	4"
RATING	HERITAGE						
	HEALTH	B	C	B	B	B	C
	AESTHETICS/COMFORMITY	C	C	B	C	C	D
PHYSICAL CONDITION	VIGOR(LOW/ NORM/ HIGH)	N	N	N	N	N	L
	TRUNK CAVITY/DAMAGE						
	TRUNK SAP OOZE						
	CODOMINANCE						
	CANKER(S)						
	INCLUDED BARK						
	BURIED ROOT COLLAR						
	CUT/DAMAGED ROOTS						
	FUNGAL DISEASE						
	INSECT DAMAGE						
	MAINSTEM DIEBACK						
	TWIG/BRANCH DIEBACK						X
	THIN FOLIAGE	X					X
	WEAK ATTACHMENT(S)						
	BADLY PRUNED						
	BRANCH CAVITIES						X
	OVER-EXTENDED BRANCH						
	EPICORMIC GROWTH						X
	TERRAIN - SLOPED/LEVEL	S	S	S	S	S	S

FIELD ASSESSMENT

	TREE NUMBER	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
SPECIES	*Quercus agrifolia*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
DIMENSIONS	TREE HEIGHT	15'	8'	15'	25'	18'	20'	10'	30'	20'	35'
	CROWN SPREAD										
	UNBALANCED CROWN	X		NE	E						
	LEAN DIRECTION	NW		3'	7'						
	TRUNK DIAMETER(S)	7"	4" 2.5" 2" 1"	3"	7"	3"	2"	2.5	9"	5"	13"
RATING	HERITAGE										
	HEALTH	B	B	C	C-	C	D	D	B	C	C
	AESTHETICS/COMFORMITY	C-	B	D	D	C	D	D	C	C-	C
PHYSICAL CONDITION	VIGOR(LOW/ NORM/ HIGH)	H	N	L	L	N	L	L	N	N	N
	TRUNK CAVITY/DAMAGE										
	TRUNK SAP OOZE										
	CODOMINANCE										
	CANKER(S)										
	INCLUDED BARK										
	BURIED ROOT COLLAR										
	CUT/DAMAGED ROOTS										
	FUNGAL DISEASE										
	INSECT DAMAGE										
	MAINSTEM DIEBACK										
	TWIG/BRANCH DIEBACK					X	X	X		X	
	THIN FOLIAGE			L		X	X	X		X	
	WEAK ATTACHMENT(S)										
	BADLY PRUNED										
	BRANCH CAVITIES										
	OVER-EXTENDED BRANCH	X									
	EPICORMIC GROWTH	X									
	TERRAIN - SLOPED/LEVEL	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

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925.939.3985

PROJECT NAME

VIEWPOINT SCHOOL
AMPHITHEATER
Calabasas, California

STAMP

LICENSED LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT
JOHN OBLINGER
No. 6820
RENEWAL 08/31/2027
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

NO.	ISSUE	DATE
1	50% Construction Documents	08.15.25
2	50% Construction Documents R1	11.21.25
3	90% Construction Documents	02.05.26
4	Bid Addendum #1	02.27.26
5	Bridge Permit Submittal	03.13.26
6	Planning Resubmittal #2	03.23.26

PROJECT
VPT 2401

SCALE

SHEET TITLE

ARBORIST REPORT

SHEET NUMBER

L0.10

ARBORIST REPORT CONTINUED

Tree Care Consulting — Viewpoint School Amphitheater — June 13, 2025

FIELD ASSESSMENT

	TREE NUMBER	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
SPECIES	*Quercus agrifolia*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
DIMENSIONS	TREE HEIGHT	15'	25'	20'	18'	25'	30'	25'	25'	20'	10'
	CROWN SPREAD										
	UNBALANCED CROWN			X	X				X	X	
	LEAN DIRECTION			W	SW						
	TRUNK DIAMETER(S)	1.5 1.5	6"	9"	6"	7"	9"	6"	7"	8"	2"
RATING	HERITAGE										
	HEALTH	C-	C	C	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
	AESTHETICS/COMFORMITY	C-	C	C	C	B	B	B	C	C	B
PHYSICAL CONDITION	VIGOR(LOW/ NORM/ HIGH)	L	N	N	N	N	H	N	N	N	N
	TRUNK CAVITY/DAMAGE										
	TRUNK SAP OOZE										
	CODOMINANCE						X				
	CANKER(S)										
	INCLUDED BARK										
	BURIED ROOT COLLAR										
	CUT/DAMAGED ROOTS										
	FUNGAL DISEASE										
	INSECT DAMAGE										
	MAINSTEM DIEBACK										
	TWIG/BRANCH DIEBACK	X	X								
	THIN FOLIAGE	X	X						X		X
	WEAK ATTACHMENT(S)										
	BADLY PRUNED										
	BRANCH CAVITIES										
	OVER-EXTENDED BRANCH										
	EPICORMIC GROWTH										
	TERRAIN - SLOPED/LEVEL	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

Tree Care Consulting — Viewpoint School Amphitheater — June 13, 2025

FIELD ASSESSMENT

	TREE NUMBER	U	V	W
SPECIES	*Quercus agrifolia*	X	X	X
DIMENSIONS	TREE HEIGHT	12'	18'	12'
	CROWN SPREAD			
	UNBALANCED CROWN			X
	LEAN DIRECTION			W
	TRUNK DIAMETER(S)	3"	6"	3"
RATING	HERITAGE			
	HEALTH	B	B	C
	AESTHETICS/COMFORMITY	B	A	C
PHYSICAL CONDITION	VIGOR(LOW/ NORM/ HIGH)	N	H	N
	TRUNK CAVITY/DAMAGE			
	TRUNK SAP OOZE			
	CODOMINANCE			
	CANKER(S)			
	INCLUDED BARK			
	BURIED ROOT COLLAR			
	CUT/DAMAGED ROOTS			
	FUNGAL DISEASE			
	INSECT DAMAGE			
	MAINSTEM DIEBACK			
	TWIG/BRANCH DIEBACK	X	X	
	THIN FOLIAGE	X		X
	WEAK ATTACHMENT(S)			
	BADLY PRUNED			
	BRANCH CAVITIES			
	OVER-EXTENDED BRANCH			
	EPICORMIC GROWTH			
	TERRAIN - SLOPED/LEVEL	S	S	S

Tree Care Consulting — Viewpoint School Amphitheater — June 13, 2025

DRIPLINES

TREE NO.	DRIPLINE	N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW
12	HORIZ.	26'	21'	27'	28'	32'	27'	28'	28'
	VERT.	20'	18'	15'	5'	15'	30'	30'	9'
29	HORIZ.	0'	0'	0'	0'	14'	30'	28'/46'	25'
	VERT.	0'	0'	0'	0'	7'	6'	6'/6'	20'
30	HORIZ.	30'	25'	25'	32'	25'	0'	0'	40'
	VERT.	25'	25'	20'	20'	12'	0'	0'	20'
32	HORIZ.	22'	10'	25'	21'	25'	24'	30'	27'
	VERT.	9'	12'	9'	15'	10'	8'	5'	6'
131	HORIZ.	25'	23'	17'	18'	10'	16'	25'	23'
	VERT.	15'	25'	25'	25'	15'	12'	20'	20'
137	HORIZ.	18'	6'	0'	22'	25'	20'	8'	13'
	VERT.	20'	9'	0'	25'	20'	20'	20'	10'
138	HORIZ.	17'	9'	12'	19'	28'	29'	21'	18'
	VERT.	20'	15'	12'	15'	15'	20'	25'	20'
139	HORIZ.	9'	3'	2'	15'	16'	22'	13'	27'
	VERT.	10'	8'	7'	4'	7'	15'	15'	20'
425	HORIZ.	20'	15'	15'	16'	20'	23'	18'	15'
	VERT.	20'	18'	20'	15'	15'	8'	20'	25'
426	HORIZ.	20'	15'	16'	16'	15'	0'	0'	15'
	VERT.	5'	10'	20'	20'	20'	0'	0'	20'

Tree Care Consulting — Viewpoint School Amphitheater — June 13, 2025

DRIPLINES

TREE NO.	DRIPLINE	N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW
427	HORIZ.	3'	3'	0'	20'	16'	20'	13'	3'
	VERT.	5'	5'	0'	15'	15'	15'	15'	5'
428	HORIZ.	15'	12'	10'	5'	10'	10'	14'	20'
	VERT.	12'	4'	4'	5'	6'	15'	6'	15'
429	HORIZ.	11'	12'	18'	15'	10'	15'	12'	15'
	VERT.	15'	12'	10'	8'	12'	15'	20'	6'
430	HORIZ.	8'	0'	0'	0'	5'	0'	25'	28'
	VERT.	7'	0'	0'	0'	5'	0'	6'	12'
431	HORIZ.	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	20'	25'	0'
	VERT.	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	1'	15'	0'
439	HORIZ.	22'	22'	18'	20'	22'	24'	18'	15'
	VERT.	15'	15'	12'	15'	15'	12'	10'	15'
440	HORIZ.	16'	0'	0'	0'	19'	17'	16'	15'
	VERT.	18'	0'	0'	0'	15'	18'	20'	20'
441	HORIZ.	18'	20'	20'	20'	20'	12'	12'	12'
	VERT.	5'	8'	8'	15'	20'	15'	15'	15'
442	HORIZ.	5'	0'	0'	0'	0'	6'	12'	20'
	VERT.	15'	0'	0'	0'	0'	15'	15'	15'
443	HORIZ.	0'	0'	0'	0'	22'	20'	24'	0'
	VERT.	0'	0'	0'	0'	15'	20'	12'	0'

Tree Care Consulting — Viewpoint School Amphitheater — June 13, 2025

DRIPLINES

TREE NO.	DRIPLINE	N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW
445	HORIZ.	0'	0'	0'	0'	3'	5'	6'	0'
	VERT.	0'	0'	0'	0'	3'	3'	3'	0'
446	HORIZ.	0'	0'	13'	8'	9'	17'	30'	0'
	VERT.	0'	0'	8'	8'	4'	3'	3'	0'
447	HORIZ.	24'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	19'	19'
	VERT.	6'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	6'	6'
448	HORIZ.	3'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	7'
	VERT.	5'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	5'
449	HORIZ.	5'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'
	VERT.	8'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'
450	HORIZ.	10'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'
	VERT.	6'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'
451	HORIZ.	8'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'
	VERT.	6'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'
452	HORIZ.	17'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'
	VERT.	6'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'
453	HORIZ.	12'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'
	VERT.	3'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'
454	HORIZ.	5'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'
	VERT.	6'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'

Tree Care Consulting — Viewpoint School Amphitheater — June 13, 2025

DRIPLINES

TREE NO.	DRIPLINE	N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW
455	HORIZ.	29'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'
	VERT.	10'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'
456	HORIZ.	5'	0'	0'	0'	0'	6'	12'	20'
	VERT.	15'	0'	0'	0'	0'	15'	15'	15'
457	HORIZ.	0'	0'	0'	0'	22'	20'	24'	0'
	VERT.	0'	0'	0'	0'	15'	20'	12'	0'
458	HORIZ.	3'	3'	0'	20'	16'	20'	13'	3'
	VERT.	5'	5'	0'	15'	15'	15'	15'	5'
618	HORIZ.	3'	3'	0'	20'	16'	20'	13'	3'
	VERT.	5'	5'	0'	15'	15'	15'	15'	5'
620	HORIZ.	0'	0'	0'	0'	2'	3'	4'	3'
	VERT.	0'	0'	0'	0'	1'	2'	4'	4'

Tree Care Consulting — Viewpoint School Amphitheater — June 13, 2025

DRIPLINES

TREE NO.	DRIPLINE	N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW
A	HORIZ.	15'	2'	2'	2'	2'	2'	6'	18'
	VERT.	8'	3'	3'	3'	3'	3'	6'	6'
B	HORIZ.	7'	7'	7'	6'	5'	6'	5'	7'
	VERT.	2'	2'	2'	2'	2'	2'	2'	2'
C	HORIZ.	6'	9'	6'	6'	5'	0'	0'	5'
	VERT.	10'	10'	10'	10'	0'	0'	0'	10'
D	HORIZ.	15'	15'	17'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'
	VERT.	20'	20'	20'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'
E	HORIZ.	0'	0'	8'	7'	4'	0'	0'	0'
	VERT.	0'	0'	15'	10'	10'	0'	0'	0'
F	HORIZ.	1'	1'	1'	1'	1'	1'	1'	1'
	VERT.	15'	15'	15'	15'	15'	15'	15'	15'
G	HORIZ.	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'
	VERT.	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'
H	HORIZ.	0'	0'	18'	28'	13'	0'	0'	0'
	VERT.	0'	0'	20'	10'	15'	0'	0'	0'
I	HORIZ.	18'	0'	0'	6'	4'	8'	8'	10'
	VERT.	20'	0'	0'	6'	6'	20'	20'	20'
J	HORIZ.	26'	24'	10'	0'	0'	0'	0'	25'
	VERT.	20'	20'	15'	0'	0'	0'	0'	20'

Tree Care Consulting — Viewpoint School Amphitheater — June 13, 2025

DRIPLINES

TREE NO.	DRIPLINE	N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW
K	HORIZ.	5'	5'	5'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'
	VERT.	5'	5'	5'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'
L	HORIZ.	0'	13'	11'	8'	7'	0'	0'	0'
	VERT.	0'	10'	10'	15'	15'	0'	0'	0'
M	HORIZ.	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	20'	20'
	VERT.	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	6'	12'
N	HORIZ.	0'	0'	0'	5'	5'	8'	20'	20'
	VERT.	0'	0'	0'	4'	2'	5'	8'	0'
O	HORIZ.	8'	8'	7'	5'	5'	6'	7'	8'
	VERT.	10'	10'	8'	8'	8'	8'	10'	10'
P	HORIZ.	10'	12'	12'	9'	10'	10'	10'	10'
	VERT.	15'	15'	9'	6'	6'	6'	15'	15'
Q	HORIZ.	6'	6'	6'	6'	6'	9'	9'	9'
	VERT.	5'	5'	5'	5'	5'	5'	5'	5'
R	HORIZ.	17'	10'	0'	0'	0'	0'	10'	13'
	VERT.	5'	8'	0'	0'	0'	0'	5'	5'
S	HORIZ.	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	20'
	VERT.	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	8'
T	HORIZ.	6'	6'	6'	6'	6'	6'	6'	6'
	VERT.	2'	2'	2'	2'	2'	2'	2'	2'

Tree Care Consulting — Viewpoint School Amphitheater — June 13, 2025

DRIPLINES

TREE NO.	DRIPLINE	N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW
U	HORIZ.	7'	6'	4'	2'	5'	6'	6'	4'
	VERT.	4'	7'	0'	0'	3'	4'	4'	8'
V	HORIZ.	7'	7'	7'	7'	7'	7'	7'	7'
	VERT.	1'	1'	1'	1'	1'	1'	1'	1'
W	HORIZ.	5'	0'	0'	0'	0'	6'	6'	8'
	VERT.	4'	0'	0'	0'	0'	7'	6'	10'
	HORIZ.								
	VERT.								
	HORIZ.								
	VERT.								
	HORIZ.								
	VERT.								
	HORIZ.								
	VERT.								
	HORIZ.								
	VERT.								

Tree Care Consulting — Viewpoint School Amphitheater — June 13, 2025

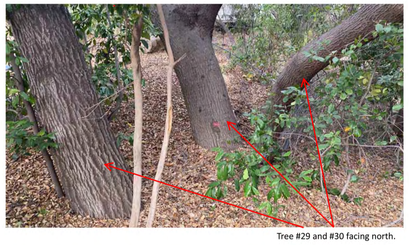
FIELD ASSESSMENT

	TREE NUMBER	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	618
SPECIES	*Quercus agrifolia*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
DIMENSIONS	TREE HEIGHT	15'	15'	12'	25'	35'	35'	45'	25'
	CROWN SPREAD								
	UNBALANCED CROWN	X	X	X	X				
	LEAN DIRECTION	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
	TRUNK DIAMETER(S)	6"	5"	6"	13"	13"	19"	14"	10"
RATING	HERITAGE								
	HEALTH	C	C	C	B	C	B	B	B
	AESTHETICS/COMFORMITY	C	C	C	C	B	C	C	C
PHYSICAL CONDITION	VIGOR(LOW/ NORM/ HIGH)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	TRUNK CAVITY/DAMAGE								
	TRUNK SAP OOZE								
	CODOMINANCE								
	CANKER(S)								
	INCLUDED BARK								
	BURIED ROOT COLLAR								
	CUT/DAMAGED ROOTS								
	FUNGAL DISEASE								
	INSECT DAMAGE								
	MAINSTEM DIEBACK								
	TWIG/BRANCH DIEBACK								
	THIN FOLIAGE	X	X	X	X				
	WEAK ATTACHMENT(S)								
	BADLY PRUNED								
	BRANCH CAVITIES								
	OVER-EXTENDED BRANCH								
	EPICORMIC GROWTH								
	TERRAIN - SLOPED/LEVEL	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

Viewpoint School Amphitheater
June 25, 2025



Tree #29 and #30 facing west.



Tree #29 and #30 facing north.

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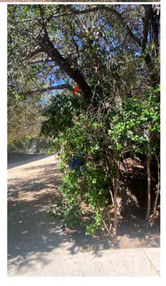
June 25, 2025





Tree #29. Reduce canopy and remove low branches for clearance over bandshell and walkway. 3 cuts shown.



Viewpoint School Amphitheater
June 25, 2025



Tree #30 facing north. Remove selected limbs to reduce density, lessen end weight, raise ceiling, and promote more balanced canopy.

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June 25, 2025



Tree #32 facing west.



Tree #32 facing west.

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June 25, 2025



Tree #131 facing north.





Tree #137 facing northeast.

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PROJECT NAME

VIEWPOINT SCHOOL AMPHITHEATER
Calabasas, California

STAMP

NO.	ISSUE	DATE
1	50% Construction Documents	08.15.25
2	50% Construction Documents R1	11.21.25
3	90% Construction Documents	02.05.26
4	Bid Addendum #1	02.27.26
5	Bridge Permit Submittal	03.13.26
6	Planning Resubmittal #2	03.23.26

PROJECT: VPT 2401
SCALE:

SHEET TITLE

ARBORIST REPORT (CONTINUED)

SHEET NUMBER

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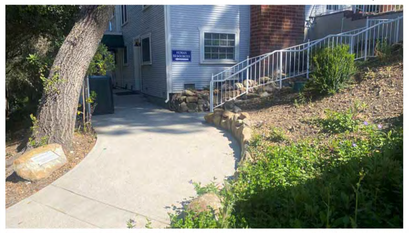
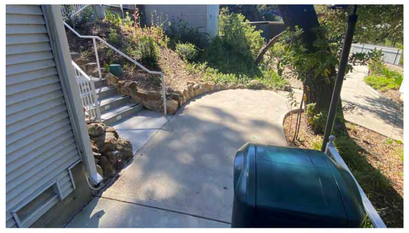
ARBORIST REPORT CONTINUED

Viewpoint School Amphitheater
June 25, 2025



Tree #137 facing east.



Tree #137 facing west.

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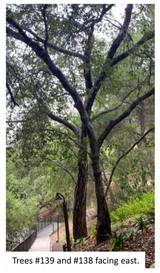

Trees #139 and #138 facing east.

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June 25, 2025



Tree $138 facing south.

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June 25, 2025



Trees #425 and #426 facing south.



Trees #427 and W facing south.

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Trees #428, #429 and #620 facing south.



Trees #430 and #431 facing southwest. Arrow indicates path of proposed access ramp.

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Trees #439, #440 and R facing west.

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June 25, 2025



Trees #439 and #440 facing west.



Trees #441, #442, #443, #618 and S facing west.

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Tree #456 facing southeast.



Trees #458 and #457 facing southeast.

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Tree A facing WEST.



Tree B facing southwest.

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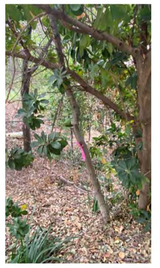
Trees C and D facing west.



Tree E facing west.

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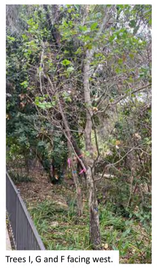
June 25, 2025



Trees I, G and F facing west.

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June 25, 2025



Trees H and F facing west.



Trees I and G facing north.

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June 25, 2025



Trees J, K and L facing north.



Tree M facing south.

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June 25, 2025



Tree M and #131 facing north.



Trees O and N facing northwest.

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June 25, 2025



Tree P facing north.



Tree Q facing northwest.

Viewpoint School Amphitheater
June 25, 2025



Trees T and U facing south.



Tree V facing southeast.

GLOSSARY

INTRODUCTION

Familiarity with the following definitions is necessary to the basic understanding of the tree ordinance, this tree report, and of the procedures used to evaluate the trees and the site conditions. There are numerous diseases and insects that frequently attack trees. A long discourse in plant pathology or entomology is not a prerequisite to develop a basic understanding of the effects of disease and insects upon living plant tissue but a basic knowledge of disease and insects should include an understanding of the following definitions:

SPECIES/DIMENSIONS

1. **Tree Number** - each protected tree in the field has been assigned a number that corresponds to a tree location on the Tree Location Map.
2. **Species** - is the type of tree that is being evaluated.
3. **Trunk Diameter** - as measured at 4½' above mean natural grade or, traditionally, DBH (diameter at breast height). This may be altered if the measurement cannot be made at 4½' feet or if makes sense to measure above or below that point.
4. **Tree Height** - is the approximate height of each assessed tree.
5. **Crown Spread** - is the approximate, average diameter of the crown or canopy.
6. **Lean Direction** - is the direction the tree is inclined from the natural vertical position.

PHYSICAL CONDITION

1. **Vigor** - is the capacity of a tree for growth and survival. Below are the ratings:

   Low - Little new tip growth; poor leaf color; abnormal bark; much dead wood; significantly thinning foliage.
   Normal - New tip growth; good leaf color; some insect damage and twig dieback; no significant dieback;
   High - New tip growth; good leaf color; dense foliage; usually found in younger trees;

   A vigorous tree will more easily ward off disease and/or insect attacks, and should recover from impacts more quickly than a less vigorous tree.
2. **Trunk Cavity/Damage** - A cavity is a hollow area in the trunk, usually due to fire or wood decay. Damage is a damaged area on the trunk, usually due to an external (abiotic) force on the tree.
3. **Water Pocket** - pockets formed at branch crotches that can hold water and possibly weaken the tree's structure (possible hazard).
4. **Trunk Sap Ooze** - the exudation of liquid, usually from wounds; trunk sap ooze.
5. **Codominance** – equal in size and importance, usually associated with either trunks/stems or scaffold limbs/branches in the crown. Often can and should be corrected by pruning.
6. **Included Bark** - bark that is embedded between a branch and its parent stem or between codominant stems causing a weak attachment.
7. **Buried Root Collar** - the root collar is the transition area between the bark and the trunk. Burying the root collar may lead to fungal infection.
8. **Fungal Disease** - diseases that attack live tissue/external signs (i.e. mushrooms, conks) of internal wood decay.

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PROJECT NAME

VIEWPOINT SCHOOL AMPHITHEATER
Calabasas, California

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LICENSED LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT
RICHARD SHALLECK
No. 5638
RENEW 08/31/2026
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

NO.	ISSUE	DATE
1	50% Construction Documents	08.15.25
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PROJECT VPT 2401
SCALE

SHEET TITLE

ARBORIST REPORT (CONTINUED)

SHEET NUMBER

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GLOSSARY

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9. **Insect Damage** - is some form of damage to the parts of the tree caused by insects or mites (e.g. scale, caterpillars, weevils, borers, mites, etc.).

10. **Mainstem Dieback** - death of healthy mainstems from the growing tip back.

11. **Twig/Branch Dieback** - death of twigs from the growing tip back.

12. **Thin Foliage** - defoliation and twig dieback throughout the canopy.

13. **Weak Attachments** - poorly formed branch connection at a crotch.

14. **Branch Cavities** - hollow areas in the limbs in the crown, usually due to the decay of wood.

15. **Over-extended Branch** - a large branch usually growing horizontally that may have excessive end weight and that exerts tremendous stress on its attachment. Can be corrected with reduction pruning.

16. **Epicormic Growth** - growth from adventitious buds along trunk and/or main limbs, rather than on twigs usually due to stress or poor pruning.

17. **Terrain** - refers to the general topography of the land where the tree is found.

RATING

1. **Heritage** - can vary in definition by agency but generally indicates a tree of significant size and age.

2. The **Health** of the trees was visually determined from a macroscopic inspection of signs and symptoms of disease. The following describes our rating system:

   A - Outstanding - A healthy and vigorous tree characteristic of its species and free of any significant visible signs of disease or insect damage;
   B - Above Average - A healthy and vigorous tree. However, there are minor visible signs of disease and insect damage;
   C - Average - Although healthy in overall appearance, there is a normal amount of disease and/or insect damage;
   D - Below Average/Poor* - This tree is characterized by exhibiting a greater degree of disease and/or insect damage or loss of structural integrity than normal and appears to be in a state of decline. This tree also exhibits extensive signs of dieback;
   F - Dead* - This tree exhibits no signs of life at the time of field evaluation.
   *A tree rating of "D" and lower is in a low stage of vigor and naturally a meaningful level of recovery is doubtful. Removal should be considered if it is within the proposed project development.

3. The **Aesthetic/Conformity** quality of the trees was visually determined from an overall inspection of appearance. The following describes our system:

   A. Outstanding - The tree is visually symmetrical, having the ideal form and appearance for the species;
   B. Above Average - The tree, though may not be perfectly symmetrical, has a nearly ideal form for the species with very little dieback of foliage or twigs and branches;
   C. Average - The tree has some asymmetry for the species with some defects that can be corrected and/or has some dieback of foliage and twigs and branches;
   D. Poor - The tree has few positive characteristics that probably cannot be corrected and may detract from the beauty of the landscape.

GLOSSARY

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REMARKS (Some other terms that may be used)

1. **Bark Beetle Frass** – are wood fragments (dust) mixed in the insect's excrement produced by boring.

2. **Basal Growth** – is leaf growth generated from the base of the trunk.

3. **Cable/Brace** – provides support to relieve stress on a weak part of the tree (e.g. where two trunks form a "V" crotch.

4. **Cankers** – are rough swellings with depressed centers resulting in death of tissue that later cracks open and exposes the wood underneath in twigs, branches, and/or trunks. May be a sign of fungal damage.

5. **Chlorotic Leaves** – leaf veins remain normally green but the tissue between veins becomes yellow. Usually caused by nutrient deficiencies.

6. **Compartmentalization** – Physiological process in trees that creates the chemical and physical boundaries that act to limit the spread of disease and the decay organisms. Often seen where branches have been pruned properly.

7. **Crown** – parts of the tree above the trunk, including leaves, branches, and scaffold branches.

8. **Crown-clean pruning** – removal of dead, dying, diseased, rubbing, and structurally unsound branches, etc.

9. **Crown reduction pruning** – Removal of large branches and/or cutting back to large laterals to reduce the height or spread of the crown; sometimes referred to as "drop crotch" pruning or "natural pruning."

10. **Exfoliating Bark** – the flaking off of bark from trunk, branches and/or twigs.

11. **Exposed Buttress Roots** – when soil is absent at the base of the tree exposing large roots at trunk flare.

12. **Fire Damage** – each tree may be rated on the amount of burn it has received.

13. **Heart Rot** – decay in the center of the tree (heartwood).

14. **Lion-tailing** – an improper pruning technique where internal foliage and branches are removed, leaving twigs and foliage concentrated at the branch ends.

15. **Mistletoe** – is a leafy evergreen, perennial parasite with dark green leathery leaves.

16. **Multiple stems/branches** – single location where several branches are attached often creating weak attachments.

17. **Powdery Mildew** – a white powdery fungus on leaves often found when new growth becomes wet for long periods of time; leaves may be distorted, stunted and drop prematurely.

18. **Reduction cuts** – cutting a branch back to a live lateral branch which will take over as the new end of that branch.

19. **Removal cuts** – a thinning cut back to the trunk or the parent stem (branch) that preserves the branch collar.

20. **Scaffold limb** – A primary structural branch of the crown.

21. **Stub cuts** – an improper pruning technique that leaves a stub that may lead to structural defects.

22. **Topping** – the improper pruning of large limbs, usually growing vertically, to reduce the height of a tree.

23. **Witches Broom** – is an abnormal growth cluster of twigs that may be caused by pruning, insects, mites, fungus, etc.

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PROJECT NAME

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PROJECT
VPT 2401

SCALE

SHEET TITLE

ARBORIST REPORT

SHEET NUMBER

L0.13

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OAK TREE PROTECTION NOTES

1. ALL SITE AND TREE RELATED WORK SHALL BE IN CONFORMANCE WITH CITY OF CALABASAS OAK TREE ORDINANCE.
2. AN OAK TREE PERMIT IS REQUIRED FOR ACTIVITIES INVOLVING A PROTECTED OAK TREE THAT DO NOT FALL UNDER THE CATEGORY OF A MINOR OAK TREE PERMIT. THIS INCLUDES: REMOVAL OF CERTAIN OAK TREES; PRUNING OF ANY OAK TREES; ENCROACHMENTS INTO THE PROTECTED ZONE OF ANY OAK TREES; AND REPLACEMENT OR REPAIR OF EXISTING IMPROVEMENTS WITHIN THE PROTECTED ZONE OF AN OAK TREE.
3. REFER TO THE ARBORIST REPORT (SHEETS L0.11, L0.11,L0.12) FOR COMPLETE INFORMATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING PROTECTED OAK TREES. THE EXHIBIT SHOWN IS FOR LOCATION REFERENCE ONLY. ALL TECHNICAL GUIDANCE AND DATA MUST BE DERIVED FROM THE CERTIFIED ARBORIST REPORT.
4. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL ESTABLISH TREE PROTECTION ZONES (TPZS) PRIOR TO ANY DEMOLITION, GRADING, OR CLEARING ON SITE.
5. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL IMMEDIATELY NOTIFY THE PROJECT ARBORIST AND LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT OF ANY PLANNED OR INADVERTENT ENCROACHMENT INTO A TREE PROTECTION ZONE. MITIGATION MEASURES MUST BE COORDINATED TO ENSURE THE HEALTH AND PROTECTION OF THE AFFECTED TREE(S) AND ROOT ZONES.
6. REFER TO LANDSCAPE PLANTING PLANS FOR TREE AND UNDERSTORY REPLACEMENT.

SURVEY AND ARBORIST DISCREPENCIES

MANY SYMBOLS SHOWN ON THE SURVEY DO NOT ACCURATELY REPRESENT THE PLANTS AND TREES FOUND IN THE FIELD. TREE TRUNKS IDENTIFIED ON THE SURVEY WERE NOT MEASURED TO ARBORICULTURAL STANDARDS (DBH). ALL TREE LOCATIONS AND MEASUREMENTS HAVE BEEN VERIFIED AND DOCUMENTED IN THE FIELD BY THE ARBORIST AND RECORDED IN THE ARBORIST REPORT.

PROPOSED OAK TREE REMOVAL & MITIGATION

TREE TAG #	SPECIES	TRUNK DIAMETER
N	QUERCUS AGRIFOLIA	6"
O	QUERCUS AGRIFOLIA	7"
A	QUERCUS AGRIFOLIA	7"
B	QUERCUS AGRIFOLIA	4", 2.5", 2", 1" (9.5" TOTAL)
U	QUERCUS AGRIFOLIA	3"
T	QUERCUS AGRIFOLIA	2"

SUMMARY

TOTAL TRUNK DIAMETER TO BE REMOVED: 34.5"
TOTAL TRUNK DIAMETER TO BE PLANTED: 4"
NET TRUNK DIAMETER TO BE MITIGATED: 30.5"

EXSITING TREE IDENTIFICATION

- TAG# / SPECIES — EXISTING OAK TREES TO BE REMOVED
- TAG# / SPECIES — EXISTING OAK TREES TO REMAIN AND BE PROTECTED
- TAG# / SPECIES — EXISTING TREES TO BE REMOVED - NON OAK
- TAG# / SPECIES — EXISTING TREES TO REMAIN AND BE PROTECTED - NON OAK
- PROTECTED ZONE (5' OUTSIDE OF DRIPLINE)
- OAK TREE DRIPLINE
- TREE TRUNK LOCATION

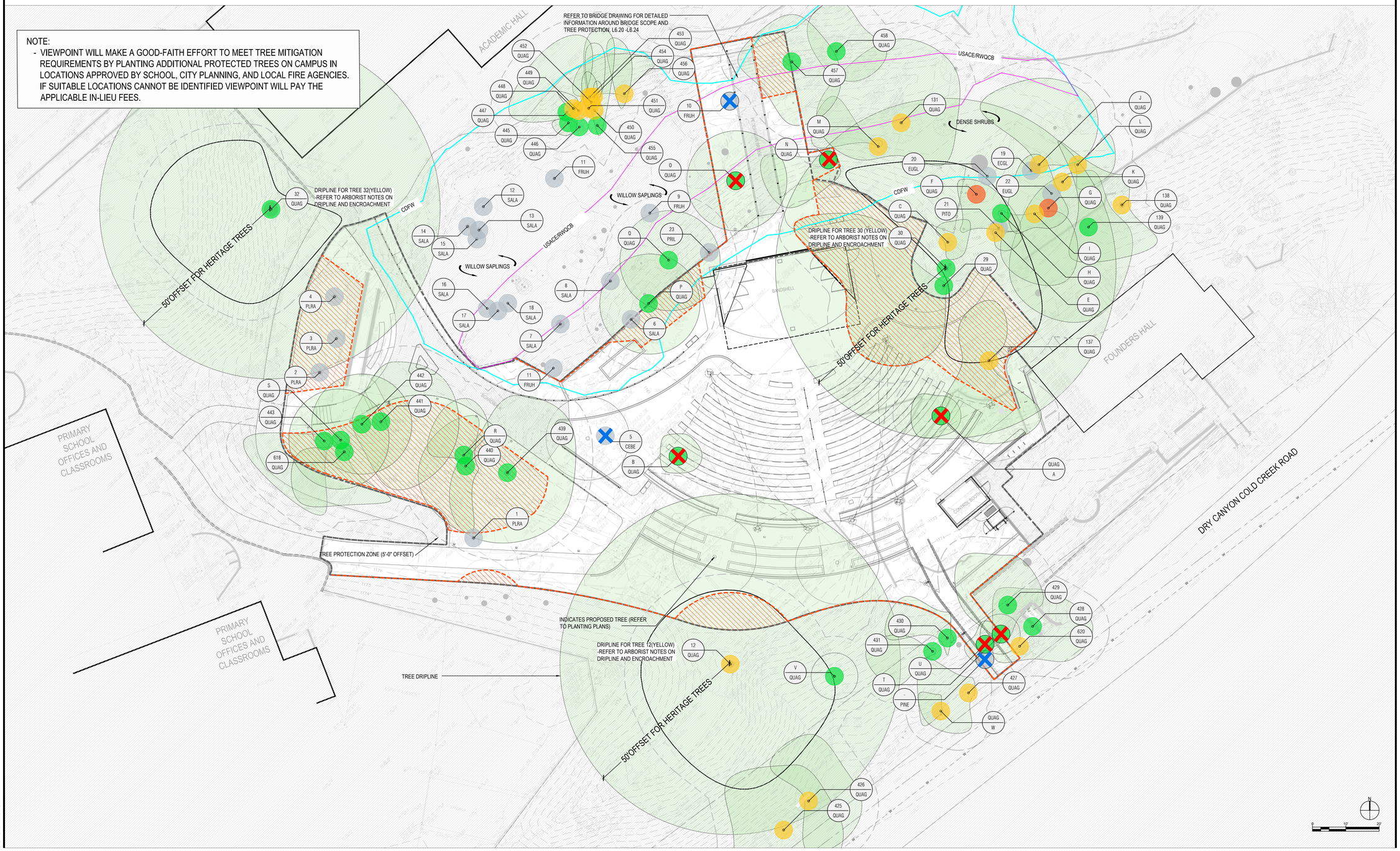
OAK TREE HEALTH RATING

- TAG# / SPECIES — OAK TREE HEALTH RATING - A
- TAG# / SPECIES — OAK TREE HEALTH RATING - B
- TAG# / SPECIES — OAK TREE HEALTH RATING - C
- TAG# / SPECIES — OAK TREE HEALTH RATING - D
- TAG# / SPECIES — OAK TREE HEALTH RATING - F

PROPOSED TREE PROTECTION ZONE

- PROPOSED TREE PROTECTION ZONE / FENCE (TPZ) *TO BE APPROVED BY PROJECT AND CITY ARBORIST
- PROJECT LIMIT OF WORK TYP.
- TPZ WITHIN LIMIT OF WORK
  - CONTRACTOR TO REVIEW AND FOLLOW TREE PROTECTION GUIDELINES AS NOTED IN THE ARBORIST REPORT
  - ALL TREES OUTSIDE OF LIMIT OF WORK SHALL BE PROTECTED

NOTE:
- VIEWPOINT WILL MAKE A GOOD-FAITH EFFORT TO MEET TREE MITIGATION REQUIREMENTS BY PLANTING ADDITIONAL PROTECTED TREES ON CAMPUS IN LOCATIONS APPROVED BY SCHOOL, CITY PLANNING, AND LOCAL FIRE AGENCIES. IF SUITABLE LOCATIONS CANNOT BE IDENTIFIED VIEWPOINT WILL PAY THE APPLICABLE IN-LIEU FEES.



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PROJECT: VPT 2401
SCALE: 1" = 10'-0"

SHEET TITLE
TREE PROTECTION & REMOVAL PLAN

SHEET NUMBER
L0.14

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LANDSCAPE MATERIALS SCHEDULE

PAVING

TAG	SYMBOL	NAME	DESCRIPTION	DETAIL
P1		CONCRETE PAVING - PEDESTRIAN	COLOR: NATURAL GRAY FINISH: TOPCAST 15 JOINTS: SAWCUT PROFILE: 4" REINFORCED ARCHITECTURAL CONCRETE, 6" AGGREGATE BASE, 1'-0" CONDITIONED SOIL PER GEOTECHINICAL RECCOMENDATIONS	1 /L7.00
P2		ENHANCED CONCRETE PAVING - PEDESTRIAN	COLOR: TBD, DAVIS COLOR CONCRETE FINISH: TOPCAST 05 JOINTS: SAWCUT PROFILE: REFER TO STRUCTURAL DRAWINGS FOR THICKNESS AND REINFORCEMENT	
P3		CRUSHED STONE PAVING	COLOR: CALIFORNIA GOLD PROFILE: 3" LOOSE GRAVEL, 6" CLASS II PEARMEABLE	5 / L7.00
P4		WOOD BOARDWALK	DECKING: ACCOYA 2 x 6 (A1), SEALANT PER MANUFACTURER'S RECOMMENDATIONS (REFER TO STRUCTURAL DRAWINGS FOR PIER SUPPORT AND FRAMING SIZES)	L7.20 -21
P5		GRAVEL PAVING	1/2"-1" Ø COBBLE , ROOF DISSIPATION AT BACK OF BANDSHELL, CONTROL BOOTH, FOUNDERS HALL & TOP OF AMPHITHEATER. BOURGET BROS. LA PAZ PEBBLES	6 / L7.00
P6		COBBLE PAD	2"-3" Ø COBBLE. DISSIPATION PAD. BOUGET BROS. LA PAZ PEBBLES	5 / L7.01

STAIRS- REFER TO SHEET L6.10-18 FOR STAIR ENLARGEMENTS AND DETAILS

TAG	SYMBOL	NAME	DESCRIPTION	DETAIL
ST-A		STAIR A - ARRIVAL STAIR	STAIR: COLOR: NATURAL GRAY FINISH: TOPCAST 15 WARNING EDGE: T-24, AMERICAN SAFETY TREAD HANDRAIL AND POSTS: 1 1/2"Ø ROUND GALVANIZED STEEL WITH POWDERCOAT NOTCHED TO RECEIVE RAIL LIGHTING (REFER LIGHTING PLANS & SPECIFICATIONS)	1 / L6.11B
ST-B		STAIR B - FIRE STAIR	STAIR: COLOR: NATURAL GRAY FINISH: TOPCAST 15 WARNING EDGE: T-24, AMERICAN SAFETY TREAD HANDRAIL AND POSTS: 1 1/2"Ø ROUND GALVANIZED STEEL WITH POWDERCOAT GUARDRAIL INFILL: 2 x 2 SQUARE 9 GAUGE STAINLESS STEEL WELDED WIRE MESH FINISH TO MATCH HANDRAIL AND POSTS.	/ L6.13A, L6.13B
ST-C		STAIR C - FOUNDERS STAIR	STAIR: COLOR: NATURAL GRAY FINISH: TOPCAST 15 WARNING EDGE: T-24, AMERICAN SAFETY TREAD HANDRAIL: 1 1/2"Ø ROUND GALVANIZED STEEL WITH POWDERCOAT GUARDRAIL: TO MATCH EXISTING	1 / L6.15B
ST-D		STAIR D- FOUNDER STAIR	COLOR: NATURAL GRAY FINISH: TOPCAST 15 WARNING EDGE: T-24, AMERICAN SAFETY TREAD HANDRAIL AND POSTS: 1 1/2"Ø ROUND GALVANIZED STEEL WITH POWDERCOAT	2,3/ L6.16
ST-E		STAIR E - AMPHITHEATER STAIR	COLOR: NATURAL GRAY FINISH: TOPCAST 15 JOINTS: SAWCUT WARNING EDGE: T-24, AMERICAN SAFETY TREAD HANDRAIL AND POSTS: 1 3/4"Ø ROUND GALVANIZED STEEL WITH POWDERCOAT NOTCHED TO RECEIVE RAIL LIGHTING (REFER LIGHTING PLANS & SPECIFICATIONS)	1 / L6.18
ST-F		STAIR F - BOARDWALK STAIR	COLOR: NATURAL GRAY FINISH: TOPCAST 15 WARNING EDGE: T-24, AMERICAN SAFETY TREAD HANDRAIL AND POSTS: 1 1/2"Ø ROUND GALVANIZED STEEL WITH POWDERCOAT	2 / L6.18

FENCES & GATES

TAG	SYMBOL	NAME	DESCRIPTION	DETAIL
F1		FENCE AT CREEK EDGE	TO MATCH EXISTING CHAINLINK FENCE	2 / L6.17
G1		MAINTENANCE GATE AT BOARDWALK GUARDRAIL	TO MATCH GUARDRAIL AT BOARDWALK (R3)	3 / L7.12
G2		FIRE ACCESS STAIR GATE	TO MATCH EXISTING CHAINLINK FENCE AT ROADWAY KNOX BOX TO BE INSTALLED AS REQUIRED BY L.A. COUNTY FIRE DEPARTMENT	1 / L7.12
G3		HVAC GATE	POSTS AND GATE: GALVANIZED STEEL WITH POWDERCOAT FINISH, COLOR TBD	2 / L7.12

GUARDRAILS

TAG	SYMBOL	NAME	DESCRIPTION	DETAIL
R1		GUARDRAIL AT BOARDWALK	POSTS AND TOP RAIL: 2 x 2 GALVANIZED STEEL WITH POWDERCOAT FINISH, COLOR, TBD. NOTCHED TO RECEIVE RAIL LIGHTING (REFER LIGHTING PLANS & DETAILS) TOP RAIL: 2 x 4 ACCOYA (A1), SEALED PER MANUFACTURER'S RECOMMENDATIONS GUARDRAIL INFILL: 2 x 2 x 9 GAUGE SQUARE WELDED WIRE MESH WITH PERIMETER CHANNEL FINISH TO MATCH POSTS AND TOP RAIL	/L7.11
R2		GUARDRAIL AT EXISTING TERRACE	POWDERCOATED STEEL PICKET TO MATCH EXISTING TERRACE GUARDRAIL	1 /L6.15B

WALLS - REFER TO SHEET L6.10-18 FOR WALL ENLARGEMENTS AND DETAILS

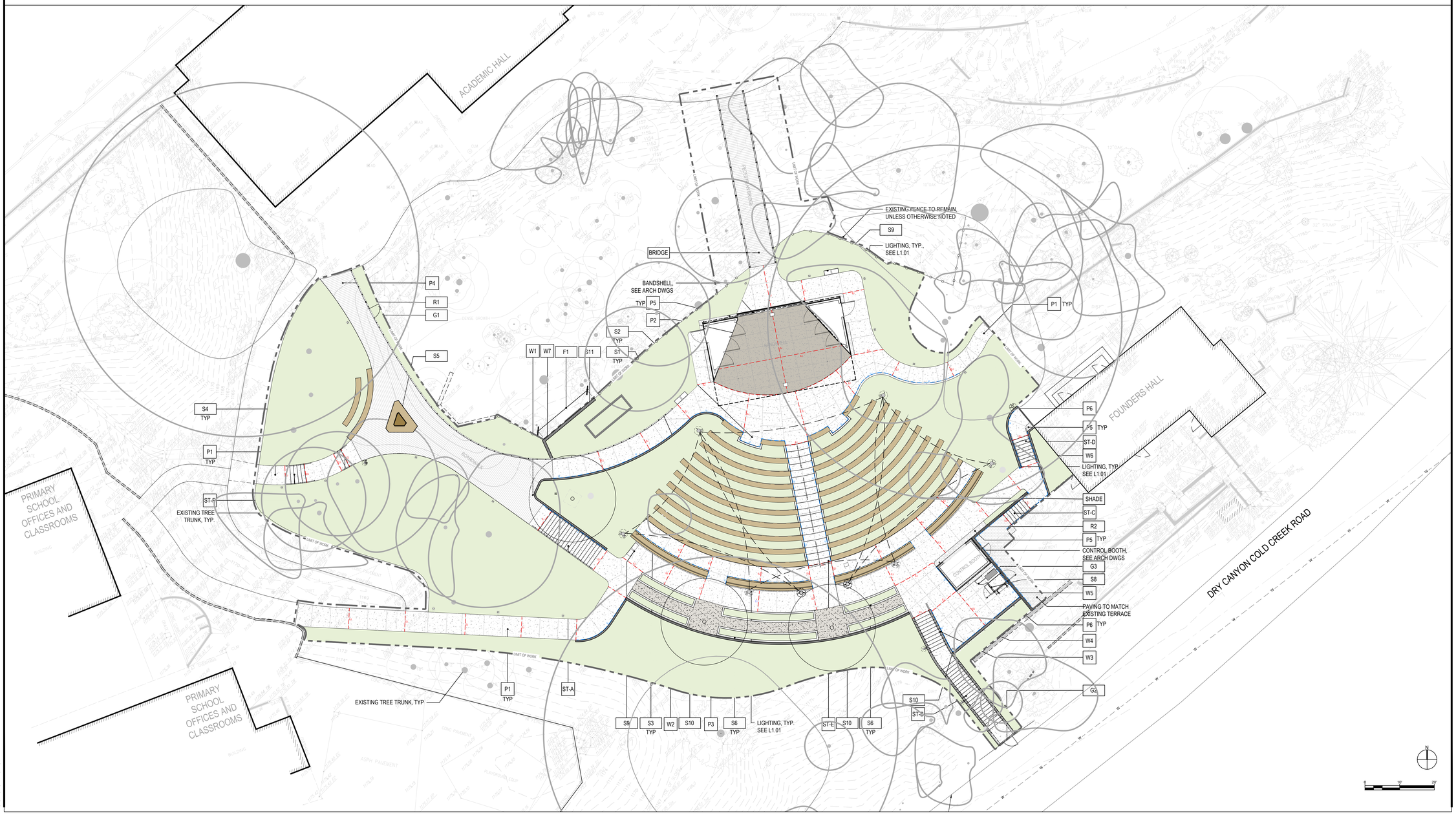
TAG	SYMBOL	NAME	DESCRIPTION	HEIGHT FROM FINISH SURFACE	DETAIL
W1		WALL 1	COLOR: NATURAL CONCRETE FINISH: LIGHT ACID WASH CONTROL JOINTS: PER STRUCTURAL DETAILS	MIN. 1'-6" - MAX. 5'-0"	1 /L6.11A
W2		WALL 2	COLOR: NATURAL CONCRETE FINISH: LIGHT ACID WASH CONTROL JOINTS: PER STRUCTURAL DETAILS	MIN. 1'-0" - MAX. 2'-6"	1 /L6.12
W3		WALL 3	COLOR: NATURAL CONCRETE FINISH: LIGHT ACID WASH CONTROL JOINTS: PER STRUCTURAL DETAILS	MIN. 0'-6" - MAX. 6'-0"	1 / L6.13A
W4		WALL 4	COLOR: NATURAL CONCRETE FINISH: LIGHT ACID WASH CONTROL JOINTS: PER STRUCTURAL DETAILS	MIN. 6'-0" - MAX. 6'-0"	1 /L6.14
W5		WALL 5	COLOR: NATURAL CONCRETE FINISH: LIGHT ACID WASH CONTROL JOINTS: PER STRUCTURAL DETAILS	MIN. 0'-6" - MAX. 4'-4"	1 /L6.15A
W6		WALL 6	COLOR: NATURAL CONCRETE FINISH: LIGHT ACID WASH CONTROL JOINTS: PER STRUCTURAL DETAILS.	MIN. 0'-6" - MAX. 1'-6"	1 / L6.16
W7		WALL 7	COLOR: NATURAL CONCRETE FINISH: LIGHT ACID WASH CONTROL JOINTS: PER STRUCTURAL DETAILS	MIN. 0'-6" - MAX. 2-0"	1 / L6.17

SITE ELEMENTS

TAG	SYMBOL	NAME	DESCRIPTION	DETAIL
S1		AMPHITHEATER STEPPED SEATING	BASE: CIP CONCRETE COLOR: NATURAL CONCRETE FINISH: LIGHT ACID WASH JOINTS: SAWCUT WOOD SEATING: ACCOYA 2 x 6 (GRADE A1), SEALANT PER MANUFACTURER'S RECOMMENDATIONS WOOD SUPPORT: 1/4" GALVANIZED FRAME, REFER TO DETAILS	3,4/ L7.23
S2		ADA AMPHITHEATER SEATING AT STAGE	BASE: CIP CONCRETE COLOR: NATURAL CONCRETE FINISH: LIGHT ACID WASH JOINTS: SAWCUT WOOD SEATING: ACCOYA 2 x 6 (GRADE A1), SEALANT PER MANUFACTURER'S RECOMMENDATIONS WOOD SUPPORT: 1/4" GALVANIZED FRAME, REFER TO DETAILS	
S3		AMPHITHEATER SEATING WITH BACK AT TOP	BASE: CIP CONCRETE COLOR: NATURAL CONCRETE FINISH: LIGHT ACID WASH JOINTS: SAWCUT WOOD SEATING AND BACK: ACCOYA 2 x 6 (GRADE A1), SEALANT PER MANUFACTURER'S RECOMMENDATIONS WOOD SUPPORT: 1/4" GALVANIZED FRAME, REFER TO DETAILS	1,2/ L7.23
S4		OUTDOOR CLASSROOM SEATING	CIP CONCRETE SEAT: COLOR: NATURAL CONCRETE FINISH: LIGHT ACID WASH WOOD SEATING: ACCOYA 2 X 6 (GRADE A1), SEALANT PER MANUFACTURER'S WOOD SUPPORT: 1/4" GALVANIZED FRAME, REFER TO DETAILS	5,6/ L7.23
S5		SEATING ELEMENT AT BOARDWALK	WOOD: ACCOYA 2 x 6 (GRADE A1), SEALANT PER MANUFACTURER'S RECOMMENDATIONS WOOD FRAME: PRESSURE TREATED PER DETAIL	1/ L7.21 , L7.22
S6		GARDEN BEDS	WOOD: ACCOYA FACE BOARDS & POSTS (GRADE A1) HARDWARE: STAINLESS STEEL	1 / L7.41
S8		VERTICAL PLATFORM LIFT	MODEL: GARAVENTA OPAL - 2, MODEL GVL-OP-60 FINISH: POWDERCOATED COLOR: TBD	1 /L7.40
S9		WASTE RECEPTACLES	MODEL: MMCITE PRAX, PRX355, (2) BINS AT EACH LOCATION ETCHED FOR RECYCLING & LANDFILL, SURFACE MOUNTED FINISH: POWDERCOATED COLOR: TBD	2 / L7.41
S10		HOSE BIB	POST: 4x4 ACCOYA (GRADE A1) HARDWARE: GALVANIZED	SEE IRRIGATION PLANS
S11		FLOW THROUGH PLANTER	PRECAST CONCRETE STRUCTURE	SEE CIVIL PLANS

PRE- MANUFACTURERED SITE ELEMENTS - DEFERRED SUBMITTALS BY CONTRACTOR

TAG	SYMBOL	NAME	DESCRIPTION	DETAIL
BRIDGE		PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE	MANUFACTURER: BRIDGE BROTHERS, MANUFACTURER WOOD DECKING AND GUARDRAIL TOP: 2 x 6 ACCOYA (GARDE A1) GUARDRAIL INFILL: 2 x 2 x 9 GAUGE STAINLESS STEEL WELDED WIRE MESH PAINTED TO MATCH BRIDGE STRUCTURE FINISH: PAINTED FINISH BY MANUFACTURER	L6.20-24
SHADE		SHADE CANOPY	MANUFACTURER: SOCAL SHADE OR EQUAL POLES: (8) 12" DIA STEEL POLES SET IN CONCRETE FOOTINGS, SHOP PAINTED. (6) POSTS WITH LIGHT FIXTURES, POWER AND DATA. COLOR: TBD SHADE FABRIC: HDPE MESH (COMMERCIAL HEAVY FR 430) OR PTFE MESH (VERSEIDAG GGM21) COLOR: WHITE OR TAN. GALV. OR STAINLESS STEEL HARDWARE SQUARE FOOTAGE SHADED: 3070 SQ FT.	L6.02



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PROJECT NAME

VIEWPOINT SCHOOL AMPHITHEATER

Calabasas, California

STAMP

LICENSED LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT
JOSEPH WILLIAM SHELLEY
No. 6482
RENEWAL 08/31/2027
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

NO.	ISSUE	DATE
1	50% Construction Documents	08.15.25
2	50% Construction Documents R1	11.21.25
3	90% Construction Documents	02.05.26
4	Bid Addendum #1	02.27.26
5	Bridge Permit Submittal	03.13.26
6	Planning Resubmittal #2	03.23.26

PROJECT: VPT 2401
SCALE: 1" = 10'-0"

SHEET TITLE

MATERIALS PLAN

SHEET NUMBER

L1.00

LIGHTING SCHEDULE

EGRESS LIGHTING (PROGRAMMED)

PROGRAMMED LIGHT FIXTURES ARE CONNECTED TO A TIMER SYSTEM WITH A PHOTOCELL AND MOTION SENSOR. THEY CANNOT BE MANUALLY OPERATED. FIXTURES MAINTAIN THE REQUIRED EGRESS LIGHTING LEVEL OF AT A MINIMUM 1 FOOT-CANDLE ACROSS THE FULL WIDTH OF THE DESIGNATED EGRESS PATHS.

TAG	SYMBOL	NAME	DESCRIPTION	DETAIL
E0		CUSTOM POLE	18' LUMINIS POLE. CUSTOMIZE WITH 'T' PIPE THEATRICAL LIGHTING MOUNTING	4 /L7.30
E1-A		RAILING LIGHT	TESLYTE HR-TD SERIES-SYMMETRICAL DISTRIBUTION. SQUARE AND ROUND, AT 4'-0" SPACING, SEE DETAILS	2 /L7.30
E1-B		RAILING LIGHT	TESLYTE HR-TD SERIES-ASYMMETRICAL DISTRIBUTION. SQUARE AND ROUND, AT 4'-0" SPACING, SEE DETAILS	2 /L7.30
E2		BOLLARD	LUMINIS BELLEVUE BOLLARD	3 /L7.30
E3		BRIDGE POST LIGHT	HYDREL HSL11 RECT LED	3 /L6.23
E4		LINEAR STRIP LIGHT	LLI ARCHITECTURAL LIGHTING. STATIC WHITE LED NEON	2 /L7.31
E5		STEP LIGHT	LUMUX STEP LIGHT SL650L - 6"	3 /L7.31
E6		DONOR SIGN PULL BOX	ELECTRICAL PULL BOX FOR DONOR SIGNAGE	
E7-A		SPOT LIGHT	LUMINIS SCOPO SC655 SPOTLIGHT	4 /L7.30
E10		CONTROL BOOTH SCONE	LUMINIS BELLEVUE WALL	SAD
E12		FIRE STAIR POLE LIGHT	LUMINIS BELLEVUE POLE L1L40 @ 14' TALL	1 /L7.31

NON EGRESS LIGHTING (CONTROLLED)

CONTROLLED THEATRICAL LANDSCAPE LIGHTS ARE FIXTURES LOCATED IN LANDSCAPE AREAS THAT WILL BE MANUALLY OPERATED FOR EVENTS AND PERFORMANCES AT THE BANDSHELL. CONTROLS ARE LOCATED IN THE CONTROL BOOTH AND IN THE BANDSHELL. THESE LIGHT FIXTURES DO NOT CONTRIBUTE TO LIGHT LEVELS FOR EGRESS.

TAG	SYMBOL	NAME	DESCRIPTION	DETAIL
E7-A		SPOT LIGHT	LUMINIS SCOPO SC655 SPOTLIGHT	4 /L7.30
E7-B		THEATRICAL SPOT LIGHT	LUMINIS SCOPO 8 SC855 SPOTLIGHT	4 /L7.30

NON EGRESS LIGHTING (CONTROLLED)

CONTROLLED THEATRICAL BANDSHELL AND CONTROL BOOTH LIGHTS ARE FIXTURES WITHIN THESE STRUCTURES THAT WILL BE MANUALLY OPERATED FOR EVENTS AND PERFORMANCES. THESE CONTROLS WILL BE LOCATED IN THE CONTROL BOOTH AND IN THE BANDSHELL. THESE LIGHT FIXTURES DO NOT CONTRIBUTE TO LIGHT LEVELS FOR EGRESS.

TAG	SYMBOL	NAME	DESCRIPTION	DETAIL
E8		DOWNLIGHT-CONTROL BOOTH	GOTHAM EVO2 GENERAL ILLUMINATION ROUND DOWNLIGHT	SAD
E9		BANDSHELL LINEAR GRAZER	ALIGHT LIN, 20, 28 AND 36	SAD
E11		CONTROL BOOTH TRACK LIGHTS	JUNO TRAC-LITES CYLINDER R605L SERIES	SAD
E13		DOWNLIGHT-STORAGE	GOTHAM IVO4 GENERAL ILLUMINATION ROUND DOWNLIGHT	SAD
E14		CONTROL BOOTH STORAGE LIGHT	STARTREK STARSHIELD - 6' LONG SURFACE MOUNT CEILING	SAD

SECURITY

TAG	SYMBOL	NAME	DESCRIPTION	DETAIL
S1		SECURITY CAMERA (BY OTHERS)	SECURITY CAMERA LOCATIONS ARE SHOWN FOR REFERENCE ONLY. FINAL DESIGN, INCLUDING PRODUCT SELECTION, CONNECTION DETAILS AND QUANTITIES SHALL BE PROVIDED BY OWNER AND DESIGNATED SECURITY DESIGN-BUILD TEAM.	BY OTHERS

LIGHTING NOTES

EGRESS ROUTE, SEE SHEET G0.02

CONTACT:

PERFORMANCE LIGHTING SYSTEMS
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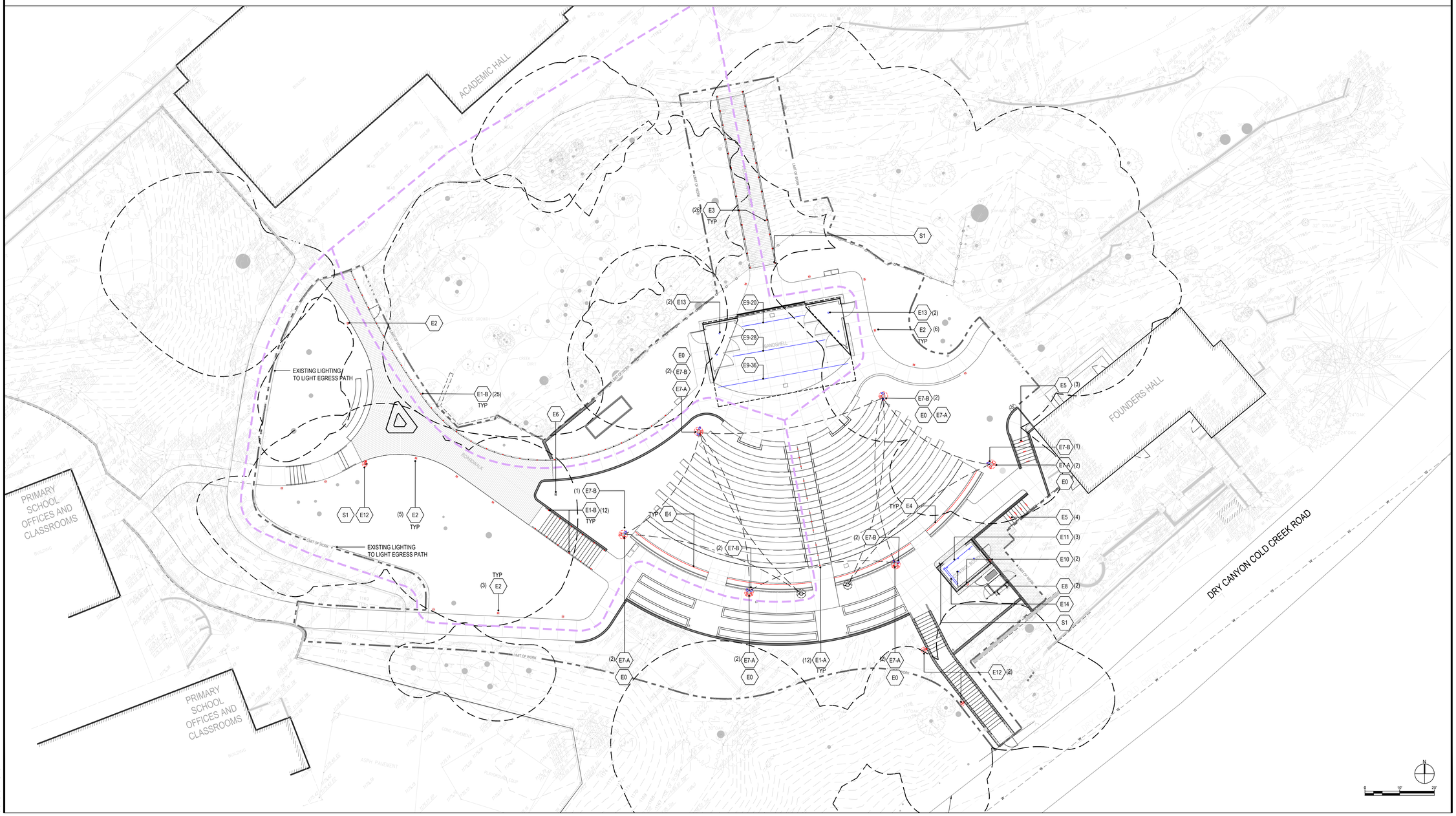
PERFORMANCELTG.COM

TERRIE RODMAN, QUOTATION DEPARTMENT
terrier@performanceltg.com
949.878.9010



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Walnut Creek, CA 94597
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PROJECT NAME

VIEWPOINT SCHOOL
AMPHITHEATER
Calabasas, California

STAMP

LICENSED LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT
ROBERT ROSS
No. 6482
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

NO.	ISSUE	DATE
1	50% Construction Documents	08.15.25
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4	Bid Addendum #1	02.27.26
5	Bridge Permit Submittal	03.13.26
6	Planning Resubmittal #2	03.23.26

PROJECT
VPT 2401

SCALE
1" = 10'-0"

SHEET TITLE

LIGHTING PLAN

SHEET NUMBER

L1.01

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LIGHTING SCHEDULE - EGRESS

Schedule

Symbol	Label	Quantity	Manufacturer	Catalog Number	Description	Lamp	Lumens Per Lamp	Light Loss Factor	Wattage
	E1A	12	TESLYTE	HR-TD01-DC-W-1W5-30K-SL-RD	Round Handrail Pucks - Symmetric Distribution / MOD 2W TO 1.5W=0.5 / Bug Rating: B0-U1-G0	LED	207	0.9	1
	E1B	37	TESLYTE	HR-TD01-DC-AS-1W5-30K-SL-RD	Round Handrail Pucks - Asymmetric Distribution / Bug Rating: B0-U1-G0	LED	98	0.9	1.5
	E2	15	LUMINIS	BVA11B-L1L10-LD3-27K	BVA11B Bollard - MOD 40K TO 27K=0.91 / BUG Rating: B0-U0-G0	LED	980	0.9	11.4
	E3	26	Hydrel	HSL11 RECT LED 27K MVOLT M MNS (FINISH)	HSL11 step light - MOD 30K TO 27K=0.88	LED	47	0.9	2.98
	E4	3	LLI ARCHITECTURAL LIGHTING	LLI-NH1.9W-68-SSS-27K-24V-1.64FT	LED Neon - MOD 30K TO 27K=0.95 + MOD 3.28FT (1M) TO 1.64FT (0.5M)=0.5	LED	294	0.9	1.5
	E4	28	LLI ARCHITECTURAL LIGHTING	LLI-NH1.9W-68-SSS-27K-24V-3.28FT	LED Neon - MOD 30K TO 27K=0.95	LED	294	0.9	5.9
	E5	7	Lumux Lighting Inc	SL650L-6" 27K	Step Light - MOD 40K TO 27K=0.65 / BUG Rating: B0-U1-G1	LED	210	0.9	5.09
	E7-A	10	LUMINIS	SC655-LL15-VWD-27K-MVOLT-SL-(MOUNTING)-(FINISH)	Scopo 6 Spotlight - MOD 40K to 27K=0.91 / BUG Rating: B2-U0-G0	LED	1701	0.9	15.4
	E7-A	0	LUMINIS	SC655-LL15-VWD-27K-MVOLT-SL-(MOUNTING)-(FINISH)	Scopo 6 Spotlight - MOD 40K to 27K=0.91 / BUG Rating: B2-U0-G0	LED	1701	0.9	15.4
	E7B	0	LUMINIS	SC855-L1L50-FLD-27K-MVOLT-SL-(MOUNTING)-(FINISH)	Scopo 8 Projector - MOD 40K to 27K=0.91 + MOD TO Solite Lens=0.9 / BUG Rating: B3-U0-G0	LED	5335	0.9	53.7
	E8	0	Gotham Architectural Lighting	EVO2 27/15 AR LD WD MVOLT UGZ	EVO 2in recessed downlight	LED	1307	0.85	21.2
	E9-20	0	Alight Architectural Lighting	LINSS8P34LH35UBW (MOUNTING) (FINISH) D	Lino Recessed Slim / Wet - 20FT / MOD 35K TO 27K=0.94	LED	2845	0.9	195
	E9-28	0	Alight Architectural Lighting	LINSS8P36LH35UBW (MOUNTING) (FINISH) D	Lino Recessed Slim / Wet - 28FT / MOD 35K TO 27K=0.94	LED	2845	0.9	273
	E9-36	0	Alight Architectural Lighting	LINSS8P36LH35UBW (MOUNTING) (FINISH) D	Lino Recessed Slim / Wet - 28FT / MOD 35K TO 27K=0.94	LED	2845	0.9	351
	E10	2	LUMINIS	BVA11W-L1L10-LD4-27K-MVOLT-SWK-PS-PH-SP-(FINISH)	Bellevue Wall Sconce - MOD 40K to 27K=0.91 / BUG Rating: B0-U0-G0	LED	910	0.9	11.4
	E11	0	Juno Lighting	R605L 27K 80CRI PDIM WFL (FINISH) (ACCESSORY HOLDER) SOLITE 200	Cylinder Trac Light + 10FT Track System	LED	854	0.85	10.5
	E12	3	LUMINIS	BVA31 L1L40 LD4 27K MVOLT NLTHSH T1S HS (FINISH) + BVPS 14FT	Bellevue Pole - MOD HS Shield=0.8 & MOD 40K TO 27K=0.91 / Bug Rating: B1-U0-G1	LED	3763	0.9	33.7
	E13	0	Gotham Architectural Lighting	IVO4 D 15LM 35K 80CRI 50D MIN10 MVOLT ZT NOM P AR LD F	IVO4 Downlight	LED	1357	0.85	14.953

NOT USED IN PHOTOMETRICS BELOW

PHOTOMETRIC TABLE

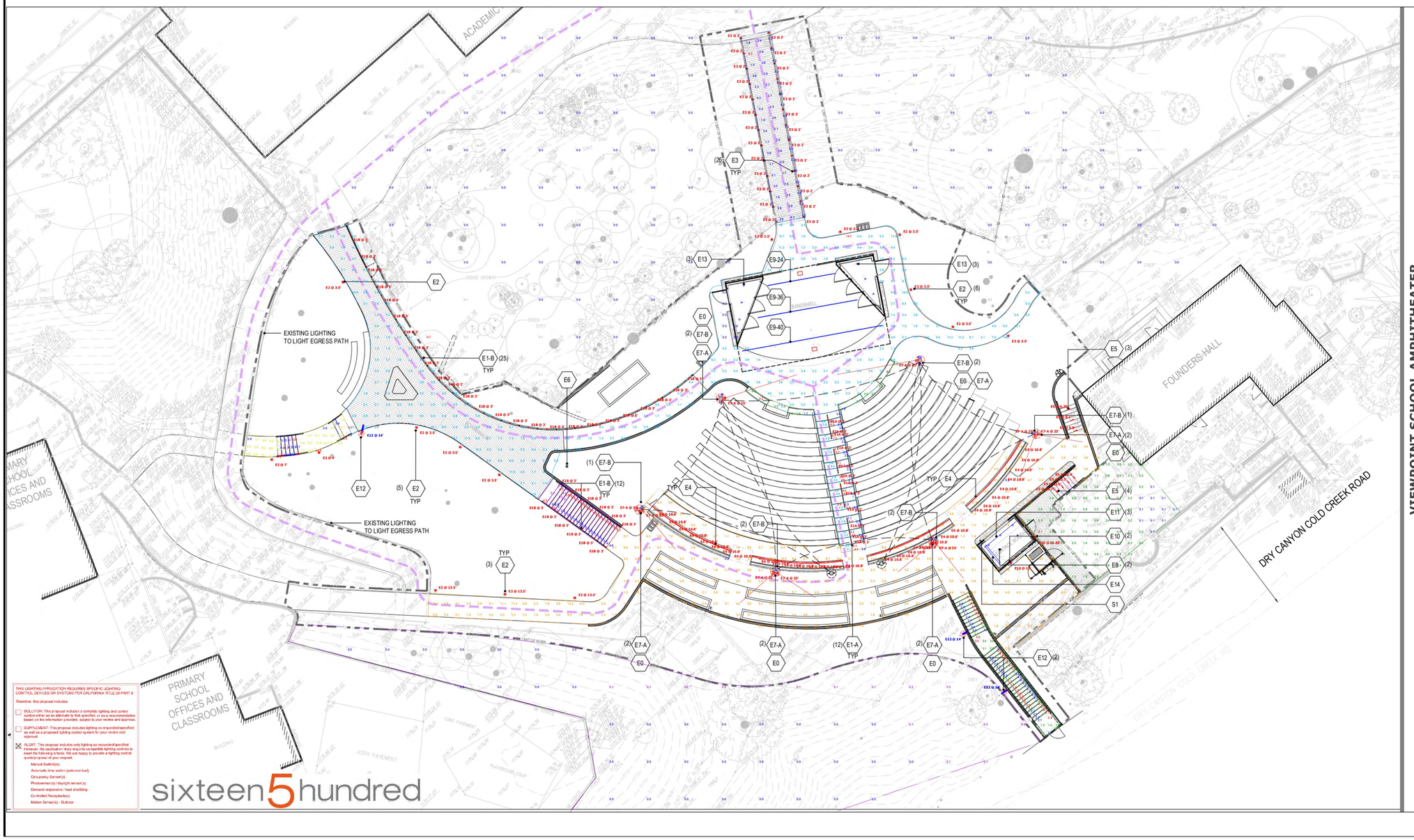
Statistics

Description	Symbol	Avg	Max	Min	Max/Min	Avg/Min
Amphitheater Stairs	+	4.7 fc	5.9 fc	3.4 fc	1.7:1	1.4:1
Amphitheater Stairs	+	5.8 fc	8.0 fc	3.8 fc	2.1:1	1.5:1
Amphitheater Stairs	+	4.6 fc	6.1 fc	3.6 fc	1.7:1	1.3:1
Amphitheater Stairs	+	4.9 fc	7.0 fc	3.2 fc	2.2:1	1.5:1
Amphitheater Stairs	+	3.1 fc	4.1 fc	2.5 fc	1.6:1	1.2:1
Amphitheater Stairs	+	4.1 fc	5.7 fc	2.9 fc	2.0:1	1.4:1
Amphitheater Stairs	+	4.7 fc	6.7 fc	3.1 fc	2.2:1	1.5:1
Amphitheater Stairs	+	2.9 fc	3.2 fc	2.5 fc	1.3:1	1.2:1
Amphitheater Stairs	+	3.7 fc	4.8 fc	2.7 fc	1.8:1	1.4:1
Amphitheater Stairs	+	3.4 fc	4.0 fc	2.7 fc	1.5:1	1.3:1
Amphitheater Stairs	+	4.7 fc	6.5 fc	3.2 fc	2.0:1	1.5:1
Amphitheater Stairs	+	3.0 fc	3.4 fc	2.5 fc	1.4:1	1.2:1
Amphitheater Stairs	+	4.2 fc	5.9 fc	2.8 fc	2.1:1	1.5:1
Amphitheater Stairs	+	1.8 fc	2.3 fc	1.1 fc	2.1:1	1.6:1
Amphitheater Stairs	+	3.3 fc	4.4 fc	2.6 fc	1.7:1	1.3:1
Amphitheater Stairs	+	3.0 fc	3.2 fc	2.9 fc	1.1:1	1.0:1
Amphitheater Stairs	+	3.6 fc	4.6 fc	2.9 fc	1.6:1	1.2:1
Amphitheater Stairs	+	3.3 fc	4.1 fc	2.8 fc	1.5:1	1.2:1
Amphitheater Stairs	+	3.4 fc	4.3 fc	2.8 fc	1.5:1	1.2:1
Amphitheater Stairs	+	3.9 fc	5.1 fc	2.9 fc	1.8:1	1.3:1
Bandshell	+	33.7 fc	40.0 fc	23.8 fc	1.7:1	1.4:1
Bridge with stepllights	+	1.8 fc	6.2 fc	0.2 fc	31.0:1	9.0:1
Circulation by Control Booth	+	0.9 fc	3.1 fc	0.1 fc	31.0:1	9.0:1
Control Booth @ 2'-6" AFF	+	31 fc	45 fc	11 fc	4.1:1	2.8:1
Landing by Boardwalk	+	7.2 fc	14.5 fc	2.8 fc	5.2:1	2.6:1
Landing by Boardwalk	+	6.0 fc	14.2 fc	0.8 fc	17.8:1	7.5:1
Landing by Boardwalk	+	2.0 fc	3.3 fc	1.3 fc	2.5:1	1.5:1
Lower Level Limit of Work	+	0.0 fc	0.7 fc	0.0 fc	N/A	N/A
Lower Pathway	+	3.3 fc	14.7 fc	0.0 fc	N/A	N/A
Seating @ AmphiTheater	+	7.7 fc	12.4 fc	3.4 fc	3.6:1	2.3:1
Seating @ AmphiTheater	+	6.1 fc	10.3 fc	2.2 fc	4.7:1	2.8:1
Seating @ AmphiTheater	+	3.4 fc	5.4 fc	0.7 fc	7.7:1	4.9:1
Seating @ AmphiTheater	+	2.6 fc	4.6 fc	0.3 fc	15.3:1	8.7:1
Seating @ AmphiTheater	+	2.1 fc	5.7 fc	0.1 fc	57.0:1	21.0:1
Seating @ AmphiTheater	+	2.7 fc	4.2 fc	1.7 fc	2.5:1	1.6:1
Seating @ AmphiTheater	+	2.8 fc	4.2 fc	1.8 fc	2.3:1	1.6:1
Seating @ AmphiTheater	+	2.7 fc	5.1 fc	0.5 fc	10.2:1	5.4:1
Seating @ AmphiTheater	+	2.5 fc	4.9 fc	0.2 fc	24.5:1	12.5:1
Seating @ AmphiTheater	+	2.9 fc	5.0 fc	0.6 fc	8.3:1	4.8:1
Seating @ AmphiTheater	+	4.3 fc	6.6 fc	1.6 fc	4.1:1	2.7:1
Seating @ AmphiTheater	+	10.2 fc	15.0 fc	5.3 fc	2.8:1	1.9:1
Side Stage Storage @ floor	+	23 fc	30 fc	10 fc	3.0:1	2.3:1
Side Stage Storage @ floor	+	23 fc	31 fc	13 fc	2.4:1	1.8:1
Stair	+	167.6 fc	167.6 fc	167.6 fc	1.0:1	1.0:1
Stair	+	4.0 fc	4.0 fc	4.0 fc	1.0:1	1.0:1
Stair	+	178.9 fc	178.9 fc	178.9 fc	1.0:1	1.0:1
Stair	+	2.0 fc	2.0 fc	2.0 fc	1.0:1	1.0:1
Stair	+	2.5 fc	2.5 fc	2.5 fc	1.0:1	1.0:1
Stair	+	3.6 fc	3.6 fc	3.6 fc	1.0:1	1.0:1
Stair	+	177.4 fc	177.4 fc	177.4 fc	1.0:1	1.0:1
Stair by Boardwalk	+	1.4 fc	2.6 fc	0.8 fc	3.3:1	1.8:1
Stair by Boardwalk	+	3.3 fc	3.6 fc	3.1 fc	1.2:1	1.1:1
Stair by Boardwalk	+	1.0 fc	2.7 fc	0.2 fc	13.5:1	5.0:1
Stair by Boardwalk	+	8.2 fc	13.0 fc	3.7 fc	3.5:1	2.2:1
Stair by Boardwalk	+	3.2 fc	6.3 fc	0.1 fc	63.0:1	32.0:1
Stair by Boardwalk	+	3.0 fc	3.5 fc	2.4 fc	1.5:1	1.3:1
Stair Middle Landing by Control Booth	+	3.0 fc	3.5 fc	2.0 fc	1.8:1	1.5:1
Stairs	+	0.7 fc	0.7 fc	0.7 fc	1.0:1	1.0:1
Stairs	+	169.5 fc	169.5 fc	169.5 fc	1.0:1	1.0:1
Stairs	+	0.5 fc	0.5 fc	0.5 fc	1.0:1	1.0:1
Stairs	+	0.6 fc	0.6 fc	0.6 fc	1.0:1	1.0:1

Statistics

Description	Symbol	Avg	Max	Min	Max/Min	Avg/Min
Stairs	+	169.6 fc	169.6 fc	169.6 fc	1.0:1	1.0:1
Stairs	+	172.6 fc	172.6 fc	172.6 fc	1.0:1	1.0:1
Stairs	+	1.3 fc	1.3 fc	1.3 fc	1.0:1	1.0:1
Stairs by Control Booth	+	3.1 fc	4.0 fc	2.3 fc	1.7:1	1.3:1
Stairs by Control Booth	+	3.0 fc	3.9 fc	2.0 fc	2.0:1	1.5:1
Stairs by Control Booth	+	2.4 fc	3.5 fc	1.4 fc	2.5:1	1.7:1
Stairs by Control Booth	+	2.3 fc	3.4 fc	1.1 fc	3.1:1	2.1:1
Stairs by Control Booth	+	3.1 fc	3.2 fc	3.0 fc	1.1:1	1.0:1
Stairs by Control Booth	+	3.0 fc	3.1 fc	3.0 fc	1.0:1	1.0:1
Stairs by Control Booth	+	3.1 fc	3.1 fc	3.1 fc	1.0:1	1.0:1
Stairs by Control Booth	+	2.8 fc	2.9 fc	2.6 fc	1.1:1	1.1:1
Stairs by Control Booth	+	2.6 fc	2.6 fc	2.6 fc	1.0:1	1.0:1
Stairs by Control Booth	+	2.4 fc	2.5 fc	2.3 fc	1.1:1	1.0:1
Stairs by Control Booth	+	2.3 fc	2.6 fc	2.1 fc	1.2:1	1.1:1
Stairs by Control Booth	+	2.4 fc	2.7 fc	2.1 fc	1.3:1	1.1:1
Stairs by Control Booth	+	2.3 fc	2.5 fc	2.1 fc	1.2:1	1.1:1
Stairs by Control Booth	+	3.4 fc	3.6 fc	3.2 fc	1.1:1	1.1:1
Stairs by Control Booth	+	3.1 fc	3.2 fc	3.0 fc	1.1:1	1.0:1
Stairs by Control Booth	+	2.7 fc	3.7 fc	1.7 fc	2.2:1	1.6:1
Stairs by Control Booth	+	2.8 fc	2.8 fc	2.7 fc	1.0:1	1.0:1
Stairs by Control Booth	+	2.7 fc	2.8 fc	2.6 fc	1.1:1	1.0:1
Stairs by Control Booth	+	2.7 fc	2.8 fc	2.6 fc	1.1:1	1.0:1
Stairs by Control Booth	+	2.8 fc	2.9 fc	2.7 fc	1.1:1	1.0:1
Stairs by Control Booth	+	3.0 fc	3.1 fc	2.9 fc	1.1:1	1.0:1
Stairs by Control Booth	+	3.4 fc	3.4 fc	3.3 fc	1.0:1	1.0:1
Stairs by Control Booth	+	3.5 fc	3.6 fc	3.5 fc	1.0:1	1.0:1
Stairs by Control Booth	+	3.7 fc	3.7 fc	3.7 fc	1.0:1	1.0:1
Stairs by Control Booth	+	3.3 fc	4.1 fc	2.6 fc	1.6:1	1.3:1
Stairs by Control Booth	+	3.6 fc	3.7 fc	3.6 fc	1.0:1	1.0:1
Stairs by Control Booth	+	3.6 fc	3.7 fc	3.4 fc	1.1:1	1.1:1
Stairs by Control Booth	+	3.4 fc	3.6 fc	3.2 fc	1.1:1	1.1:1
Stairs by Control Booth	+	3.3 fc	3.5 fc	3.0 fc	1.2:1	1.1:1
Stairs by Control Booth	+	3.1 fc	3.4 fc	2.8 fc	1.2:1	1.1:1
Stairs by Control Booth	+	3.0 fc	3.3 fc	2.7 fc	1.2:1	1.1:1
Stairs by Control Booth	+	3.0 fc	3.2 fc	2.7 fc	1.2:1	1.1:1
Stairs by Control Booth	+	2.8 fc	3.1 fc	2.6 fc	1.2:1	1.1:1
Stairs by Donor Wall	+	3.9 fc	5.0 fc	2.7 fc	1.9:1	1.4:1
Stairs by Donor Wall	+	4.2 fc	5.7 fc	2.8 fc	2.0:1	1.5:1
Stairs by Donor Wall	+	3.4 fc	3.9 fc	2.9 fc	1.3:1	1.2:1
Stairs by Donor Wall	+	3.3 fc	4.0 fc	2.1 fc	1.9:1	1.6:1
Stairs by Donor Wall	+	4.2 fc	6.0 fc	2.8 fc	2.1:1	1.5:1
Stairs by Donor Wall	+	4.3 fc	4.3 fc	4.2 fc	1.0:1	1.0:1
Stairs by Donor Wall	+	3.0 fc	4.5 fc	2.2 fc	2.0:1	1.4:1
Stairs by Donor Wall	+	4.0 fc	4.9 fc	3.1 fc	1.6:1	1.3:1
Stairs by Donor Wall	+	4.2 fc	5.6 fc	2.8 fc	2.0:1	1.5:1
Stairs by Donor Wall	+	4.0 fc	4.8 fc	3.2 fc	1.5:1	1.3:1
Stairs by Donor Wall	+	3.4 fc	3.8 fc	2.9 fc	1.3:1	1.2:1
Stairs by Donor Wall	+	3.9 fc	5.1 fc	2.8 fc	1.8:1	1.4:1
Stairs by Donor Wall	+	4.3 fc	5.6 fc	2.9 fc	1.9:1	1.5:1
Stairs by Donor Wall	+	4.0 fc	4.8 fc	3.2 fc	1.5:1	1.3:1
Stairs by Donor Wall	+	3.4 fc	3.8 fc	2.9 fc	1.3:1	1.2:1
Stairs by Donor Wall	+	4.3 fc	4.9 fc	3.7 fc	1.3:1	1.2:1
Stairs by Donor Wall	+	3.4 fc	3.8 fc	3.0 fc	1.3:1	1.1:1
Stairs by Donor Wall	+	3.4 fc	5.1 fc	1.8 fc	2.8:1	1.9:1
Stairs by Donor Wall	+	4.8 fc	5.6 fc	4.1 fc	1.4:1	1.2:1
Stairs by Donor Wall	+	4.8 fc	5.8 fc	3.7 fc	1.6:1	1.3:1
Stairs by Donor Wall	+	4.8 fc	5.1 fc	4.6 fc	1.1:1	1.0:1
Stairs Top Landing by Control Booth	+	1.9 fc	2.4 fc	1.5 fc	1.6:1	1.3:1
Upper Level Limit of Work	+	0.1 fc	1.0 fc	0.0 fc	N/A	N/A
Upper Pathway	+	4.9 fc	49.2 fc	0.2 fc	246.0:1	24.5:1

PHOTOMETRIC PLAN - EGRESS LIGHTING (PROGRAMMED)



THIS LIGHTING APPLICATION REQUIRES SPECIFIC LIGHTING CONTROL DEVICES OR SYSTEMS PER CALIFORNIA TITLE 24 PART 6

Therefore, this proposal includes:

- ☐ SOLUTION: This proposal includes a complete lighting and control system either as an alternate to that specified, or as a recommendation based on the information provided, subject to your review and approval.
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- ☒ ALERT: This proposal includes only lighting as requested/specified. However, the application likely requires compatible lighting controls to meet the following criteria. We are happy to provide a lighting control quote/proposal at your request.
  - Manual Switch(es)
  - Automatic time switch (astronomical)
  - Occupancy Sensor(s)
  - Photosensor(s) / daylight sensor(s)
  - Demand responsive / load shedding
  - Co-ordinal Receptacle(s)
  - Motion Sensor(s) - Outdoor

sixteen5hundred

VIEWPOINT SCHOOL AMPHITHEATER
PC # 25-49395
CLIENT: PLURAL & PERKINS + WILL

0 10' 20'

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Landscape Architecture

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415.397.0442

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Berkeley, CA 94709
415.956.4100

RMA IRRIGATION
2760 Camino Diablo
Walnut Creek, CA 94597
925.939.3985

PROJECT NAME

VIEWPOINT SCHOOL AMPHITHEATER
Calabasas, California

STAMP

LICENSED LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT
MICHAEL R. WOLFE
No. 5497
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

NO.	ISSUE	DATE
1	50% Construction Documents	08.15.25
2	50% Construction Documents R1	11.21.25
3	90% Construction Documents	02.05.26
4	Bid Addendum #1	02.27.26
5	Bridge Permit Submittal	03.13.26
6	Planning Resubmittal #2	03.23.26

PROJECT: VPT 2401
SCALE:

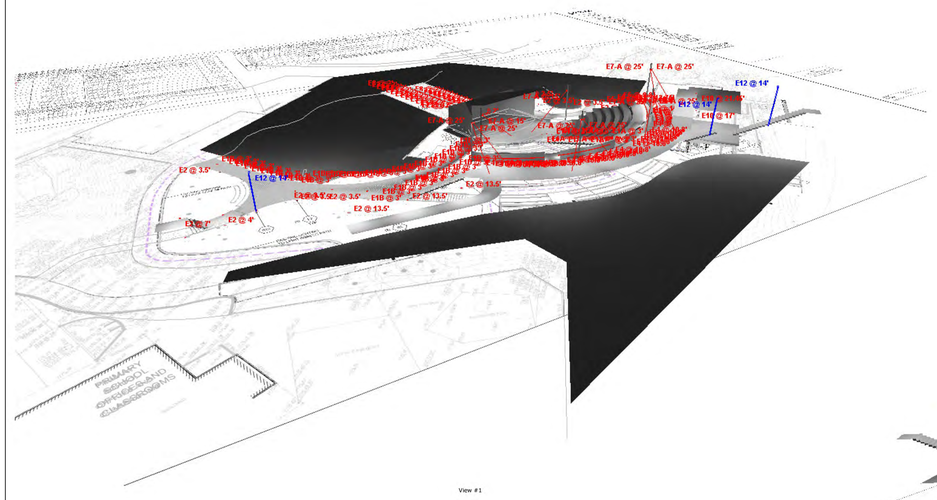
SHEET TITLE

PHOTOMETRICS PLAN - EGRESS LIGHTING

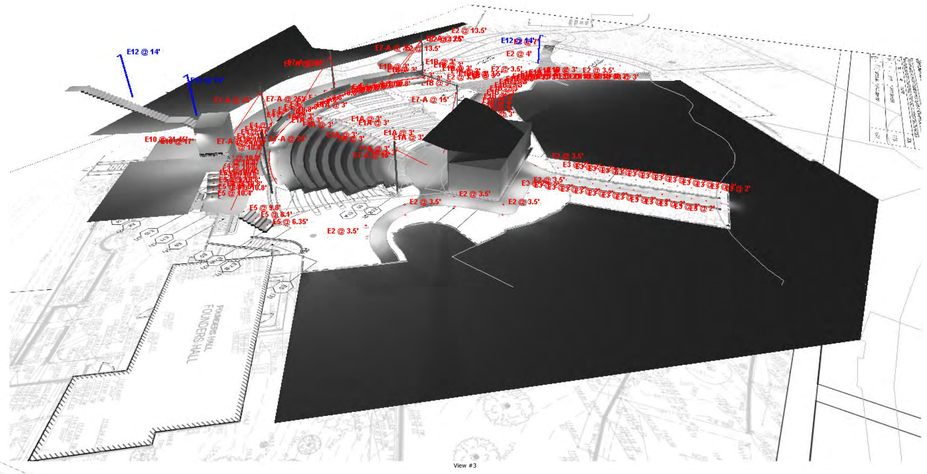
SHEET NUMBER

L1.02A

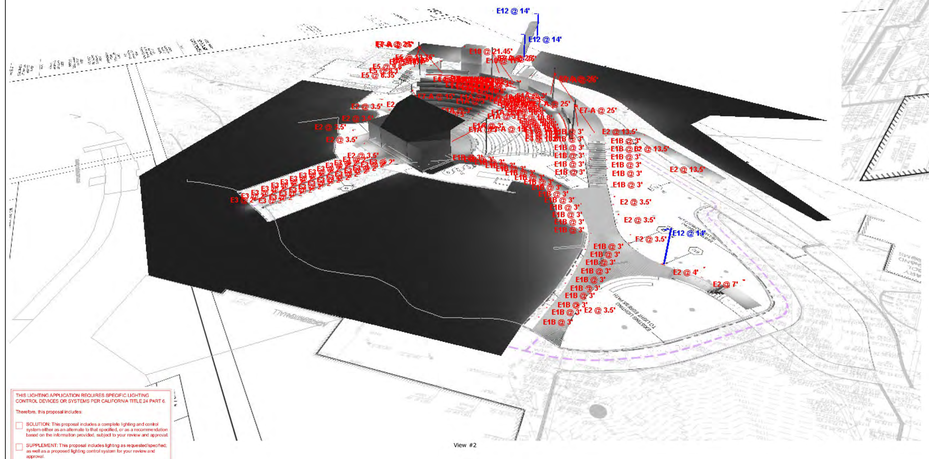
PHOTOMETRIC AXON - EGRESS LIGHTING (PROGRAMMED)



View #1



View #3



View #2

THIS LIGHTING APPLICATION REQUIRES SPECIFIC LIGHTING CONTROL DEVICES OR SYSTEMS PER CALIFORNIA TITLE 24 PART 6

Therefore, this proposal includes:

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  - Manual (switches)
  - Automatic time switch (astronomical)
  - Occupancy Sensor(s)
  - Photosensor(s)--(daylight sensor(s))
  - Demand responsive / load shedding
  - Controlled Receptacle(s)
  - Motion Sensor(s) - Outdoor

sixteen5hundred

VISUAL

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PC # 25-49395
CLIENT: PLURAL & PERKINS + WILL

N

0 10' 20'

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RMA IRRIGATION
2760 Camino Diablo
Walnut Creek, CA 94597
925.939.3985

PROJECT NAME

VIEWPOINT SCHOOL
AMPHITHEATER
Calabasas, California

STAMP

LICENSED LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT
CHRISTOPHER A. KOO
No. 6063
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

NO.	ISSUE	DATE
1	50% Construction Documents	08.15.25
2	50% Construction Documents R1	11.21.25
3	90% Construction Documents	02.05.26
4	Bid Addendum #1	02.27.26
5	Bridge Permit Submittal	03.13.26
6	Planning Resubmittal #2	03.23.26

PROJECT VPT 2401

SCALE

SHEET TITLE

PHOTOMETRICS
AXON - EGRESS

SHEET NUMBER

L1.02B

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LIGHTING SCHEDULE - EGRESS AND NON-EGRESS

Schedule

Symbol	Label	Quantity	Manufacturer	Catalog Number	Description	Lamp	Lumens Per Lamp	Light Loss Factor	Wattage
	E1A	12	TESLYTE	HR-TD01-DC-W-1W5-30K-SL-RD	Round Handrail Pucks - Symmetric Distribution / MOD 2W TO 1.5W=0.5 / Bug Rating: B0-U1-G0	LED	207	0.9	1
	E1B	37	TESLYTE	HR-TD01-DC-AS-1W5-30K-SL-RD	Round Handrail Pucks - Asymmetric Distribution / Bug Rating: B0-U1-G0	LED	98	0.9	1.5
	E2	15	LUMINIS	BVA11B-L1L10-LD3-27K	BVA11B Bollard - MOD 40K TO 27K=0.91 / BUG Rating: B0-U0-G0	LED	980	0.9	11.4
	E3	26	Hydrel	HSL11 RECT LED 27K MVOLT M MNS (FINISH)	HSL11 step light - MOD 30K TO 27K=0.88	LED	47	0.9	2.98
	E4	3	LLI ARCHITECTURAL LIGHTING	LLI-NM1.9W-68-SSS-27K-24V-1.64FT	LED Neon - MOD 30K TO 27K=0.95 + MOD 3.28FT (1M) TO 1.64FT (0.5M)=0.5	LED	294	0.9	1.5
	E4	28	LLI ARCHITECTURAL LIGHTING	LLI-NM1.9W-68-SSS-27K-24V-3.28FT	LED Neon - MOD 30K TO 27K=0.95	LED	294	0.9	5.9
	E5	7	Lumux Lighting Inc	SL650L-6" 27K	Step Light - MOD 40K TO 27K=0.65 / BUG Rating: B0-U1-G1	LED	210	0.9	5.09
	E7-A	10	LUMINIS	SC655-L1L15-VWD-27K-MVOLT-SL-(MOUNTING)-(FINISH)	Scopo 6 Spotlight - MOD 40K to 27K=0.91 / BUG Rating: B2-U0-G0	LED	1701	0.9	15.4
	E7-A	4	LUMINIS	SC655-L1L15-VWD-27K-MVOLT-SL-(MOUNTING)-(FINISH)	Scopo 6 Spotlight - MOD 40K to 27K=0.91 / BUG Rating: B2-U0-G0	LED	1701	0.9	15.4
	E7B	6	LUMINIS	SC855-L1L50-FLD-27K-MVOLT-SL-(MOUNTING)-(FINISH)	Scopo 8 Projector - MOD 40K to 27K=0.91 + MOD TO Solite Lens=0.9 / BUG Rating: B3-U0-G0	LED	5335	0.9	53.7
	E8	2	Gotham Architectural Lighting	EVO2 27/15 AR LD WD MVOLT UGZ	EVO 2in recessed downlight	LED	1307	0.85	21.2
	E9-20	1	Alight Architectural Lighting	LIN55SP24LH35UBW (MOUNTING) (FINISH) D	Lino Reccessed Slim / Wet - 20FT / MOD 35K TO 27K=0.94		2845	0.9	195
	E9-28	1	Alight Architectural Lighting	LIN55SP36LH35UBW (MOUNTING) (FINISH) D	Lino Reccessed Slim / Wet - 28FT / MOD 35K TO 27K=0.94		2845	0.9	273
	E9-36	1	Alight Architectural Lighting	LIN55SP40LH35UBW (MOUNTING) (FINISH) D	Lino Reccessed Slim / Wet - 36FT / MOD 35K TO 27K=0.94		2845	0.9	351
	E10	2	LUMINIS	BVA11W-L1L10-LD4-27K-MVOLT-SWK-FS-PH-SP-(FINISH)	Bellevue Wall Sconce - MOD 40K to 27K=0.91 / BUG Rating: B0-U0-G0	LED	910	0.9	11.4
	E11	3	Juno Lighting	R605L 27K 80CRI PDIM WFL (FINISH) (ACCESSORY HOLDER) SOLITE 200	Cylinder Trac Light + 10FT Track System	LED	854	0.85	10.5
	E12	3	LUMINIS	BVA31 L1L40 LD4 27K MVOLT NLTMSH T15 HS (FINISH) + BVP6 14FT	Bellevue Pole - MOD HS Shield=0.8 & MOD 40K TO 27K=0.91 / Bug Rating: B1-U0-G1	LED	3763	0.9	33.7
	E13	6	Gotham Architectural Lighting	IVO4 D 15LM 35K 80CRI 50D MIN10 MVOLT ZT NCH P AR LD F	IVO4 Downlight	LED	1357	0.85	14.953

PHOTOMETRIC TABLE

Statistics

Description	Symbol	Avg	Max	Min	Max/Min	Avg/Min
Amphitheater Stairs	+	10.0 fc	11.3 fc	8.9 fc	1.3:1	1.1:1
Amphitheater Stairs	+	11.4 fc	14.8 fc	7.1 fc	2.1:1	1.6:1
Amphitheater Stairs	+	8.6 fc	10.0 fc	6.9 fc	1.4:1	1.2:1
Amphitheater Stairs	+	9.6 fc	12.8 fc	5.5 fc	2.3:1	1.7:1
Amphitheater Stairs	+	6.2 fc	7.8 fc	4.6 fc	1.7:1	1.3:1
Amphitheater Stairs	+	8.0 fc	10.6 fc	4.7 fc	2.3:1	1.7:1
Amphitheater Stairs	+	7.8 fc	10.7 fc	4.2 fc	2.5:1	1.9:1
Amphitheater Stairs	+	4.7 fc	6.1 fc	3.8 fc	1.6:1	1.2:1
Amphitheater Stairs	+	6.5 fc	8.0 fc	4.6 fc	1.7:1	1.4:1
Amphitheater Stairs	+	4.6 fc	5.4 fc	3.9 fc	1.4:1	1.2:1
Amphitheater Stairs	+	7.1 fc	8.8 fc	5.5 fc	1.6:1	1.3:1
Amphitheater Stairs	+	4.5 fc	5.5 fc	2.9 fc	1.9:1	1.6:1
Amphitheater Stairs	+	5.9 fc	7.5 fc	4.3 fc	1.7:1	1.4:1
Amphitheater Stairs	+	2.8 fc	3.6 fc	1.4 fc	2.6:1	2.0:1
Amphitheater Stairs	+	4.1 fc	5.1 fc	3.3 fc	1.5:1	1.2:1
Amphitheater Stairs	+	3.3 fc	3.4 fc	3.3 fc	1.0:1	1.0:1
Amphitheater Stairs	+	3.8 fc	4.8 fc	3.1 fc	1.5:1	1.2:1
Amphitheater Stairs	+	3.4 fc	4.2 fc	2.9 fc	1.4:1	1.2:1
Amphitheater Stairs	+	3.5 fc	4.5 fc	2.9 fc	1.6:1	1.2:1
Amphitheater Stairs	+	6.4 fc	7.4 fc	5.1 fc	1.5:1	1.3:1
Bandshell	+	33.7 fc	40.0 fc	23.8 fc	1.7:1	1.4:1
Bridge with steplights	+	1.9 fc	6.2 fc	0.2 fc	31.0:1	9.5:1
Circulation by Control Booth	+	0.9 fc	3.1 fc	0.1 fc	31.0:1	9.0:1
Control Booth @ 2'-6" AFF	+	31 fc	45 fc	11 fc	4.1:1	2.8:1
Landing by Boardwalk	+	7.2 fc	14.5 fc	2.8 fc	5.2:1	2.6:1
Landing by Boardwalk	+	6.0 fc	14.2 fc	0.8 fc	17.8:1	7.5:1
Landing by Boardwalk	+	2.0 fc	3.3 fc	1.3 fc	2.5:1	1.5:1
Lower Level Limit of Work	+	0.1 fc	1.8 fc	0.0 fc	N/A	N/A
Lower Pathway	+	7.2 fc	25.9 fc	0.0 fc	N/A	N/A
Seating @ Amphitheater	+	7.7 fc	12.4 fc	3.4 fc	3.6:1	2.3:1
Seating @ Amphitheater	+	6.1 fc	10.3 fc	2.2 fc	4.7:1	2.8:1
Seating @ Amphitheater	+	3.4 fc	5.4 fc	0.7 fc	7.7:1	4.9:1
Seating @ Amphitheater	+	2.6 fc	4.6 fc	0.3 fc	15.3:1	8.7:1
Seating @ Amphitheater	+	2.1 fc	5.7 fc	0.1 fc	57.0:1	21.0:1
Seating @ Amphitheater	+	11.2 fc	15.2 fc	9.3 fc	1.6:1	1.2:1
Seating @ Amphitheater	+	13.2 fc	15.8 fc	10.0 fc	1.6:1	1.3:1
Seating @ Amphitheater	+	2.7 fc	5.1 fc	0.5 fc	10.2:1	5.4:1
Seating @ Amphitheater	+	2.5 fc	4.9 fc	0.2 fc	24.5:1	12.5:1
Seating @ Amphitheater	+	2.9 fc	5.0 fc	0.6 fc	8.3:1	4.8:1
Seating @ Amphitheater	+	4.3 fc	6.6 fc	1.6 fc	4.1:1	2.7:1
Seating @ Amphitheater	+	10.2 fc	15.0 fc	5.3 fc	2.8:1	1.9:1
Side Stage Storage @ floor	+	23 fc	30 fc	10 fc	3.0:1	2.3:1
Side Stage Storage @ floor	+	23 fc	31 fc	13 fc	2.4:1	1.8:1
Stair	+	167.7 fc	167.7 fc	167.7 fc	1.0:1	1.0:1
Stair	+	4.0 fc	4.0 fc	4.0 fc	1.0:1	1.0:1
Stair	+	178.9 fc	178.9 fc	178.9 fc	1.0:1	1.0:1
Stair	+	2.0 fc	2.0 fc	2.0 fc	1.0:1	1.0:1
Stair	+	2.6 fc	2.6 fc	2.6 fc	1.0:1	1.0:1
Stair	+	3.6 fc	3.6 fc	3.6 fc	1.0:1	1.0:1
Stair	+	177.3 fc	177.3 fc	177.3 fc	1.0:1	1.0:1
Stair by Boardwalk	+	1.4 fc	2.6 fc	0.8 fc	3.3:1	1.8:1
Stair by Boardwalk	+	3.3 fc	3.6 fc	3.1 fc	1.2:1	1.1:1
Stair by Boardwalk	+	1.0 fc	2.7 fc	0.2 fc	13.5:1	5.0:1
Stair by Boardwalk	+	8.2 fc	13.0 fc	3.7 fc	3.5:1	2.2:1
Stair by Boardwalk	+	3.2 fc	6.3 fc	0.1 fc	63.0:1	32.0:1
Stair by Boardwalk	+	3.0 fc	3.6 fc	2.4 fc	1.5:1	1.3:1
Stair Middle Landing by Control Booth	+	3.0 fc	3.5 fc	2.0 fc	1.8:1	1.5:1
Stairs	+	0.7 fc	0.7 fc	0.7 fc	1.0:1	1.0:1
Stairs	+	169.5 fc	169.5 fc	169.5 fc	1.0:1	1.0:1
Stairs	+	0.5 fc	0.5 fc	0.5 fc	1.0:1	1.0:1
Stairs	+	0.6 fc	0.6 fc	0.6 fc	1.0:1	1.0:1
Stairs	+	169.6 fc	169.6 fc	169.6 fc	1.0:1	1.0:1
Stairs	+	172.6 fc	172.6 fc	172.6 fc	1.0:1	1.0:1
Stairs	+	1.3 fc	1.3 fc	1.3 fc	1.0:1	1.0:1
Stairs by Control Booth	+	3.1 fc	4.0 fc	2.3 fc	1.7:1	1.3:1
Stairs by Control Booth	+	3.0 fc	3.9 fc	2.0 fc	2.0:1	1.5:1
Stairs by Control Booth	+	2.4 fc	3.5 fc	1.4 fc	2.5:1	1.7:1
Stairs by Control Booth	+	2.3 fc	3.4 fc	1.1 fc	3.1:1	2.1:1
Stairs by Control Booth	+	3.1 fc	3.2 fc	3.0 fc	1.1:1	1.0:1
Stairs by Control Booth	+	3.1 fc	3.1 fc	3.1 fc	1.0:1	1.0:1
Stairs by Control Booth	+	3.1 fc	3.2 fc	3.1 fc	1.0:1	1.0:1
Stairs by Control Booth	+	2.8 fc	2.9 fc	2.6 fc	1.1:1	1.1:1
Stairs by Control Booth	+	2.6 fc	2.6 fc	2.6 fc	1.0:1	1.0:1
Stairs by Control Booth	+	2.4 fc	2.5 fc	2.3 fc	1.1:1	1.0:1
Stairs by Control Booth	+	2.3 fc	2.6 fc	2.1 fc	1.2:1	1.1:1
Stairs by Control Booth	+	2.4 fc	2.7 fc	2.1 fc	1.3:1	1.1:1
Stairs by Control Booth	+	2.3 fc	2.5 fc	2.1 fc	1.2:1	1.1:1
Stairs by Control Booth	+	3.4 fc	3.6 fc	3.2 fc	1.1:1	1.1:1
Stairs by Control Booth	+	3.1 fc	3.2 fc	3.0 fc	1.1:1	1.0:1
Stairs by Control Booth	+	2.7 fc	3.7 fc	1.7 fc	2.2:1	1.6:1
Stairs by Control Booth	+	2.8 fc	2.8 fc	2.7 fc	1.0:1	1.0:1
Stairs by Control Booth	+	2.7 fc	2.8 fc	2.6 fc	1.1:1	1.0:1
Stairs by Control Booth	+	2.7 fc	2.8 fc	2.6 fc	1.1:1	1.0:1
Stairs by Control Booth	+	2.8 fc	2.9 fc	2.7 fc	1.1:1	1.0:1
Stairs by Control Booth	+	3.0 fc	3.1 fc	2.9 fc	1.1:1	1.0:1
Stairs by Control Booth	+	3.4 fc	3.4 fc	3.3 fc	1.0:1	1.0:1
Stairs by Control Booth	+	3.5 fc	3.6 fc	3.5 fc	1.0:1	1.0:1
Stairs by Control Booth	+	3.7 fc	3.7 fc	3.7 fc	1.0:1	1.0:1
Stairs by Control Booth	+	3.3 fc	4.1 fc	2.6 fc	1.6:1	1.3:1
Stairs by Control Booth	+	3.6 fc	3.7 fc	3.6 fc	1.0:1	1.0:1
Stairs by Control Booth	+	3.6 fc	3.7 fc	3.4 fc	1.1:1	1.1:1
Stairs by Control Booth	+	3.4 fc	3.6 fc	3.2 fc	1.1:1	1.1:1
Stairs by Control Booth	+	3.3 fc	3.5 fc	3.0 fc	1.2:1	1.1:1
Stairs by Control Booth	+	3.1 fc	3.4 fc	2.8 fc	1.2:1	1.1:1
Stairs by Control Booth	+	3.0 fc	3.3 fc	2.7 fc	1.2:1	1.1:1
Stairs by Control Booth	+	3.0 fc	3.2 fc	2.7 fc	1.2:1	1.1:1
Stairs by Control Booth	+	2.8 fc	3.1 fc	2.6 fc	1.2:1	1.1:1
Stairs by Donor Wall	+	3.9 fc	5.1 fc	2.7 fc	1.9:1	1.4:1
Stairs by Donor Wall	+	4.3 fc	5.8 fc	2.8 fc	2.1:1	1.5:1
Stairs by Donor Wall	+	3.5 fc	4.0 fc	2.9 fc	1.4:1	1.2:1
Stairs by Donor Wall	+	3.4 fc	4.1 fc	2.1 fc	2.0:1	1.6:1
Stairs by Donor Wall	+	4.3 fc	6.0 fc	2.8 fc	2.1:1	1.5:1
Stairs by Donor Wall	+	4.3 fc	4.4 fc	4.2 fc	1.0:1	1.0:1
Stairs by Donor Wall	+	3.1 fc	4.5 fc	2.4 fc	1.9:1	1.3:1
Stairs by Donor Wall	+	4.0 fc	4.9 fc	3.1 fc	1.6:1	1.3:1
Stairs by Donor Wall	+	4.2 fc	5.6 fc	2.8 fc	2.0:1	1.5:1
Stairs by Donor Wall	+	4.0 fc	4.8 fc	3.2 fc	1.5:1	1.3:1
Stairs by Donor Wall	+	3.4 fc	3.8 fc	2.9 fc	1.3:1	1.2:1

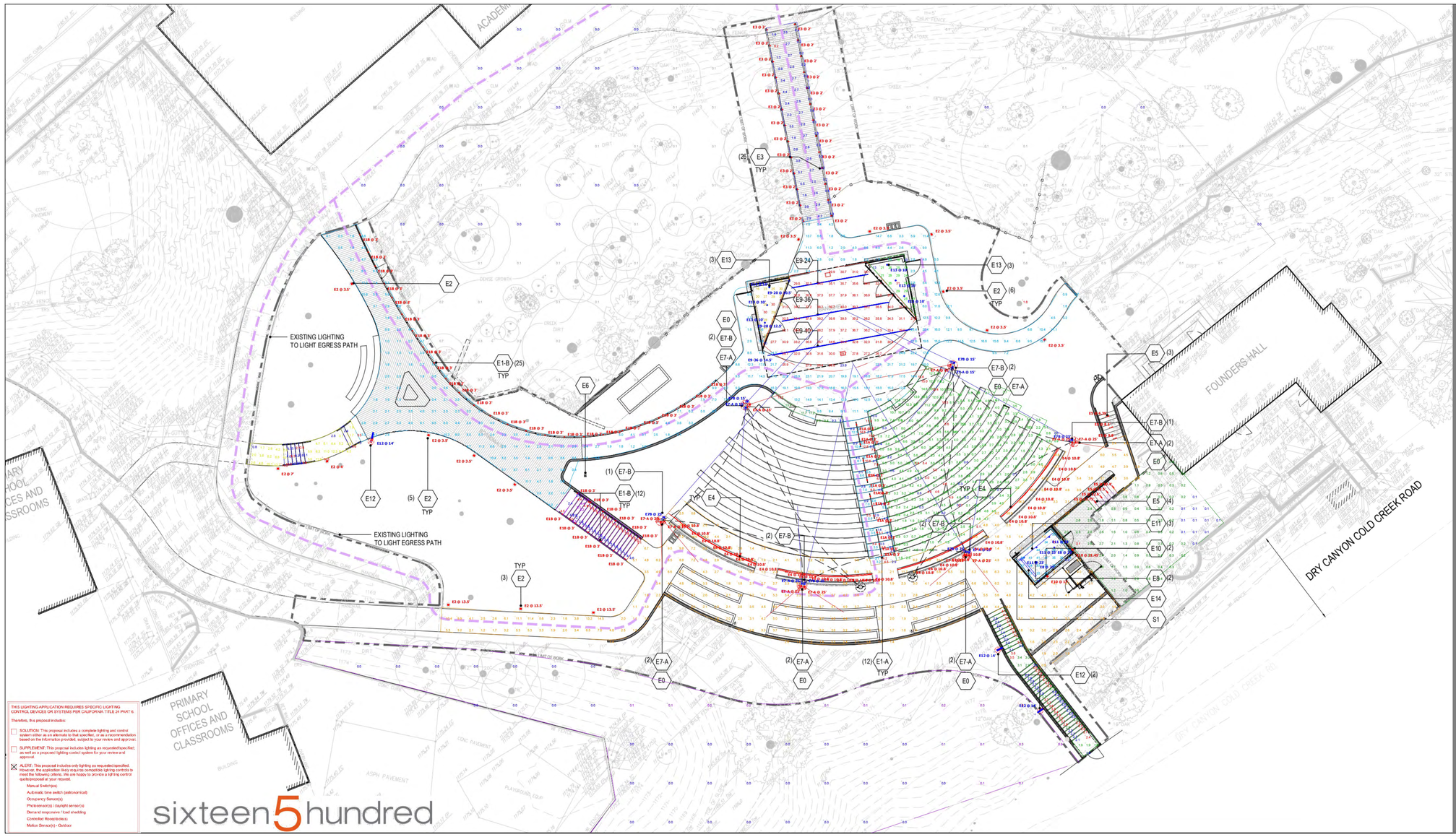
Statistics

Description	Symbol	Avg	Max	Min	Max/Min	Avg/Min
Stair	+	2.6 fc	2.6 fc	2.6 fc	1.0:1	1.0:1
Stair	+	3.6 fc	3.6 fc	3.6 fc	1.0:1	1.0:1
Stair	+	177.3 fc	177.3 fc	177.3 fc	1.0:1	1.0:1
Stair by Boardwalk	+	1.4 fc	2.6 fc	0.8 fc	3.3:1	1.8:1
Stair by Boardwalk	+	3.3 fc	3.6 fc	3.1 fc	1.2:1	1.1:1
Stair by Boardwalk	+	1.0 fc	2.7 fc	0.2 fc	13.5:1	5.0:1
Stair by Boardwalk	+	8.2 fc	13.0 fc	3.7 fc	3.5:1	2.2:1
Stair by Boardwalk	+	3.2 fc	6.3 fc	0.1 fc	63.0:1	32.0:1
Stair by Boardwalk	+	3.0 fc	3.6 fc	2.4 fc	1.5:1	1.3:1
Stair Middle Landing by Control Booth	+	3.0 fc	3.5 fc	2.0 fc	1.8:1	1.5:1
Stairs	+	0.7 fc	0.7 fc	0.7 fc	1.0:1	1.0:1
Stairs	+	169.5 fc	169.5 fc	169.5 fc	1.0:1	1.0:1
Stairs	+	0.5 fc	0.5 fc	0.5 fc	1.0:1	1.0:1
Stairs	+	0.6 fc	0.6 fc	0.6 fc	1.0:1	1.0:1
Stairs	+	169.6 fc	169.6 fc	169.6 fc	1.0:1	1.0:1
Stairs	+	172.6 fc	172.6 fc	172.6 fc	1.0:1	1.0:1
Stairs	+	1.3 fc	1.3 fc	1.3 fc	1.0:1	1.0:1
Stairs by Control Booth	+	3.1 fc	4.0 fc	2.3 fc	1.7:1	1.3:1
Stairs by Control Booth	+	3.0 fc	3.9 fc	2.0 fc	2.0:1	1.5:1
Stairs by Control Booth	+	2.4 fc	3.5 fc	1.4 fc	2.5:1	1.7:1
Stairs by Control Booth	+	2.3 fc	3.4 fc	1.1 fc	3.1:1	2.1:1
Stairs by Control Booth	+	3.1 fc	3.2 fc	3.0 fc	1.1:1	1.0:1
Stairs by Control Booth	+	3.1 fc	3.1 fc	3.1 fc	1.0:1	1.0:1
Stairs by Control Booth	+	3.1 fc	3.2 fc	3.1 fc	1.0:1	1.0:1
Stairs by Control Booth	+	2.8 fc	2.9 fc	2.6 fc	1.1:1	1.1:1
Stairs by Control Booth	+	2.6 fc	2.6 fc	2.6 fc	1.0:1	1.0:1
Stairs by Control Booth	+	2.4 fc	2.5 fc	2.3 fc	1.1:1	1.0:1
Stairs by Control Booth	+	2.3 fc	2.6 fc	2.1 fc	1.2:1	1.1:1
Stairs by Control Booth	+	2.4 fc	2.7 fc	2.1 fc	1.3:1	1.1:1
Stairs by Control Booth	+	2.3 fc	2.5 fc	2.1 fc	1.2:1	1.1:1
Stairs by Control Booth	+	3.4 fc	3.6 fc	3.2 fc	1.1:1	1.1:1
Stairs by Control Booth	+	3.1 fc	3.2 fc	3.0 fc	1.1:1	1.0:1
Stairs by Control Booth	+	2.7 fc	3.7 fc	1.7 fc	2.2:1	1.6:1
Stairs by Control Booth	+	2.8 fc	2.8 fc	2.7 fc	1.0:1	1.0:1
Stairs by Control Booth	+	2.7 fc	2.8 fc	2.6 fc	1.1:1	1.0:1
Stairs by Control Booth	+	2.7 fc	2.8 fc	2.6 fc	1.1:1	1.0:1
Stairs by Control Booth	+	2.8 fc	2.9 fc	2.7 fc	1.1:1	1.0:1
Stairs by Control Booth	+	3.0 fc	3.1 fc	2.9 fc	1.1:1	1.0:1
Stairs by Control Booth	+	3.4 fc	3.4 fc	3.3 fc	1.0:1	1.0:1
Stairs by Control Booth	+	3.5 fc	3.6 fc	3.5 fc	1.0:1	1.0:1
Stairs by Control Booth	+	3.7 fc	3.7 fc	3.7 fc	1.0:1	1.0:1
Stairs by Control Booth	+	3.3 fc	4.1 fc	2.6 fc	1.6:1	1.3:1
Stairs by Control Booth	+	3.6 fc	3.7 fc	3.6 fc	1.0:1	1.0:1
Stairs by Control Booth	+	3.6 fc	3.7 fc	3.4 fc	1.1:1	1.1:1
Stairs by Control Booth	+	3.4 fc	3.6 fc	3.2 fc	1.1:1	1.1:1
Stairs by Control Booth	+	3.3 fc	3.5 fc	3.0 fc	1.2:1	1.1:1
Stairs by Control Booth	+	3.1 fc	3.4 fc	2.8 fc	1.2:1	1.1:1
Stairs by Control Booth	+	3.0 fc	3.3 fc	2.7 fc	1.2:1	1.1:1
Stairs by Control Booth	+	3.0 fc	3.2 fc	2.7 fc	1.2:1	1.1:1
Stairs by Control Booth	+	2.8 fc	3.1 fc	2.6 fc	1.2:1	1.1:1
Stairs by Donor Wall	+	3.9 fc	5.1 fc	2.7 fc	1.9:1	1.4:1
Stairs by Donor Wall	+	4.3 fc	5.8 fc	2.8 fc	2.1:1	1.5:1
Stairs by Donor Wall	+	3.5 fc	4.0 fc	2.9 fc	1.4:1	1.2:1
Stairs by Donor Wall	+	3.4 fc	4.1 fc	2.1 fc	2.0:1	1.6:1
Stairs by Donor Wall	+	4.3 fc	6.0 fc	2.8 fc	2.1:1	1.5:1
Stairs by Donor Wall	+	4.3 fc	4.4 fc	4.2 fc	1.0:1	1.0:1
Stairs by Donor Wall	+	3.1 fc	4.5 fc	2.4 fc	1.9:1	1.3:1
Stairs by Donor Wall	+	4.0 fc	4.9 fc	3.1 fc	1.6:1	1.3:1
Stairs by Donor Wall	+	4.2 fc	5.6 fc	2.8 fc	2.0:1	1.5:1
Stairs by Donor Wall	+	4.0 fc	4.8 fc	3.2 fc	1.5:1	1.3:1
Stairs by Donor Wall	+	3.4 fc	3.8 fc	2.9 fc	1.3:1	1.2:1

Statistics

Description	Symbol	Avg	Max	Min	Max/Min	Avg/Min
Stairs by Donor Wall	+	3.9 fc	5.1 fc	2.8 fc	1.8:1	1.4:1
Stairs by Donor Wall	+	4.3 fc	5.6 fc	2.9 fc	1.9:1	1.5:1
Stairs by Donor Wall	+	4.0 fc	4.8 fc	3.2 fc	1.5:1	1.3:1
Stairs by Donor Wall	+	3.4 fc	3.8 fc	3.0 fc	1.3:1	1.2:1
Stairs by Donor Wall	+	4.3 fc	4.9 fc	3.7 fc	1.3:1	1.2:1
Stairs by Donor Wall	+	3.4 fc	3.8 fc	3.0 fc	1.3:1	1.1:1
Stairs by Donor Wall	+	3.4 fc	5.1 fc	1.8 fc	2.8:1	1.9:1
Stairs by Donor Wall	+	4.8 fc	5.6 fc	4.1 fc	1.4:1	1.2:1
Stairs by Donor Wall	+	4.8 fc	5.8 fc	3.7 fc	1.6:1	1.3:1
Stairs by Donor Wall	+	4.8 fc	5.1 fc	4.6 fc	1.1:1	1.0:1
Stairs Top Landing by Control Booth	+	1.9 fc	2.4 fc	1.5 fc	1.6:1	1.3:1
Upper Level Limit of Work	+	0.1 fc	1.0 fc	0.0 fc	N/A	N/A
Upper Pathway	+	5.0 fc	49.3 fc	0.0 fc	N/A	N/A

PHOTOMETRIC PLAN - EGRESS AND NON-EGRESS



THIS LIGHTING APPLICATION REQUIRES SPECIFIC LIGHTING CONTROL DEVICES OR SYSTEMS PER CALIFORNIA TITLE 24 PART 6.

Therefore, this proposal includes:

☐ SOLUTION: This proposal includes a complete lighting and control system either as an alternate to that specified, or as a recommendation based on the information provided, subject to your review and approval.

☐ SUPPLEMENT: This proposal includes lighting as requested/specified, as well as a proposed lighting control system for your review and approval.

☒ ALERT: This proposal includes only lighting as requested/specified. However, the application likely requires compatible lighting controls to meet the following criteria. We are happy to provide a lighting control quote/proposal at your request.

- Manual Switch(es)
- Automatic time switch (astronomical)
- Occupancy Sensor(s)
- Photosensor(s) / daylight sensor(s)
- Demand responsive / load shedding
- Controlled Receptacle(s)
- Motion Sensor(s) - Outdoor

sixteen5hundred

VIEWPOINT SCHOOL AMPHITHEATER
PC # 25-49395
CLIENT: PLURAL & PERKINS + WILL

0 10' 20'

8/8/2025 12:07:54 PM

plural
Landscape Architecture
2742 17th Street
San Francisco, CA 94110
415.450.9519
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OWNER/CLIENT
VIEWPOINT SCHOOL
23620 Mulholland Highway
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Pasadena, CA 91105
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PSOMAS ENGINEERS
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SALTER
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Berkeley, CA 94709
415.956.4100

RMA IRRIGATION
2760 Camino Diablo
Walnut Creek, CA 94597
925.939.3985

STAMP

NO.	ISSUE	DATE
1	50% Construction Documents	08.15.25
2	50% Construction Documents R1	11.21.25
3	90% Construction Documents	02.05.26
4	Bid Addendum #1	02.27.26
5	Bridge Permit Submittal	03.13.26
6	Planning Resubmittal #2	03.23.26

PROJECT: VPT 2401
SCALE:

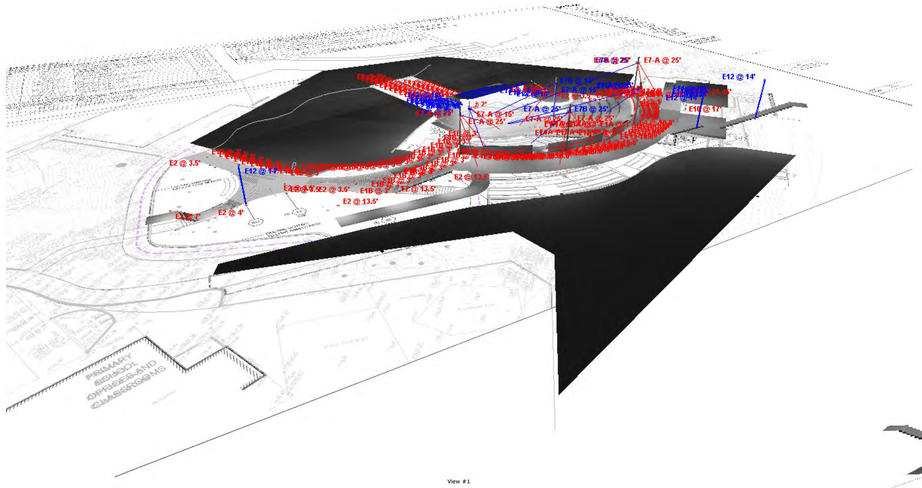
SHEET TITLE

PHOTOMETRICS PLAN - EGRESS AND NON-EGRESS

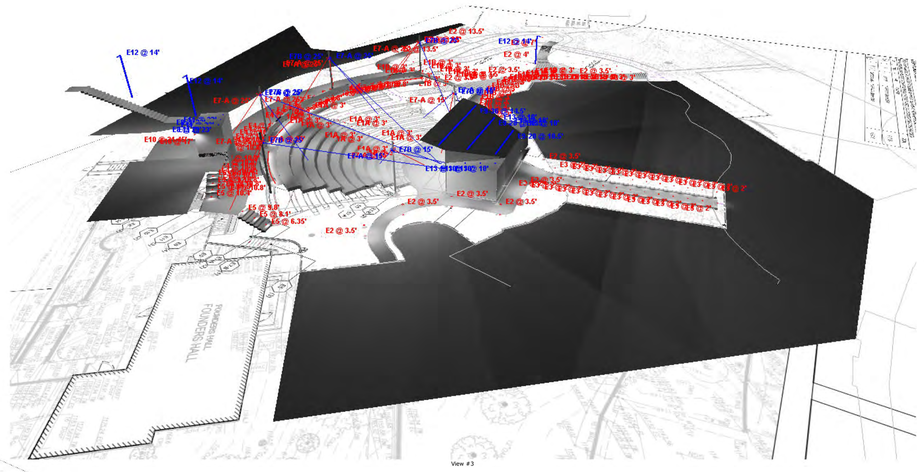
SHEET NUMBER

L1.03A

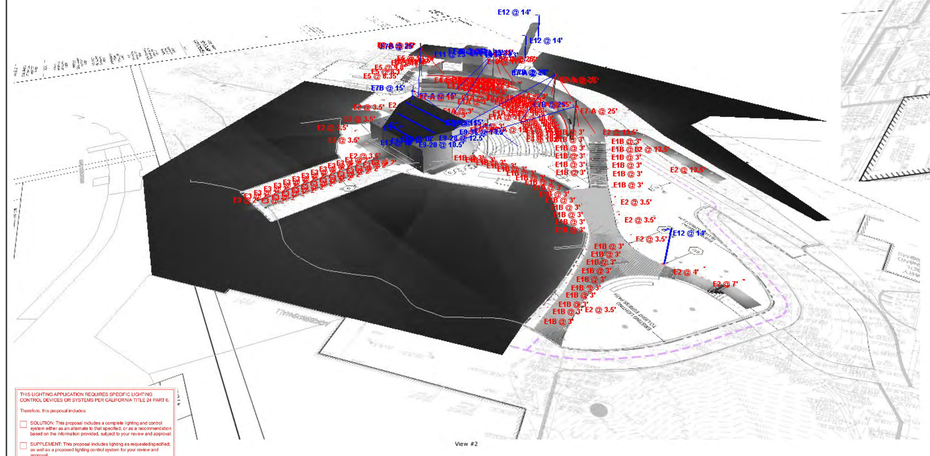
PHOTOMETRIC AXON - EGRESS AND NON-EGRESS



View #1



View #3



View #2

THIS LIGHTING APPLICATION REQUIRES SPECIFIC LIGHTING CONTROL DEVICES OR SYSTEMS PER CALIFORNIA TITLE 24 PART 6.

Therefore, this proposal includes:

- ☐ SOLUTION: This proposal includes a complete lighting and control solution. Please review the following control strategy and sequence based on the information provided, adjust to your review and approval.
- ☐ SUPPLEMENT: This proposal includes lighting as requested/specified, as well as a proposed lighting control system for your review and approval.
- ☒ ALERT: This proposal includes only lighting as requested/specified. Please be aware that Title 24 requires compatible lighting controls to meet the following criteria. We are happy to provide a lighting control quote/proposal on your request.
  - Manual Switching
  - Automatic time switch (astronomical)
  - Occupancy Sensor(s)
  - Photosensor(s) / daylight sensor(s)
  - Demand responsive / load shedding
  - Controlled Receptacle(s)
  - Motion Sensor(s) - Outdoor

sixteen5hundred

VISUAL

VIEWPOINT SCHOOL AMPHITHEATER
PC # 25-49395
CLIENT: PLURAL & PERKINS + WILL

N

0 10' 20'

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RMA IRRIGATION
2760 Camino Diablo
Walnut Creek, CA 94597
925.939.3985

PROJECT NAME

VIEWPOINT SCHOOL
AMPHITHEATER
Calabasas, California

STAMP

LICENSED ARCHITECT
ANDREW MICHAEL SHALLECK
No. C-31784
REGISTERED
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

NO.	ISSUE	DATE
1	50% Construction Documents	08.15.25
2	50% Construction Documents R1	11.21.25
3	90% Construction Documents	02.05.26
4	Bid Addendum #1	02.27.26
5	Bridge Permit Submittal	03.13.26
6	Planning Resubmittal #2	03.23.26

PROJECT VPT 2401

SCALE

SHEET TITLE

PHOTOMETRICS
AXON - EGRESS AND
NON-EGRESS

SHEET NUMBER

L1.03B

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PAVING (SEE MATERIAL SCHEDULE FOR DESCRIPTIONS)



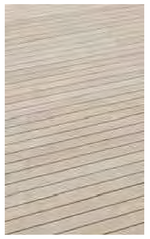
P1 CONCRETE PAVING - PEDESTRIAN



P2 ENHANCED CONCRETE PAVING - PEDESTRIAN



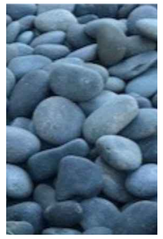
P3 CRUSHED STONE PAVING



P4 WOOD BOARDWALK



P5 GRAVEL PAVING



P6 COBBLE PAD

WALLS



W1-7 STAIRS & RETAINING WALLS

S11 FLOW THROUGH PLANTER

SITE ELEMENTS - BY OTHERS



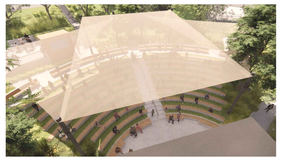
BRIDGE PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE

FABRIC OPT 1: HDPE MESH COMMERCIAL HEAVY 430R



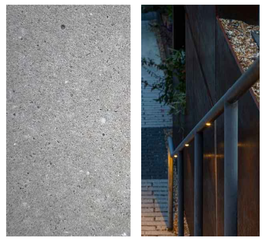
FABRIC OPT 2: PTFE MESH VERSEIDAG GFM-21





SHADE SHADE CANOPY

STAIRS



ST-A ST-E ST-F STAIRS WITH HANDRAILS



ST-B STAIR WITH GUARDRAIL HANDRAIL AND GATE



ST-C ST-D STAIRS WITH GUARDRAIL HANDRAIL/TO MATCH EXISTING

FENCES & GATES



F1 FENCE AT CREEK EDGE



G1 MAINTENANCE GATE AT BOARDWALK GUARDRAIL



G2 FIRE ACCESS STAIR GATE

SITE ELEMENTS



S1-5 WOOD FOR AMPHITHEATER, OUTDOOR CLASSROOM, & BOARDWALK SEATING



S6 GARDEN BEDS



S8 VERTICAL PLATFORM LIFT



S9 WASTE RECEPTACLES



S10 HOSE BIB

GUARDRAILS



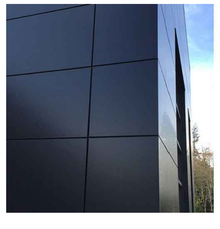
R1 GUARDRAIL AT BOARDWALK



R2 GUARDRAIL AT EXISTING TERRACE

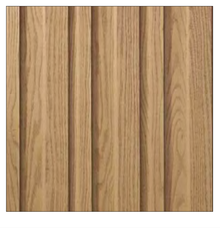
BANDSHELL & CONTROL BOOTH

ALUMINUM COMPOSITE METAL PANEL: AMERICLAD AC-1000. CLASSIC BRONZE



BANDSHELL EXTERIOR MATERIAL

COMPOSITE SIDING MILLBOARD BOARD & BATTEN. GOLDEN OAK



BANDSHELL INTERIOR MATERIAL

WOOD SIDING ACCOYA



CONTROL BOOTH EXTERIOR MATERIAL

BANDSHELL & CONTROL BOOTH LIGHTING



E10 CONTROL BOOTH SCONCE



E8 E13 DOWNLIGHT - CONTROL BOOTH & BANDSHELL STORAGE



E9 BANDSHELL LINEAR GRAZOR

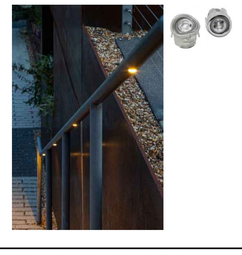


E11 CONTROL BOOTH TRACK LIGHTS

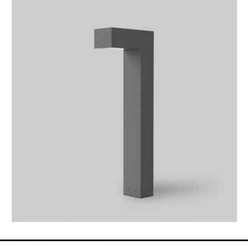
SITE LIGHTING



E0 CUSTOM POLE



E1-A E1-B RAILING LIGHTING



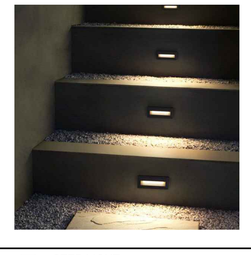
E2 BOLLARD



E3 BRIDGE POST LIGHT



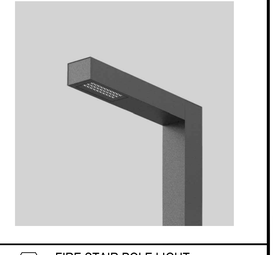
E4 LINEAR STRIP LIGHT



E5 STEP LIGHT



E7-A E7-B SPOT LIGHT & THEATRICAL SPOT LIGHT



E12 FIRE STAIR POLE LIGHT

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PROJECT NAME

VIEWPOINT SCHOOL AMPHITHEATER
Calabasas, California

STAMP

LICENSED LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT
CHRISTOPHER A. MAYER
No. 6065
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

NO.	ISSUE	DATE
1	50% Construction Documents	08.15.25
2	50% Construction Documents R1	11.21.25
3	90% Construction Documents	02.05.26
4	Bid Addendum #1	02.27.26
5	Bridge Permit Submittal	03.13.26
6	Planning Resubmittal #2	03.23.26

PROJECT VPT 2401

SCALE

SHEET TITLE

COLOR & MATERIALS BOARD

SHEET NUMBER

L1.10

PLANTING SOILS SCHEDULE

TAG	SYMBOL	NAME	DESCRIPTION
SOIL-01		GENERAL PLANTING SOIL	AMENDED NATIVE SOIL OR IMPORT SOIL DEPTH 1'-0" WITH 3" GRAVEL DRAINAGE COURSE
SOIL-02		TREE PLANTING SOIL	AMENDED NATIVE SOIL OR IMPORT SOIL DEPTH 3'-6" WITH 3" GRAVEL DRAINAGE COURSE
SOIL-03		GARDEN BED SOIL	IMPORT ORGANIC SOIL FOR FRUITS & VEGETABLES GARDEN SOIL DEPTH OF 2'-2" WITH 6" GRAVEL DRAINAGE COURSE
SOIL-04		AMPHITHEATER TERRACE SOIL	AMENDED NATIVE SOIL OR IMPORT SOIL DEPTH 9" WITH 3" MIN. GRAVEL DRAINAGE COURSE
SOIL-05		BIORETENTION SOIL	REFER TO CIVIL DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS
		SUBGRADE SOIL TEST LOCATIONS	RECOMMENDED AGRONOMIC SOIL TEST LOCATIONS SEE SPECIFICATION FOR SOIL TESTING PROCEDURES

PLANTING SOILS NOTES

SUBSOIL PREPARATION NOTES

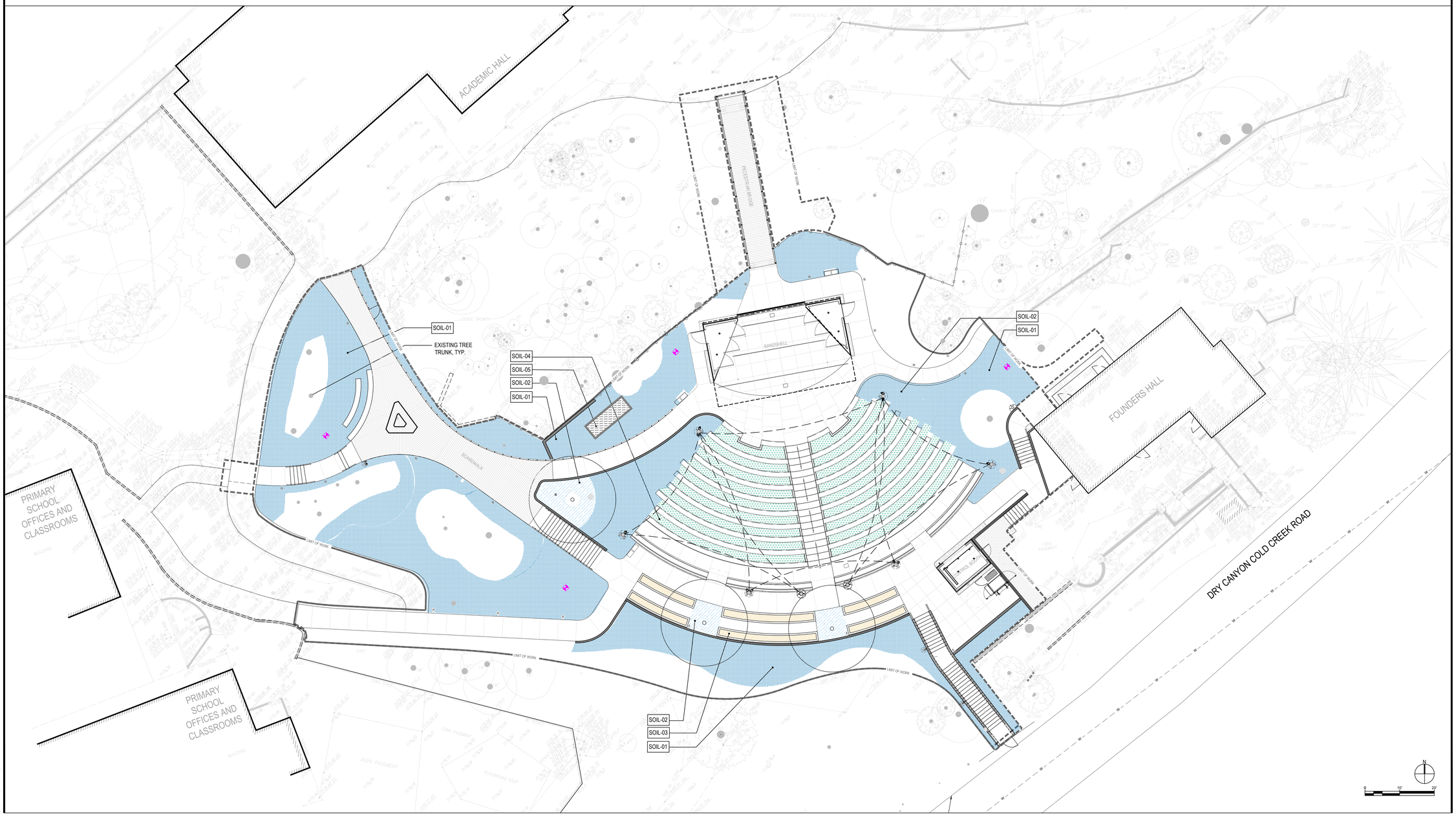
1. PREPARE AND AMEND SUBGRADE SOILS PER SPECFICATIONS.
2. SUBSOIL PREPARATION FOR LIME-TREATED AREAS TO RECEIVE LANDSCAPE PLANTING: REMOVE ALL LIME-TREATED SUB-SOILS IN AREAS TO RECEIVE LANDSCAPE PLANTING. RIP THE UNDERLYING SUB-GRADE TO A DEPTH OF 6 INCHES. REPLACE SUBSOILS TO ESTABLISH SUBGRADES WITH APPROVED CLEAN FILL PER GEOTECHNICAL RECOMMENDATIONS.
3. REFER TO CIVIL GRADING AND DRAINAGE PLANS FOR SUBDRAINAGE CONNECTIONS AND INVERTS.

SOIL PREPARATION NOTES

1. PROVIDE PERCOLATION TEST AT TREE LOCATIONS. PENDING RESULTS OF PERCOLATION TESTS, SUPPLEMENTAL DRAINAGE, SUCH AS DRY WELLS, SHALL BE PROVIDED.
2. CONTRACTOR AND LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT TO EVALUATE AGRONOMIC SOILS REPORT RECOMMENDATIONS FOR POTENTIAL STOCKPILE AND AMENDMENT. IF EXISTING SOILS CAN NOT BE AMENDED TO ACHIEVE SOILS TO SUPPORT HEALTHY VIGOROUS PLANTS, IMPORTED SOILS TO BE PROVIDED PER SPECIFICATIONS.

GRADING AND DRAINAGE NOTES

1. REFER TO CIVIL DRAWINGS FOR OVERALL GRADING AND STORM DRAINAGE INFORMATION INCLUDING STORMWATER TREATMENT AND ASSOCIATED CALCULATIONS.
2. REFER TO LANDSCAPE DETAILS AND SPECIFICATION FOR FINE GRADING REQUIREMENTS.
3. PROVIDE AREA DRAINS IN ALL PLANTING AREAS, SEE CIVIL DRAWINGS.
4. FINISH GRADES SHALL BE SMOOTH, EVEN AND ON A UNIFORM PLANE WITH NO ABRUPT CHANGES OF SURFACE. SLOPE UNIFORMLY BETWEEN GIVEN SPOT ELEVATIONS.



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PROJECT NAME

VIEWPOINT SCHOOL AMPHITHEATER

Calabasas, California

STAMP

LICENSED LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT
MARK FINE
No. 5600
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

NO.	ISSUE	DATE
1	50% Construction Documents	08.15.25
2	50% Construction Documents R1	11.21.25
3	90% Construction Documents	02.05.26
4	Bid Addendum #1	02.27.26
5	Bridge Permit Submittal	03.13.26
6	Planning Resubmittal #2	03.23.26

PROJECT: VPT 2401

SCALE: 1" = 10'-0"

SHEET TITLE

SOILS PLAN

SHEET NUMBER

L3.00

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LANDSCAPE PLANTING SCHEDULE

TREES

SYMBOL	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	SIZE	WATER USE	QTY
	PUNICA GRANATUM	POMEGRANATE	48" BOX	LOW	2
	QUERCUS AGRIFOLIA	COAST LIVE OAK	48" BOX	VERY LOW	1

NOTE: (N) TREE CANOPIES SHOWN AT 75% OF MATURE CANOPY SIZE

SHRUBS

SYMBOL	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	SIZE	WATER USE	QTY
	ACHILLEA MILLEFOLIUM 'RED VELVET'	RED VELVET COMMON YARROW	1 GAL.	LOW	88
	AQUILEGIA FORMOSA	WESTERN COLUMBINE	1 GAL.	MODERATE	28
	CAREX DIVULSA	EUROPEAN GREY SEDGE	1 GAL.	LOW	351
	FESTUCA IDAHOENSIS	IDAHO FESCUE	1 GAL.	VERY LOW	160
	FRAGARIA VESCA CALIFORNICA	CALIFORNIA STRAWBERRY	1 GAL.		139
	HESPERALOE PARVIFLORA	RED YUCCA	5 GAL.	LOW	25
	IRIS X 'CANYON SNOW'	WHITE PACIFIC COAST HYBRID IRIS	1 GAL.	LOW	97
JP	JUNCUS EFFUSUS	SOFT RUSH	1 GAL.	MODERATE	84
LC	LEYMUS CONDENSATUS	GIANT WILD RYE	5 GAL.	LOW	51
MD	MUHLENBERGIA DUBIA	PINE MUHLY	5 GAL.	LOW	278
MR	MUHLENBERGIA RIGENS	DEER GRASS	5 GAL.	LOW	32
	PENSTEMON CENTRANTHIFOLIUS	SCARLET BUGLER	1 GAL.	LOW	47
	SALVIA GREGGII	AUTUMN SAGE	5 GAL.	LOW	27
	SALVIA SPATHACEA	HUMMINGBIRD SAGE	1 GAL.	LOW	171
	WOODWARDIA FIMBRIATA	GIANT CHAIN FERN	5 GAL.	MODERATE	32

NOTE: ALL SHRUB PLANTING AREAS TO RECIEVE 3" OF ORGANIC MULCH PER SPECIFICATIONS

GROUND COVERS

SYMBOL	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	WATER USE	QTY
	CALIFORNIA NATIVE NO MOW GRASS SOD A MIX OF CALIFORNIA NATIVE GRASSES THAT ESTABLISH QUICKLY WITH A FINE TEXTURE, SUITABLE FOR MEADOWS, LAWNS OR GROUNDCOVER. LOW WATER USE, CAN BE MOWED OR LEFT UNMOWED. CLASSIFIED AS CALIFORNIA FRIENDLY BY STATE WATER AGENCIES.	DELTA BLUEGRASS	LOW	1,467 SF
	MULCH FOR EXISTING TREES ORGANIC MULCH PER SPECS			1,070 SF

FUEL MODIFICATION KEY

INSIDE LIMIT OF WORK (LOW)

LOW

EMBER RESISTANT ZONE

ZONE 1

ZONE 2

OUTSIDE LIMIT OF WORK (LOW)

EXISTING VEGETATION

NOTE: EXISTING UNDERSTORY PLANTING SHALL BE EVALUATED BY THE FIRE DEPARTEMENT AT TIME ON INSPECTION AND MAY REQUIRE REMOVALS TO CONFORM TO FUEL MODIFICATION GUIDELINES

EMBER RESISTANT ZONE

ZONE 1

ZONE 2

FUEL MODIFICATION NOTES

THIS SITE IS IN A HIGH FIRE HAZARD SEVERITY ZONE. IT WILL FOLLOW THE FUEL MODIFICATION PLAN NOTES.

EMBER RESISTANT ZONE:

1. EXTENDS 5 FEET BEYOND THE EDGE OF ANY COMBUSTIBLE STRUCTURE, ACCESSORY STRUCTURE, APPENDAGE, OR PROJECTION. THE AREAS BENEATH EAVES, OVERHANGS OR PARTS OF STRUCTURES INCLUDING ATTACHED DECKS AND PERGOLAS SHALL BE INCLUDED IN THE EMBER RESISTANT ZONE.
2. THIS AREA SHALL BE FREE OF MATERIALS OR LANDSCAPING KNOWN TO BE RECEPTIVE TO FLYING EMBERS

ZONE 1:

1. EXTENDS 30 FEET BEYOND THE EDGE OF ANY COMBUSTIBLE STRUCTURE, ACCESSORY STRUCTURE, APPENDAGE, OR PROJECTION. PROJECTIONS SUCH AS EAVES, COVERED ENTRYWAYS, ATTACHED PERGOLAS, DECKS ETC. SHALL BE THE POINT AT WHICH THIS DISTANCE IS MEASURED.
2. IRRIGATION SHALL BE PROVIDED TO MAINTAIN HEALTHY VEGETATION AND FIRE RESISTANCE.
3. VEGETATION IN THIS ZONE SHALL CONSIST PRIMARILY OF PRIMARILY OF MOWED GRASSES, LOW GROWING GROUNDCOVERS AND ADEQUATELY SPACED SHRUBS. THE OVERALL DENSITY AND ARRANGEMENT SHALL PROVIDE ADEQUATE DEFENSIBLE SPACE AND SIGNIFICANTLY REDUCE FIRE INTENSITY.
4. PLANT SPECIES SELECTED FOR ZONE A SHALL POSSESS CHARACTERISTICS WHICH INCREASE FIRE RESISTANCE. SUCH CHARACTERISTICS ARE HIGH MOISTURE CONTENT, PLANTS PRODUCING LITTLE LEAF LITTER, SLOW GROWING PLANTS AND PLANTS THAT DO NOT REQUIRE PRUNING TO REDUCE THEIR SIZE AT MATURITY. SPECIES SELECTION SHOULD REFERENCE THE FUEL MODIFICATION PLANT LIST. THE LIST IS NOT A PRE-APPROVED PLANT LIST. OTHER SPECIES MAY BE USED SUBJECT TO APPROVAL AFTER REVIEW.
5. TREES ARE GENERALLY NOT RECOMMENDED EXCEPT FOR DWARF VARIETIES OR MATURE TREES LESS THAN 25' TALL AND WIDE AT MATURITY. TREES SHALL BE POSITIONED SO THEIR CANOPIES DO NOT EXTEND OVER THE ROOF OF ANY STRUCTURE.
6. VINES AND CLIMBING PLANTS ARE NOT ALLOWED ON ANY COMBUSTIBLE STRUCTURE REQUIRING REVIEW.

ZONE 2:

1. EXTENDS FROM THE OUTER EDGE OF ZONE A AN ADDITIONAL 70 FEET FOR A TOTAL OF 100 FEET FROM THE STRUCTURE.
2. IRRIGATION SHALL BE PROVIDED TO MAINTAIN HEALTHY VEGETATION AND FIRE RESISTANCE.
3. VEGETATION IN THIS ZONE SHALL BE ARRANGED IN A MANNER THAT DOES NOT CREATE VERTICAL OR HORIZONTAL FUEL LADDERS. VEGETATION IN THIS ZONE CAN BE PLANTED AT A SLIGHTLY HIGHER DENSITY THAN ZONE A BUT THE OVERALL DENSITY AND ARRANGEMENT SHALL PROVIDE ADEQUATE DEFENSIBLE SPACE AND SIGNIFICANTLY REDUCE FIRE INTENSITY.
4. EXISTING CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANTS MAY BE APPROVED TO REMAIN IF DETERMINED TO BE ACCEPTABLE UPON REVIEW AND ARE PROPERLY SPACED AND MAINTAINED.
5. PLANT SPECIES SELECTED FOR ZONE B SHALL POSSESS CHARACTERISTICS WHICH INCREASE FIRE RESISTANCE. SUCH CHARACTERISTICS ARE HIGH MOISTURE CONTENT, PLANTS PRODUCING LITTLE LEAF LITTER, SLOW GROWING PLANTS AND PLANTS THAT DO NOT REQUIRE PRUNING TO REDUCE THEIR SIZE AT MATURITY.SHOULD REFERENCE THE FUEL MODIFICATION PLANT LIST. THE LIST IS NOT A PRE-APPROVED PLANT LIST. OTHER SPECIES MAY BE USED SUBJECT TO APPROVAL AFTER REVIEW.
6. TREES IN ZONE B MAY BE MEDIUM TO LARGE AT MATURITY PROVIDED THEY ARE PROPERLY POSITIONED AND DO NOT CREATE ANY VERTICAL OR HORIZONTAL FUEL LADDERS. TREE SELECTIONS ARE SUBJECT TO DENIAL UPON REVIEW.

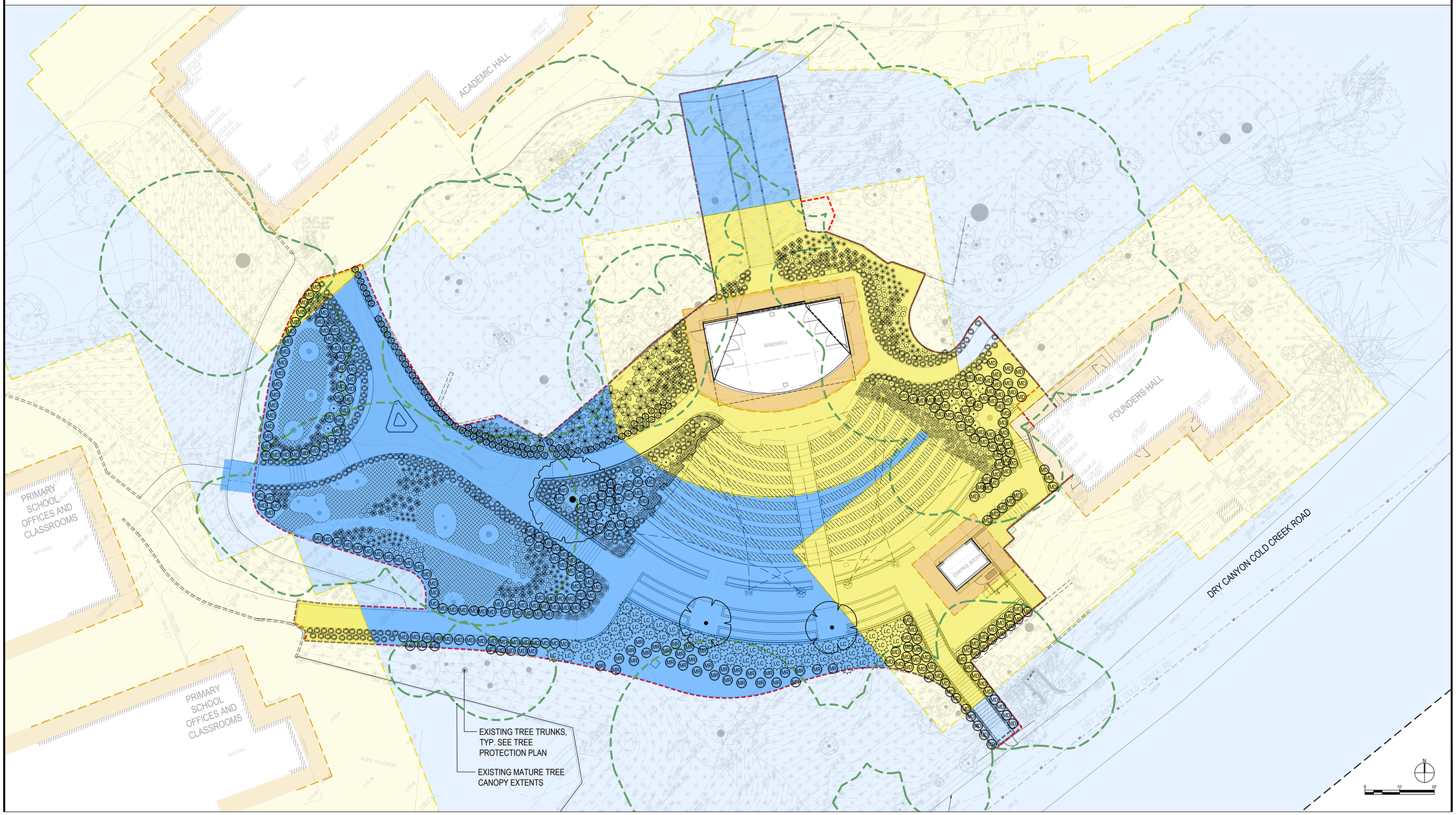
ZONE 3:

1. EXTENDS FROM THE OUTER EDGE OF ZONE 2 AN ADDITIONAL 100 FEET FOR A TOTAL OF 200 FEET FROM THE STRUCTURE.
2. MAINTENANCE/MODIFICATION OF VEGETATION EXCEEDING 100 FEET BUT NOT TO EXCEED 200 FEET FROM STRUCTURES MAY BE DETERMINED NECESSARY. ANY REQUIRED MAINTENANCE/MODIFICATION IS TO BE DETERMINED UPON ON-SITE INSPECTION (FIRE CODE 325.2.2).

MAINTENANCE:

ROUTINE MAINTENANCE SHALL BE REGULARLY PERFORMED IN ALL ZONES. ABOVE ALL ELSE, REGULAR MAINTENANCE ISPARAMOUNT TO THE FIRE RESISTANCE OF A WELL-PLANNED FIRE-RESISTANT LANDSCAPE. CRITICAL ITEMS ARE OUTLINED BELOW. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION MAY BE FOUND ON OUR WEBSITE LISTED IN THE HEADER OF THIS DOCUMENT.

1. START WITH THE STRUCTURE. REMOVE LEAF LITTER AND OTHER COMBUSTIBLE DEBRIS FROM ROOFS, EAVES, RAIN GUTTERS ETC.
2. ENSURE THE EMBER RESISTANT ZONE IS MAINTAINED FREE OF ANY MATERIAL KNOWN TO BE RECEPTIVE TO FLYING EMBERS.
3. REMOVE ANY PLANT OR PORTION OF A PLANT THAT IS DEAD OR DYING THROUGHOUT ALL ZONES.
4. REMOVE DOWNED, ACCUMULATED PLANT LITTER AND DEAD WOOD THROUGHOUT ALL ZONES.
5. PRUNE TO REDUCE THE OVERALL AMOUNT AND CONTINUITY OF FUELS. ELIMINATE HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL FUEL LADDERS THROUGHOUT ALL ZONES.
6. ALL INVASIVE SPECIES AND THEIR PARTS SHOULD BE REMOVED FROM THE SITE.
7. ENSURE IRRIGATION SYSTEMS ARE FUNCTIONING PROPERLY.
8. COMPLIANCE WITH THE FIRE CODE IS A YEAR-ROUND RESPONSIBILITY. ENFORCEMENT WILL OCCUR FOLLOWING INSPECTION BY THE FIRE DEPARTMENT. ANNUAL INSPECTIONS FOR BRUSH CLEARANCE CODE REQUIREMENTS ARE CONDUCTED FOLLOWING THE NATURAL DRYING OF FINE FUELS BETWEEN THE MONTHS OF APRIL AND JUNE DEPENDING ON THE GEOGRAPHIC REGION EACH DWELLING EXISTS.
9. INSPECTION FOR COMPLIANCE WITH AN APPROVED FUEL MODIFICATION PLAN MAY OCCUR AT ANY TIME.
10. ALL FUTURE PLANTING SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES FIRE DEPARTMENT FUEL MODIFICATION GUIDELINES AND APPROVED PRIOR TO INSTALLATION.



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Walnut Creek, CA 94597
925.939.3985

PROJECT NAME

VIEWPOINT SCHOOL AMPHITHEATER

Calabasas, California

STAMP

LICENSED LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT
CHRISTOPHER A. PEAK
No. 6064
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

NO.	ISSUE	DATE
1	50% Construction Documents	08.15.25
2	50% Construction Documents R1	11.21.25
3	90% Construction Documents	02.05.26
4	Bid Addendum #1	02.27.26
5	Bridge Permit Submittal	03.13.26
6	Planning Resubmittal #2	03.23.26

PROJECT: VPT 2401

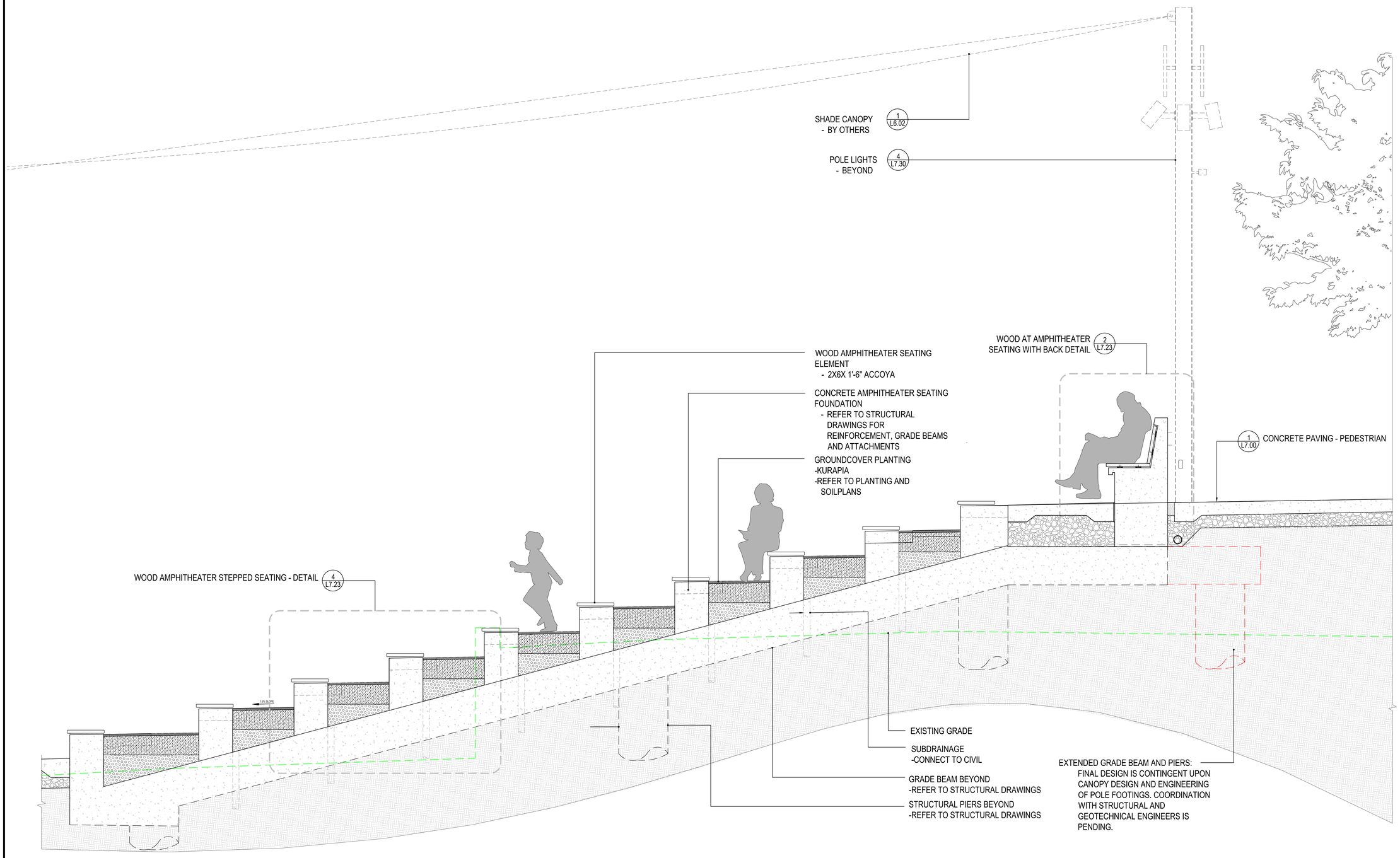
SCALE: 1" = 10'-0"

SHEET TITLE

FUEL MODIFICATION PLAN

SHEET NUMBER

L4.00



1 AMPHITHEATER SECTION

Scale: 3/4" = 1'-0"

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Berkeley, CA 94709
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Walnut Creek, CA 94597
925.939.3985

PROJECT NAME

VIEWPOINT SCHOOL AMPHITHEATER

Calabasas, California

STAMP

LICENSED LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT
JOSEPH SHALLECK
No. 6559
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

NO.	ISSUE	DATE
1	50% Construction Documents	08.15.25
2	50% Construction Documents R1	11.21.25
3	90% Construction Documents	02.05.26
4	Bid Addendum #1	02.27.26
5	Bridge Permit Submittal	03.13.26
6	Planning Resubmittal #2	03.23.26

PROJECT
VPT 2401

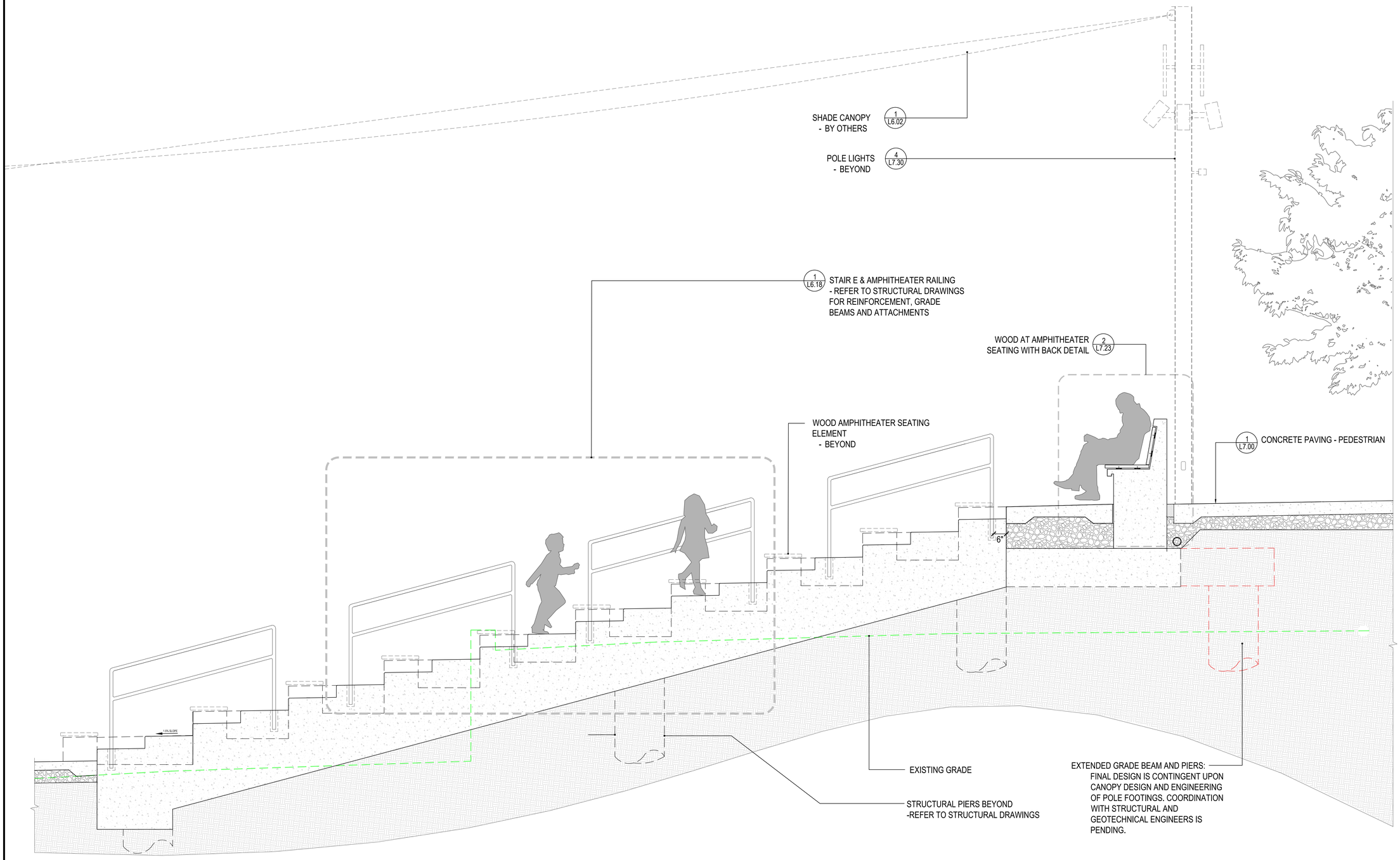
SCALE
AS NOTED

SHEET TITLE

SECTIONS - AMPHITHEATER

SHEET NUMBER

L6.00



1 AMPHITHEATER SECTION AT HANDRAIL

Scale: 3/4" = 1'-0"

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PROJECT NAME

VIEWPOINT SCHOOL AMPHITHEATER
Calabasas, California

STAMP

LICENSED LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT
JAMIE BISCHOFF, PLA 6482
RENEWAL 08/31/2027
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

NO.	ISSUE	DATE
1	50% Construction Documents	08.15.25
2	50% Construction Documents R1	11.21.25
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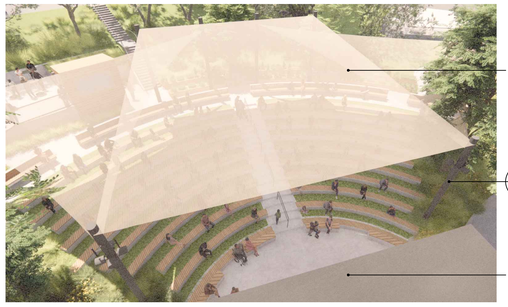
PROJECT: VPT 2401
SCALE: AS NOTED

SHEET TITLE

SECTIONS - AMPHITHEATER

SHEET NUMBER

L6.01



SHADE CANOPY, SEE MATERIALS SCHEDULE FOR FINISHES

4 L7.30 SUPPORT POLE WITH LIGHTING

BANDSHELL, SAD



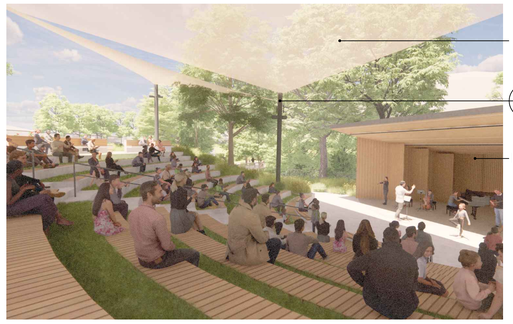
1 L6.22 BRIDGE PLAN ENLARGEMENT

BANDSHELL, SAD

SHADE CANOPY, SEE MATERIALS SCHEDULE FOR FINISHES

(E) FOUNDERS HALL

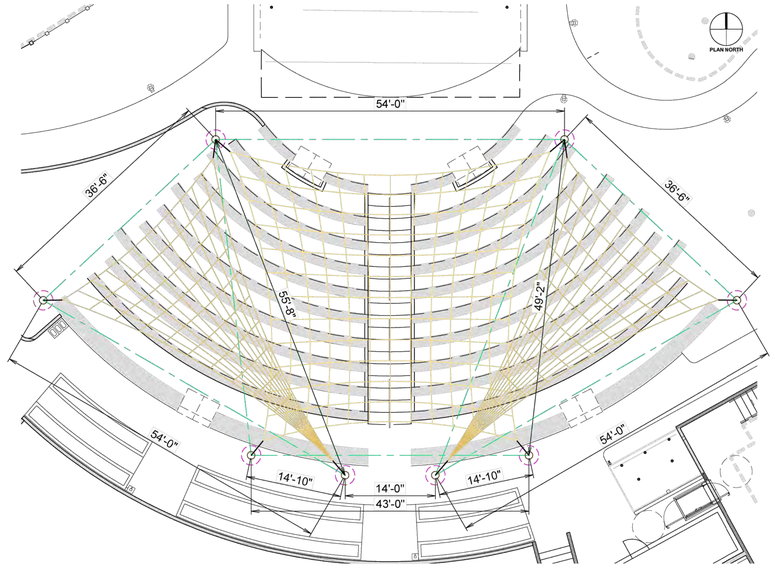
4 L7.30 SUPPORT POLE WITH LIGHTING



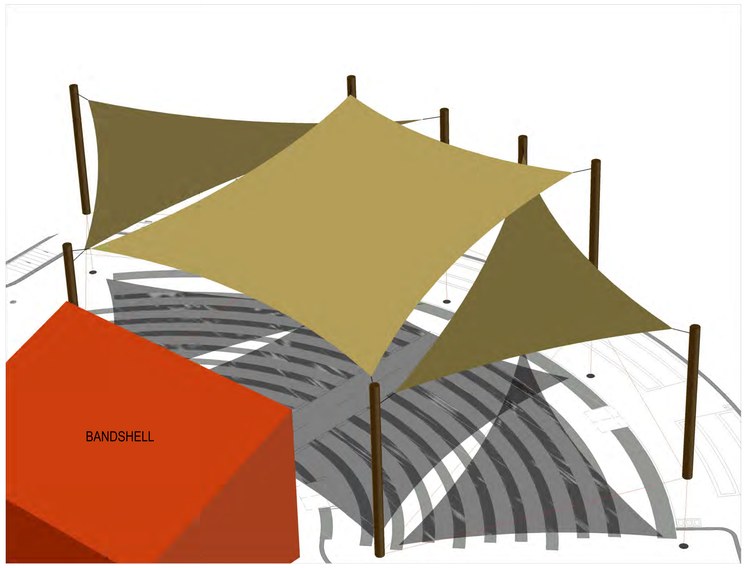
SHADE CANOPY, SEE MATERIALS SCHEDULE FOR FINISHES

4 L7.30 SUPPORT POLE WITH LIGHTING

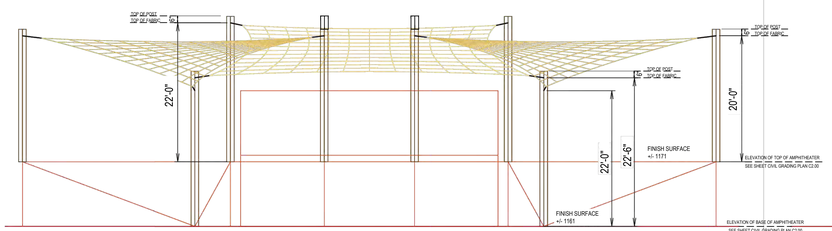
BANDSHELL, SAD



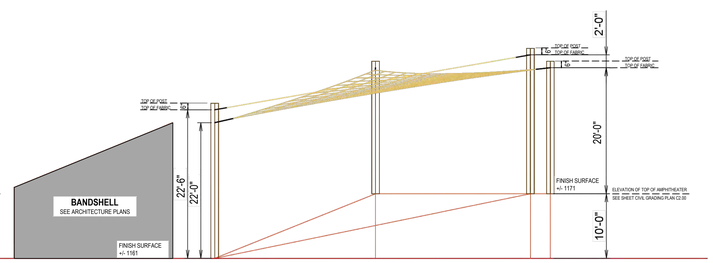
PLAN VIEW SCALE: NTS



PERSPECTIVE VIEW



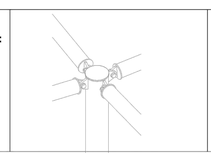
SOUTH ELEVATION SCALE: NTS

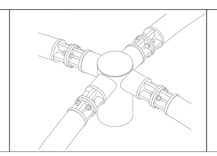


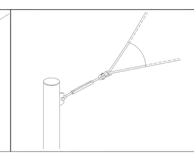
WEST ELEVATION SCALE: NTS

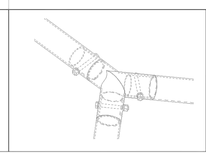
As manufactured and installed by:
USA SHADE.

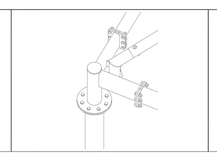
Contact :
Erik Anslinger
(408) 478-1646, (800) 966-5005
erik.anslinger@usa-shade.com











Notes:

-All structures will have bolted connections for shipping and installations purposes.

-Standard details being shown as an example. Final details t.b.d. during final Engineering phase.

-All dimensions and heights must be field verified prior to any final design, fabrication or installation work.

CUSTOMER:
PLURAL

PROJECT NAME:
VIEWPOINT AMPHITHEATER

LOCATION:
23620 MULHOLLAND HWY 12A
CALABASAS, CA 91302

STRUCTURE TYPE:
3PT & 4PT SAILS

SIZE:
VARIES

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2580 ESTERS BLVD., SUITE 100
DFW AIRPORT, TX 75261
800-966-5005

CERTIFICATIONS:
IAS CERTIFICATION No: FA-428
CLARK COUNTY MANUFACTURER CERTIFICATION NUMBER (NEVADA): 355

NO.	DESCRIPTION	DATE	DRW	CHK	ENG
A	REVISED ELEVATIONS	11/20/25	AZR	AZR	I

Drawn By :	AZR	11/20/25
Checked By :	AZR	11/20/25
Approved By :	AZR	11/20/25

DRAWING DESCRIPTION:
OPTION 2

DWG.
CA0325EA20432

PAGE
1002

REV.
A

NOTE:
THIS DRAWING IS ISSUED FOR DESIGN INTENT ONLY FOR THE SHADE CANOPY STRUCTURE. THE FINAL DESIGN, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO MEMBER SIZING, CONNECTIONS, POLE FOUNDATIONS/FOOTINGS, AND OVERALL STRUCTURAL ADEQUACY, SHALL BE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR AND THE MANUFACTURER'S SHADE CANOPY ENGINEER OF RECORD.

THE CONTRACTOR SHALL COORDINATE ALL WORK WITH THE PROJECT STRUCTURAL AND GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERS. SPECIFICALLY, THE MANUFACTURER'S SHADE CANOPY ENGINEER SHALL REVIEW ALL ADJACENT GRADE BEAMS AND LIGHTING FIXTURES TO CONFIRM THAT THE PROPOSED SHADE CANOPY DOES NOT IMPEDE THEIR INSTALLATION.

1 SHADE CANOPY ENLARGEMENT AND VIEWS

Scale: NA

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PROJECT NAME

VIEWPOINT SCHOOL AMPHITHEATER
Calabasas, California

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NO.	ISSUE	DATE
1	50% Construction Documents	08.15.25
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PROJECT VPT 2401

SCALE

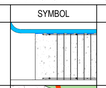
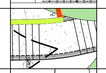
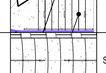
SHEET TITLE

SECTIONS, ENLARGEMENTS & VIEWS - SHADE CANOPY

SHEET NUMBER

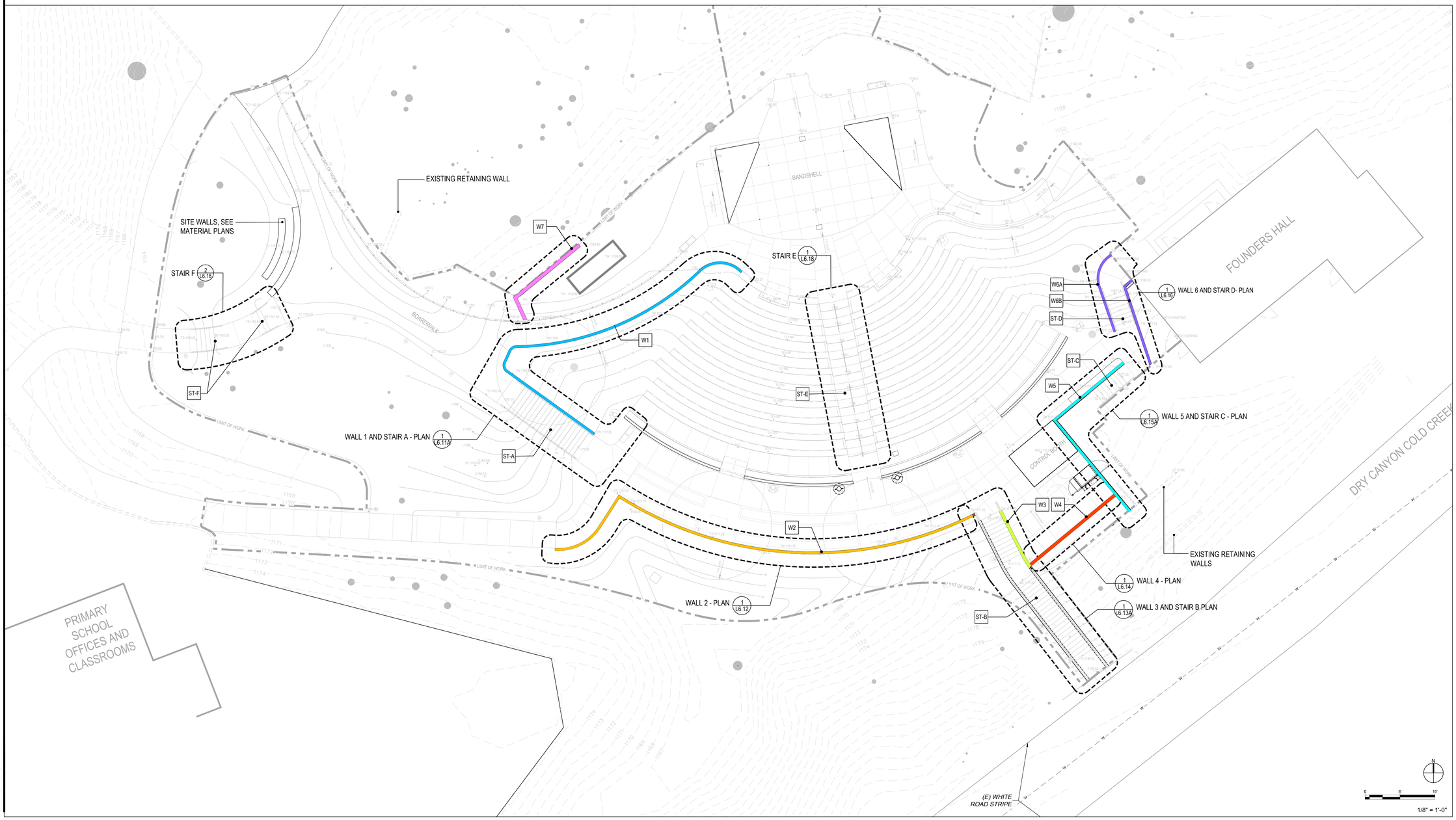
L6.02

STAIRS- REFER TO SHEET L6.10-18 FOR STAIR ENLARGEMENTS AND DETAILS

TAG	SYMBOL	NAME	DESCRIPTION	DETAIL
ST-A		STAIR A - ARRIVAL STAIR	STAIR: COLOR: NATURAL GRAY FINISH: TOPCAST 15 WARNING EDGE: T-24, AMERICAN SAFETY TREAD HANDRAIL AND POSTS: 1 1/2"Ø ROUND GALVANIZED STEEL WITH POWDERCOAT NOTCHED TO RECEIVE RAIL LIGHTING (REFER LIGHTING PLANS & SPECIFICATIONS)	1 / L6.11B
ST-B		STAIR B - FIRE STAIR	STAIR: COLOR: NATURAL GRAY FINISH: TOPCAST 15 WARNING EDGE: T-24, AMERICAN SAFETY TREAD HANDRAIL AND POSTS: 1 1/2"Ø ROUND GALVANIZED STEEL WITH POWDERCOAT GUARDRAIL INFILL: 2 x 2 SQUARE 9 GAUGE STAINLESS STEEL WELDED WIRE MESH FINISH TO MATCH HANDRAIL AND POSTS.	/ L6.13A, L6.13B
ST-C		STAIR C - FOUNDERS STAIR	STAIR: COLOR: NATURAL GRAY FINISH: TOPCAST 15 WARNING EDGE: T-24, AMERICAN SAFETY TREAD HANDRAIL: 1 1/2"Ø ROUND GALVANIZED STEEL WITH POWDERCOAT GUARDRAIL: TO MATCH EXISTING	1 / L6.15B
ST-D		STAIR D- FOUNDER STAIR	COLOR: NATURAL GRAY FINISH: TOPCAST 15 WARNING EDGE: T-24, AMERICAN SAFETY TREAD HANDRAIL AND POSTS: 1 1/2"Ø ROUND GALVANIZED STEEL WITH POWDERCOAT	2,3 / L6.16
ST-E		STAIR E - AMPHITHEATER STAIR	COLOR: NATURAL GRAY FINISH: TOPCAST 15 JOINTS: SAWCUT WARNING EDGE: T-24, AMERICAN SAFETY TREAD HANDRAIL AND POSTS: 1 3/4"Ø ROUND GALVANIZED STEEL WITH POWDERCOAT NOTCHED TO RECEIVE RAIL LIGHTING (REFER LIGHTING PLANS & SPECIFICATIONS)	1 / L6.18
ST-F		STAIR F - BOARDWALK STAIR	COLOR: NATURAL GRAY FINISH: TOPCAST 15 WARNING EDGE: T-24, AMERICAN SAFETY TREAD HANDRAIL AND POSTS: 1 1/2"Ø ROUND GALVANIZED STEEL WITH POWDERCOAT	2 / L6.18

WALLS - REFER TO SHEET L6.10-18 FOR WALL ENLARGEMENTS AND DETAILS

TAG	SYMBOL	NAME	DESCRIPTION	HEIGHT FROM FINISH SURFACE	DETAIL
W1		WALL 1	COLOR: NATURAL CONCRETE FINISH: LIGHT ACID WASH CONTROL JOINTS: PER STRUCTURAL DETAILS	MIN. 1'-6" - MAX. 5'-0"	1 / L6.11A
W2		WALL 2	COLOR: NATURAL CONCRETE FINISH: LIGHT ACID WASH CONTROL JOINTS: PER STRUCTURAL DETAILS	MIN. 1'-0" - MAX. 2'-6"	1 / L6.12
W3		WALL 3	COLOR: NATURAL CONCRETE FINISH: LIGHT ACID WASH CONTROL JOINTS: PER STRUCTURAL DETAILS	MIN. 0'-6" - MAX. 6'-0"	1 / L6.13A
W4		WALL 4	COLOR: NATURAL CONCRETE FINISH: LIGHT ACID WASH CONTROL JOINTS: PER STRUCTURAL DETAILS	MIN. 6'-0" - MAX. 6'-0"	1 / L6.14
W5		WALL 5	COLOR: NATURAL CONCRETE FINISH: LIGHT ACID WASH CONTROL JOINTS: PER STRUCTURAL DETAILS	MIN. 0'-6" - MAX. 4'-4"	1 / L6.15A
W6		WALL 6	COLOR: NATURAL CONCRETE FINISH: LIGHT ACID WASH CONTROL JOINTS: PER STRUCTURAL DETAILS.	MIN. 0'-6" - MAX. 1'-6"	1 / L6.16
W7		WALL 7	COLOR: NATURAL CONCRETE FINISH: LIGHT ACID WASH CONTROL JOINTS: PER STRUCTURAL DETAILS	MIN. 0'-6" - MAX. 2'-0"	1 / L6.17



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2760 Camino Diablo
Walnut Creek, CA 94597
925.939.3985

PROJECT NAME

VIEWPOINT SCHOOL AMPHITHEATER
Calabasas, California

STAMP

LICENSED LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT
MICHAEL RIOS
No. 6559
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

NO.	ISSUE	DATE
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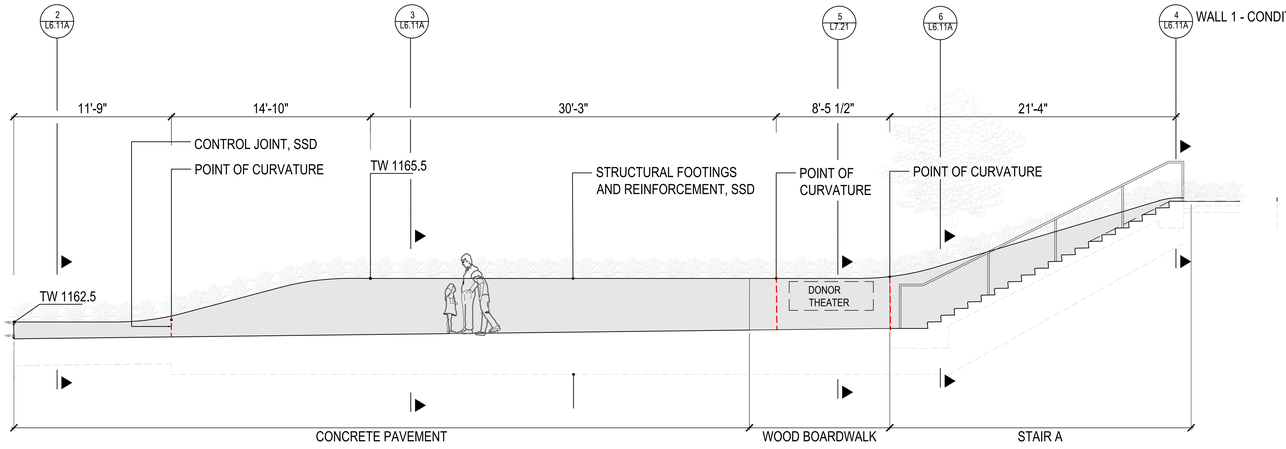
PROJECT: VPT 2401
SCALE: 3/16" = 1'-0"

SHEET TITLE

WALLS AND STAIRS- KEY PLAN

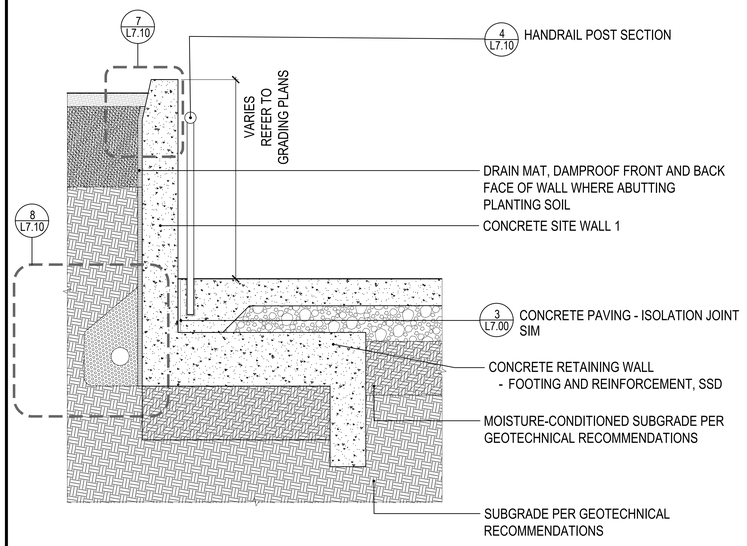
SHEET NUMBER

L6.10



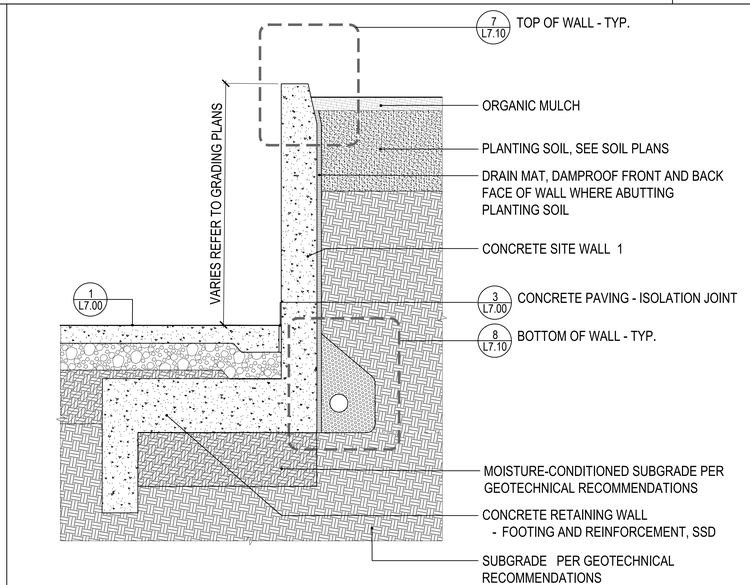
6 WALL 1 - ELEVATION

Scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"



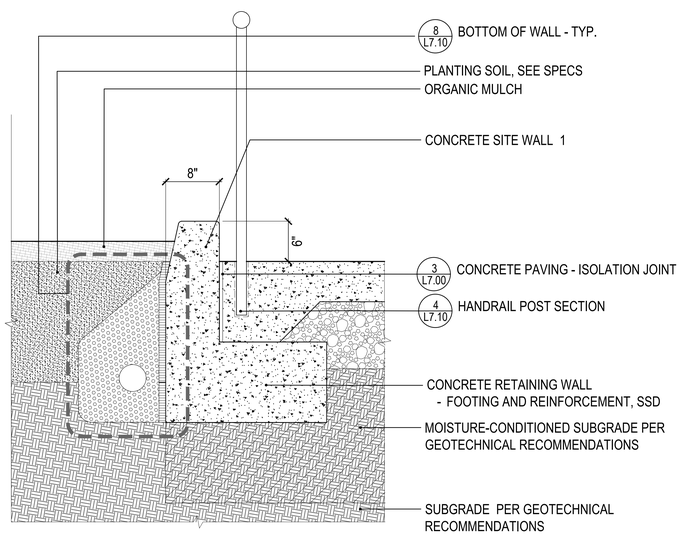
5 WALL 1 - CONDITION 4

Scale: 1" = 1'-0"



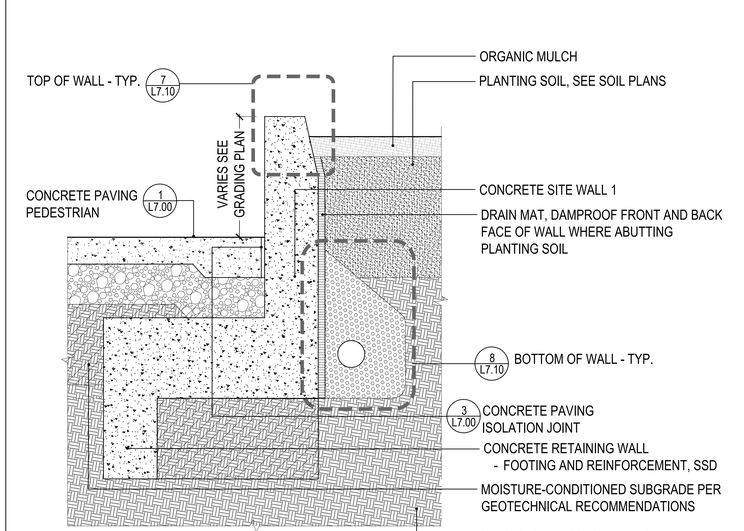
3 WALL 1 - CONDITION 2

Scale: 1" = 1'-0"



4 WALL 1 - CONDITION 3

Scale: 1 1/2" = 1'-0"

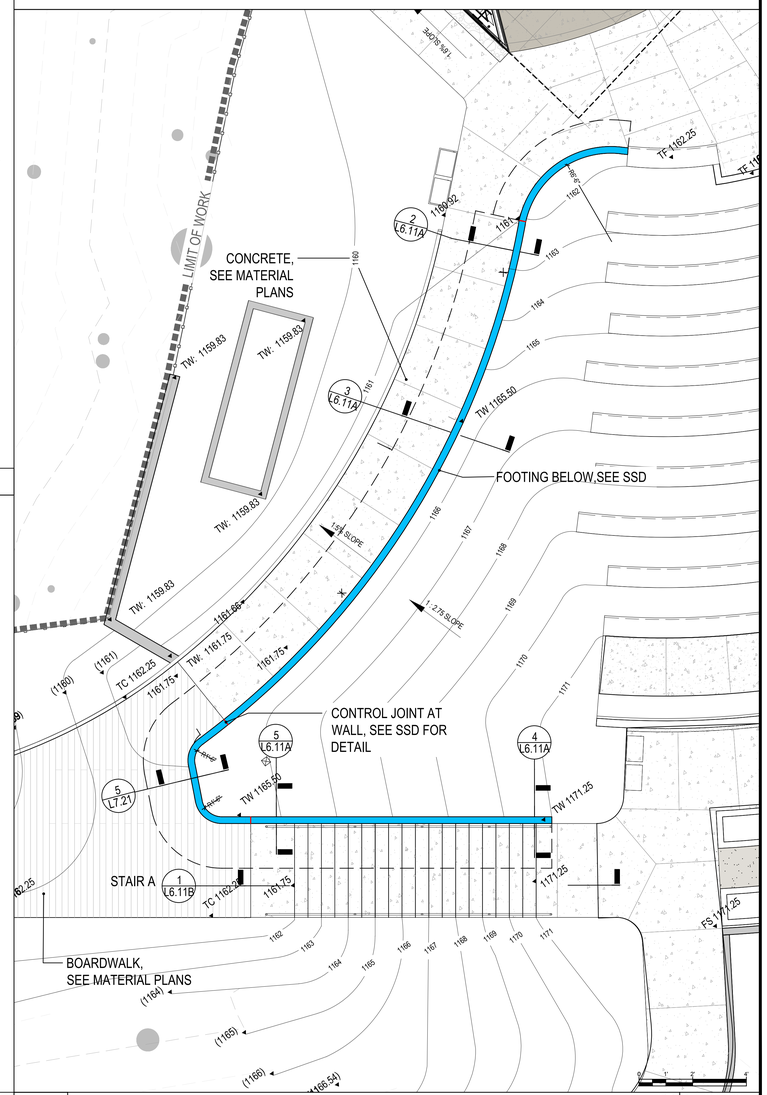


2 WALL 1 - CONDITION 1

Scale: 1 1/2" = 1'-0"

NOTE:

- THE 2025 CALIFORNIA BUILDING CODE SECTION 1015.2 MANDATES THAT GUARDS (RAILINGS) BE INSTALLED ON ANY OPEN-SIDED WALKING SURFACE IF THERE IS A DROP OF MORE THAN 30 INCHES TO THE FLOOR OR GRADE BELOW, AND THAT DROP IS WITHIN 36 INCHES HORIZONTALLY FROM THE EDGE.



Scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"

1 WALL 1 AND STAIR A - PLAN

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PROJECT NAME

VIEWPOINT SCHOOL AMPHITHEATER

Calabasas, California

STAMP

NO.	ISSUE	DATE
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5	Bridge Permit Submittal	03.13.26
6	Planning Resubmittal #2	03.23.26

PROJECT VPT 2401

SCALE

SHEET TITLE

WALL 1 & STAIR A

SHEET NUMBER

L6.11A

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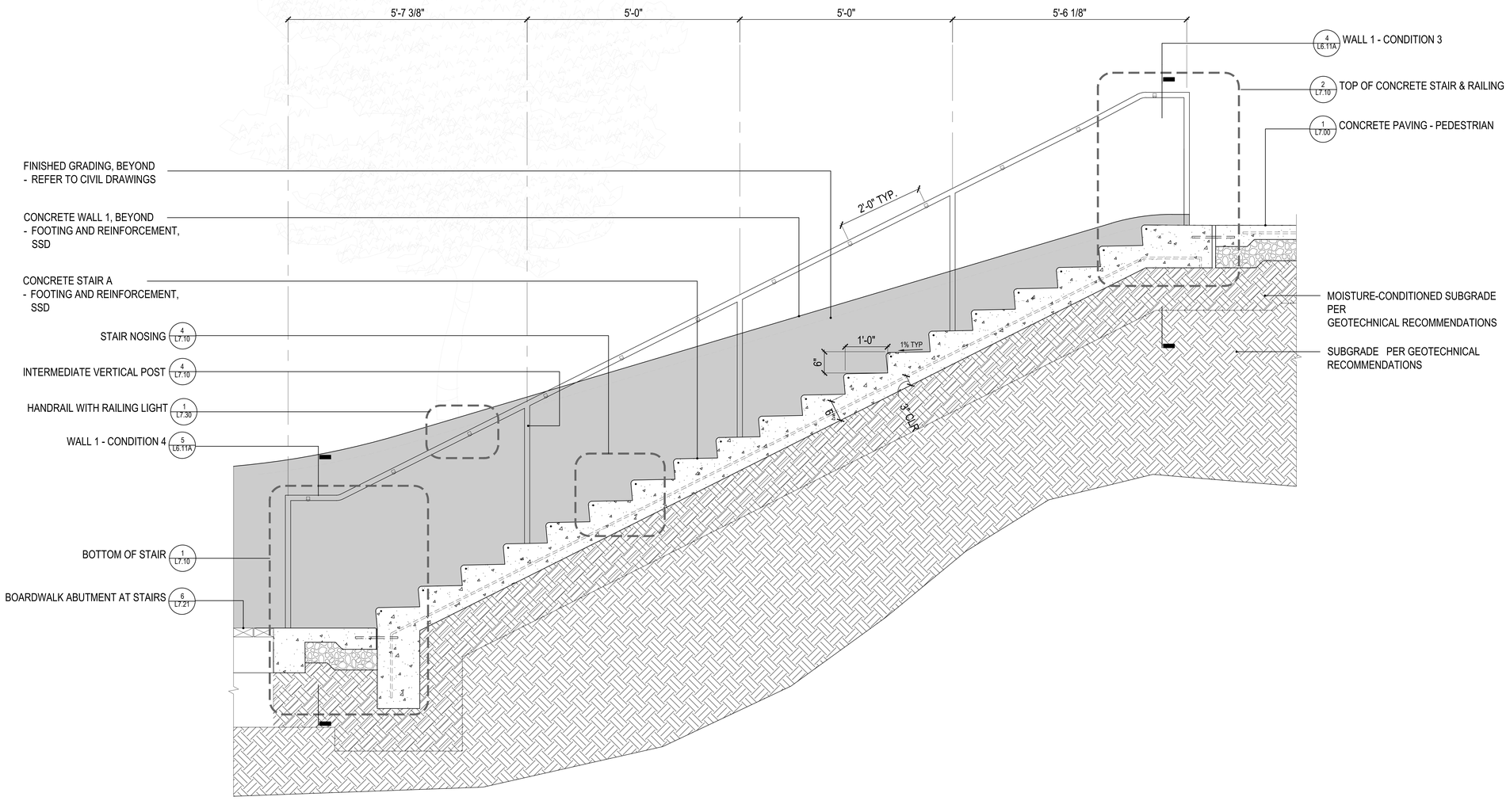

1 STAIR A

Scale: 1" = 1'-0"

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VIEWPOINT SCHOOL AMPHITHEATER

Calabasas, California

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LICENSED LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT
JOSHUA WISCHNIA, PLA 6502
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

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PROJECT VPT 2401

SCALE

SHEET TITLE

WALL 1 & STAIR A

SHEET NUMBER

L6.11B

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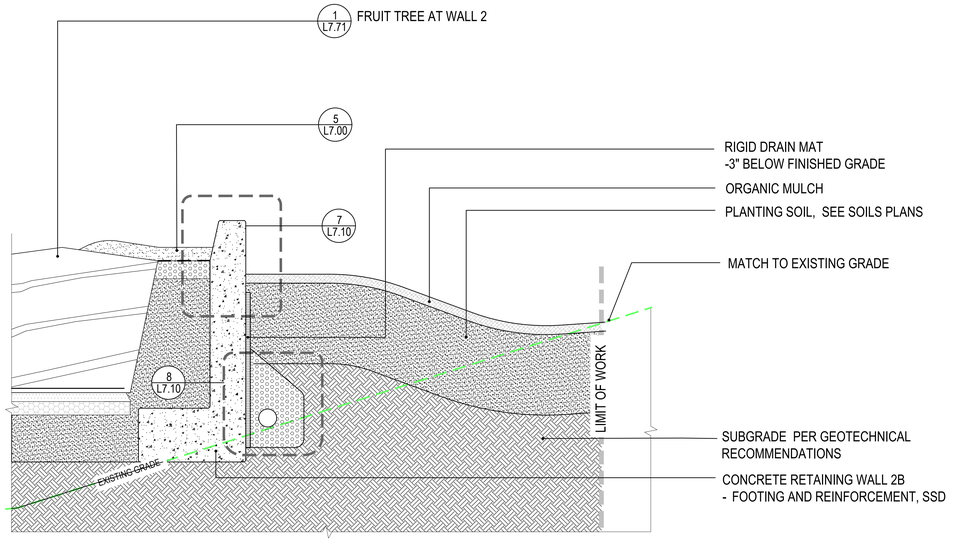
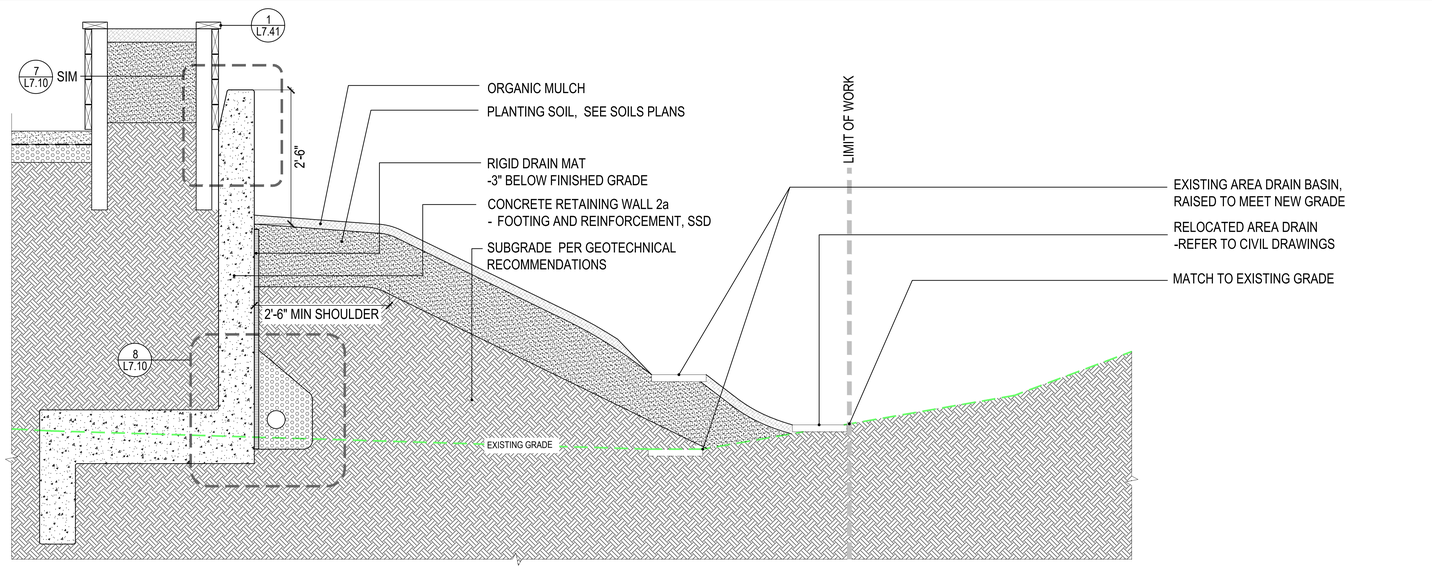
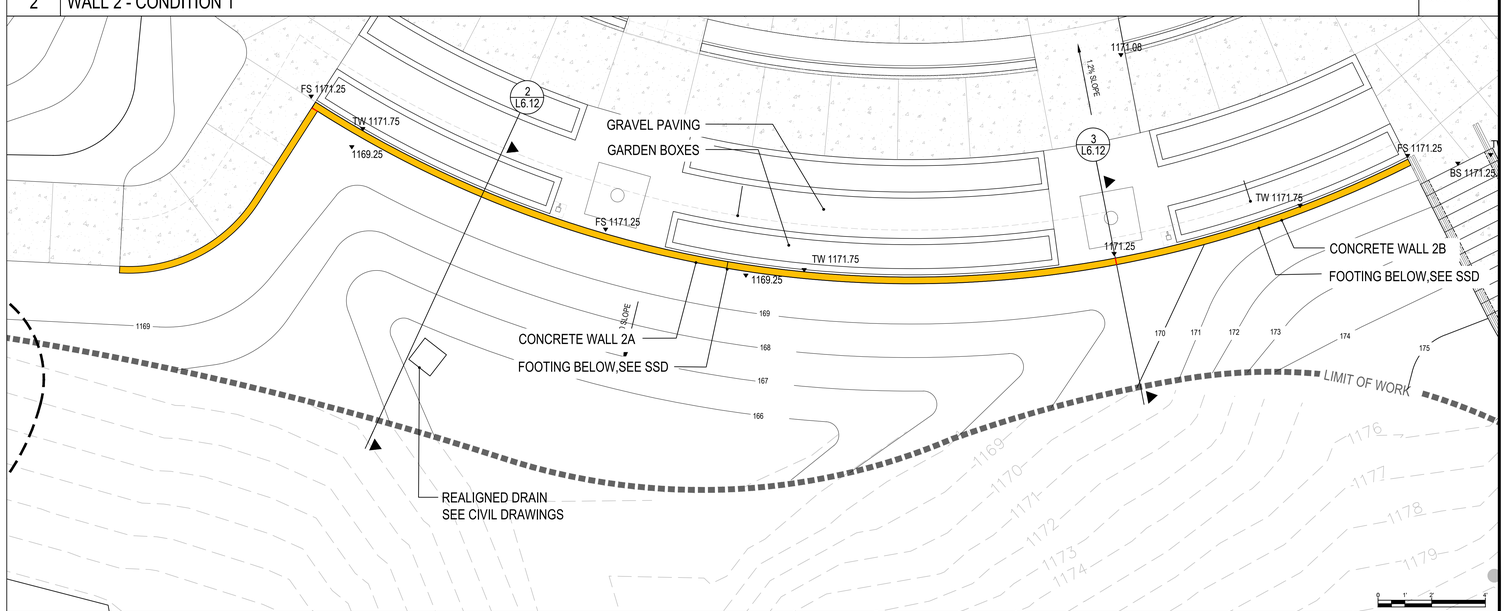


3 WALL 2 - CONDITION 2 — Scale: 1" = 1'-0"



2 WALL 2 - CONDITION 1 — Scale: 1" = 1'-0"



1 WALL 2 - PLAN — Scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"

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PROJECT VPT 2401

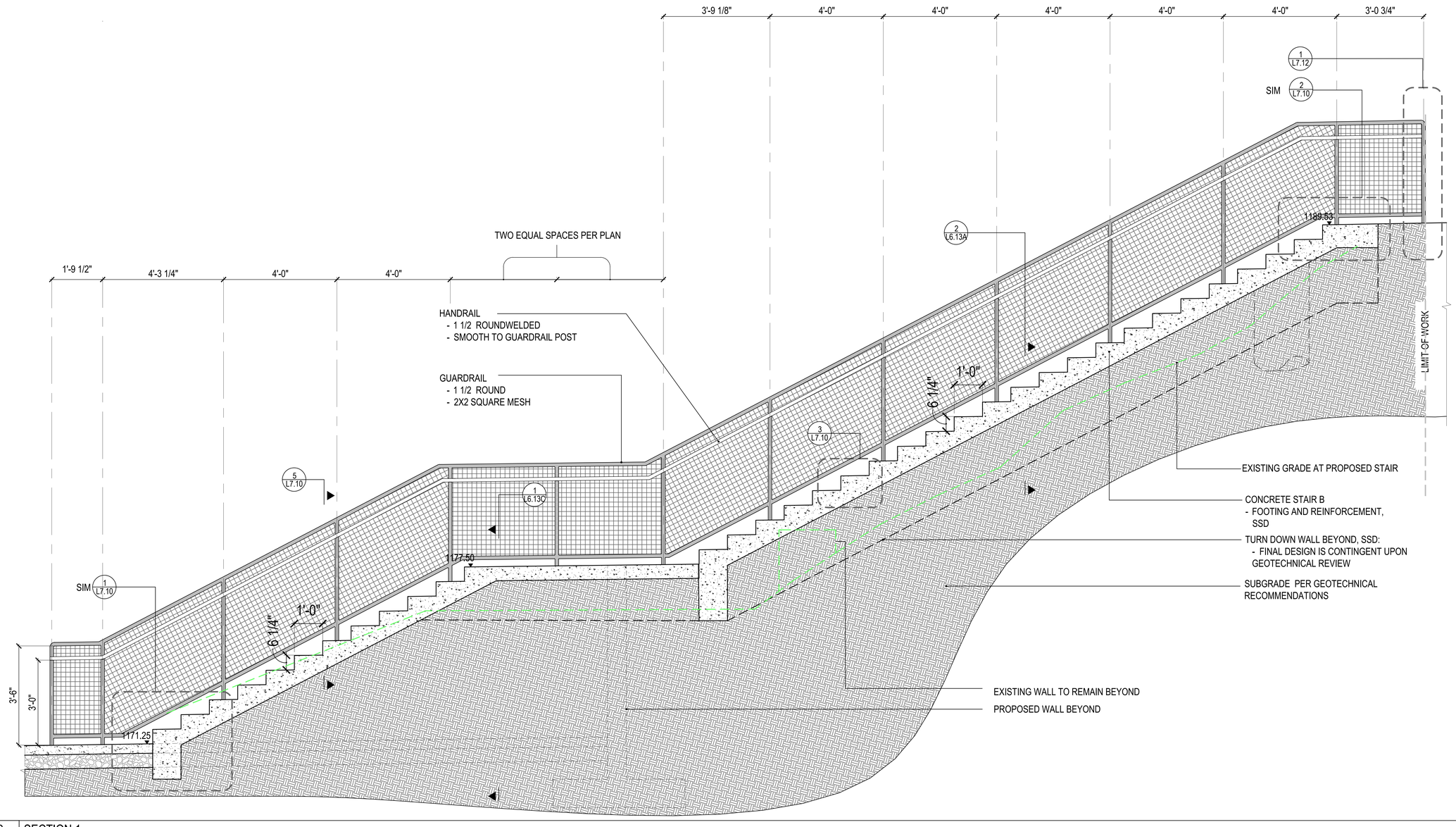
SCALE

SHEET TITLE

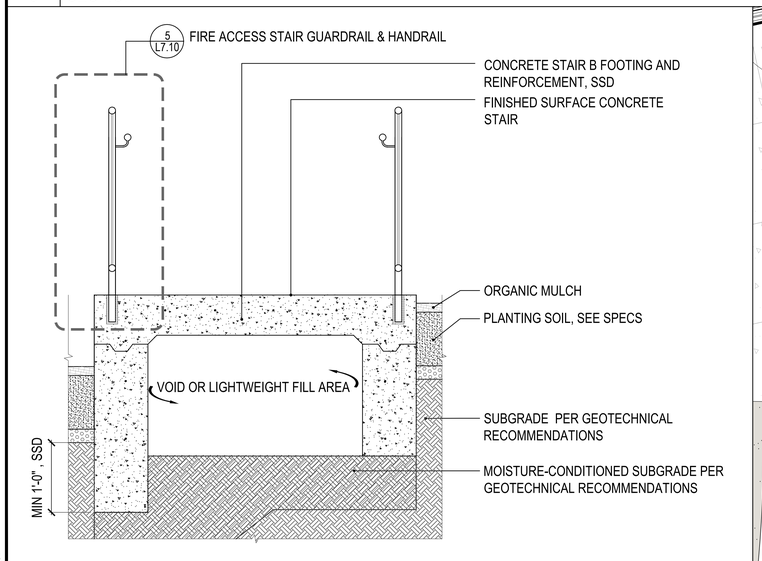
WALL 2

SHEET NUMBER

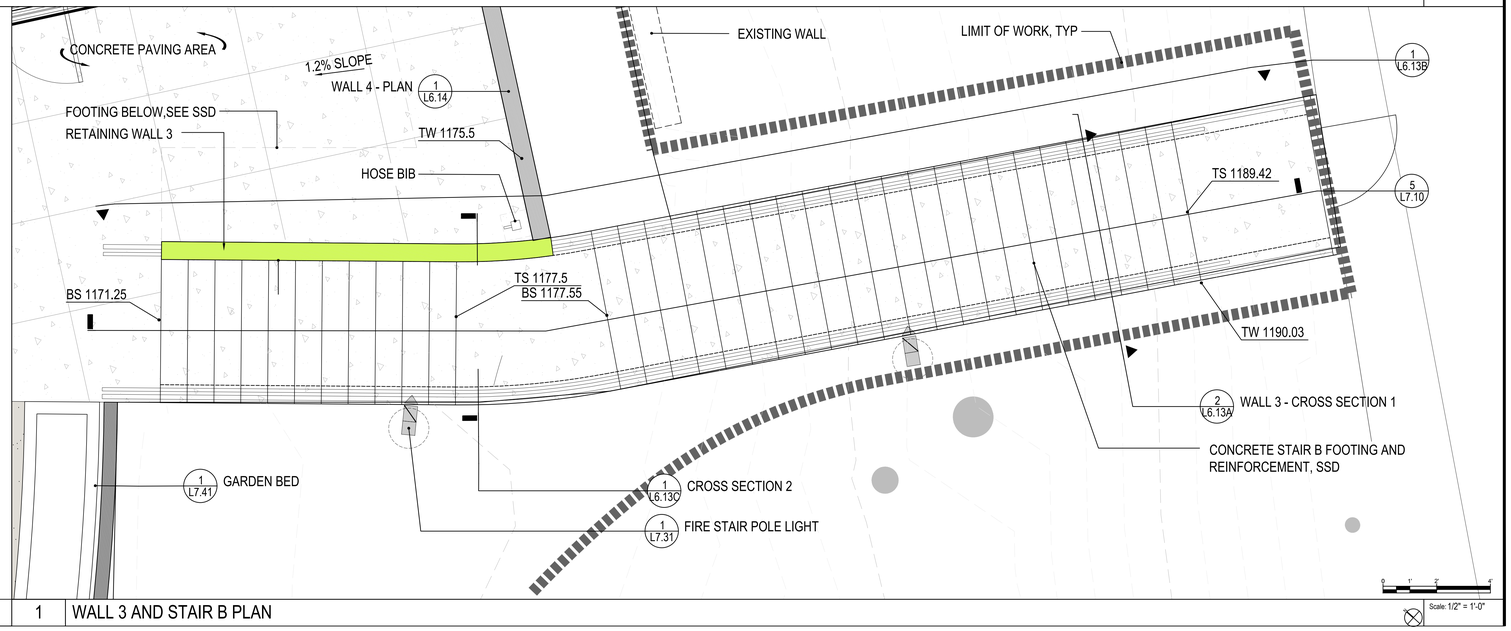
L6.12



3 SECTION 1 — Scale: 3/4" = 1'-0"



2 WALL 3 - CROSS SECTION 1 — Scale: 1" = 1'-0"



1 WALL 3 AND STAIR B PLAN — Scale: 1/2" = 1'-0"

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PROJECT NAME

VIEWPOINT SCHOOL AMPHITHEATER
Calabasas, California

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PROJECT VPT 2401
SCALE

SHEET TITLE
WALL 3 & STAIR B

SHEET NUMBER
L6.13A

NOTE:
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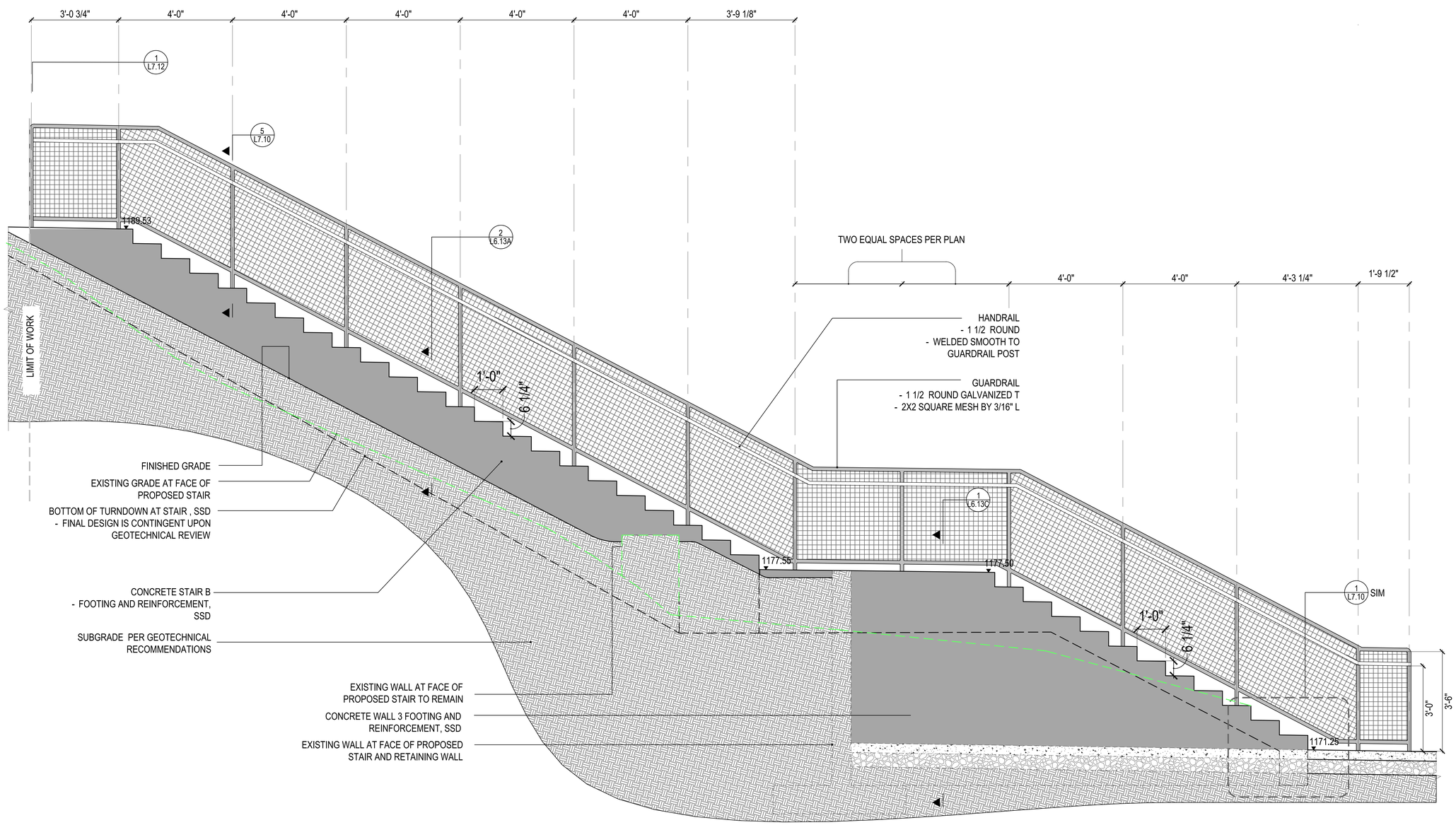

1 STAIR B- ELEVATION 2

Scale: 3/4" = 1'-0"

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PROJECT VPT 2401

SCALE

SHEET TITLE

WALL 3 & STAIR B

SHEET NUMBER

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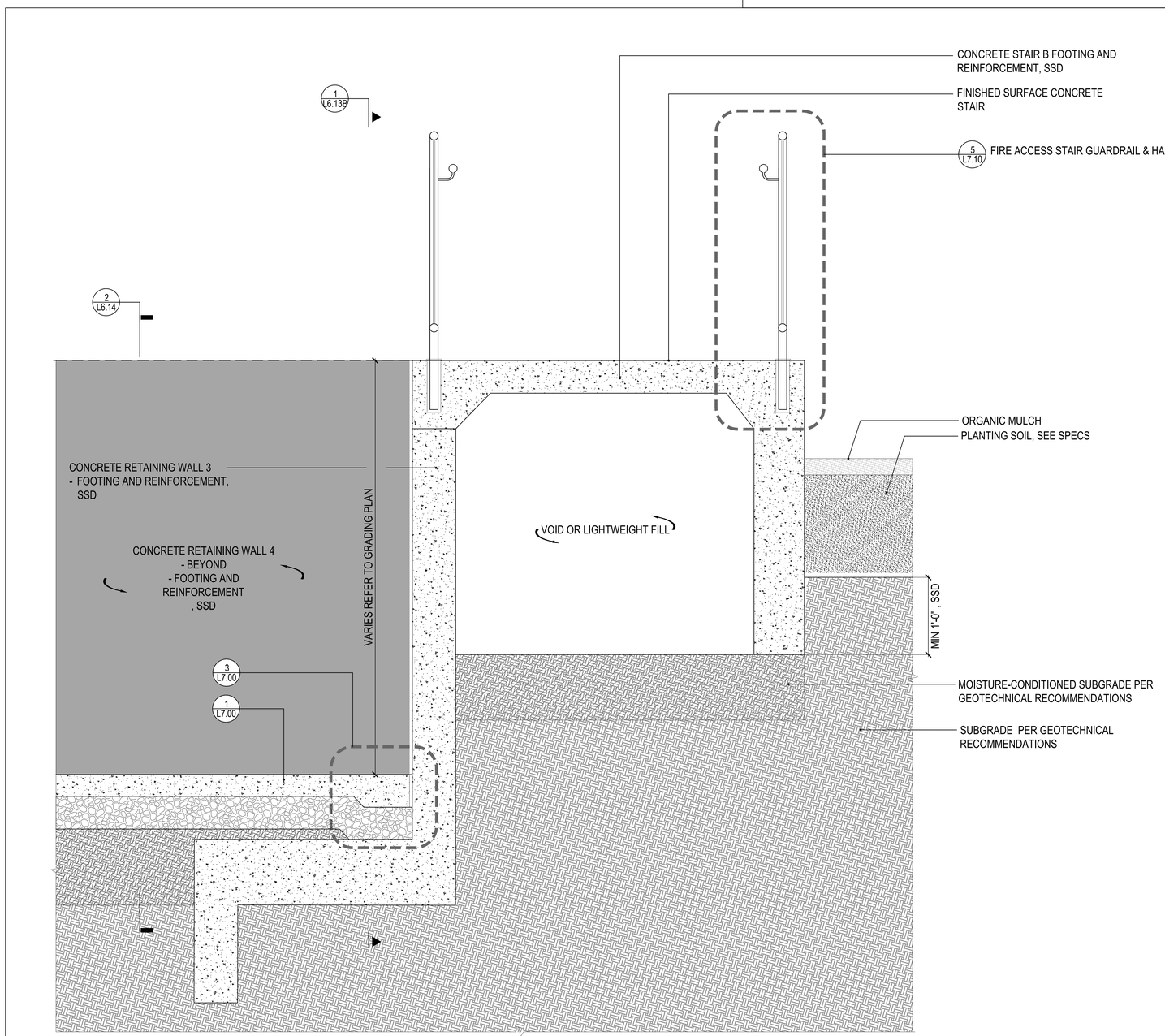

1 CROSS SECTION 2 — Scale: 1 1/2" = 1'-0"

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PROJECT VPT 2401
SCALE

SHEET TITLE
WALL 3 & STAIR B

SHEET NUMBER
L6.13C

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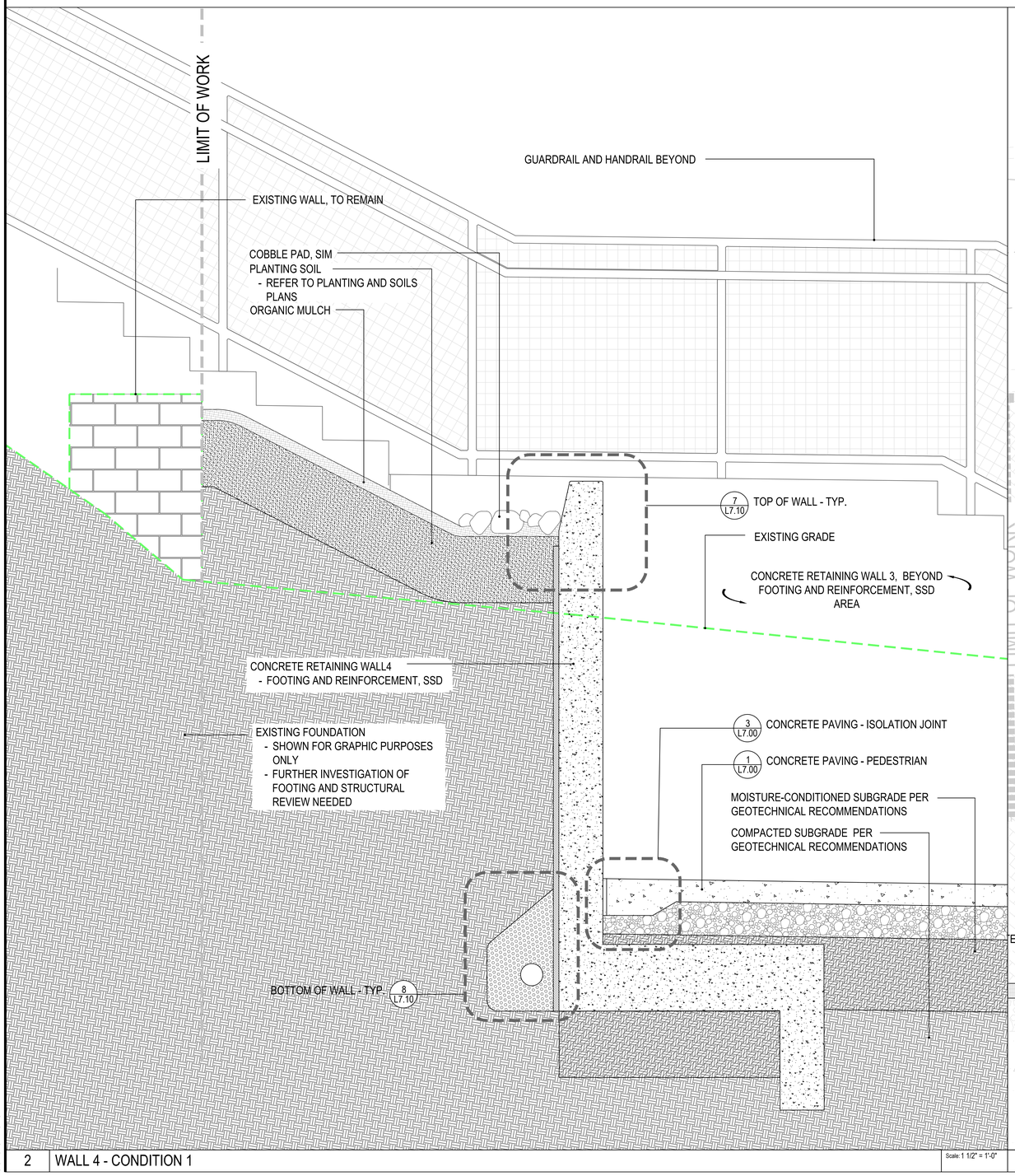
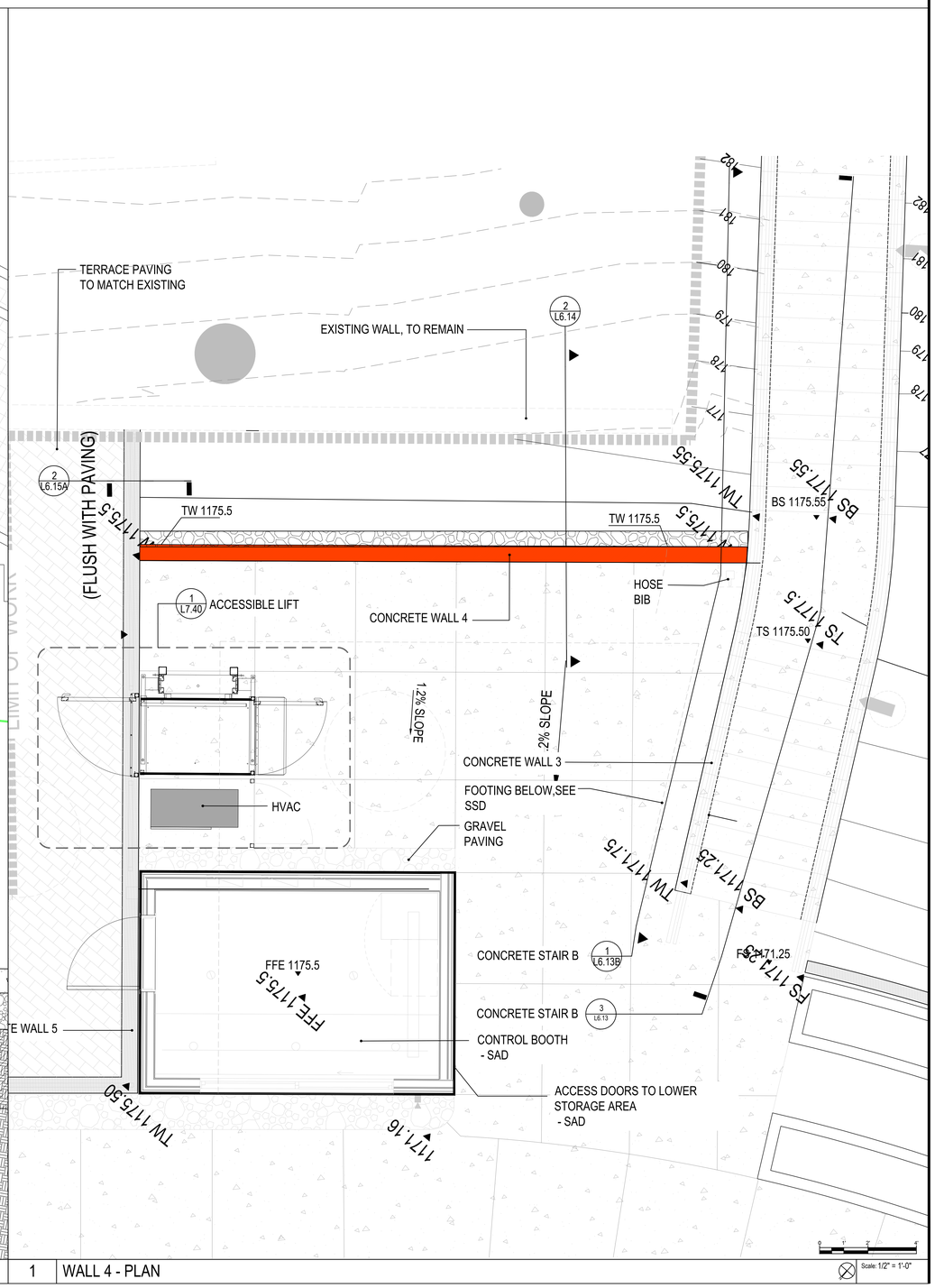


2 WALL 4 - CONDITION 1 Scale: 1 1/2" = 1'-0"


TERRACE PAVING
TO MATCH EXISTING
EXISTING WALL, TO REMAIN
2 L6.14
2 L6.15A
(FLUSH WITH PAVING)
LIMIT OF WORK
TW 1175.5
TW 1175.5
1 L7.40 ACCESSIBLE LIFT
CONCRETE WALL 4
HOSE BIB
1.2% SLOPE
2% SLOPE
CONCRETE WALL 3
FOOTING BELOW,SEE SSD
HVAC
GRAVEL PAVING
FFE 1175.5
FFE 1175.5
CONCRETE STAIR B 1 L6.13B
CONCRETE STAIR B 3 L6.13
CONTROL BOOTH - SAD
ACCESS DOORS TO LOWER STORAGE AREA - SAD
E WALL 5
TW 1175.50
1171.16
TW 1177.55
BS 1177.55
TS 1177.5
TS 1175.50
TW 1177.75
BS 1177.25
FS 1171.25
BS 1175.55
TW 1175.55
TW 1175.55
TW

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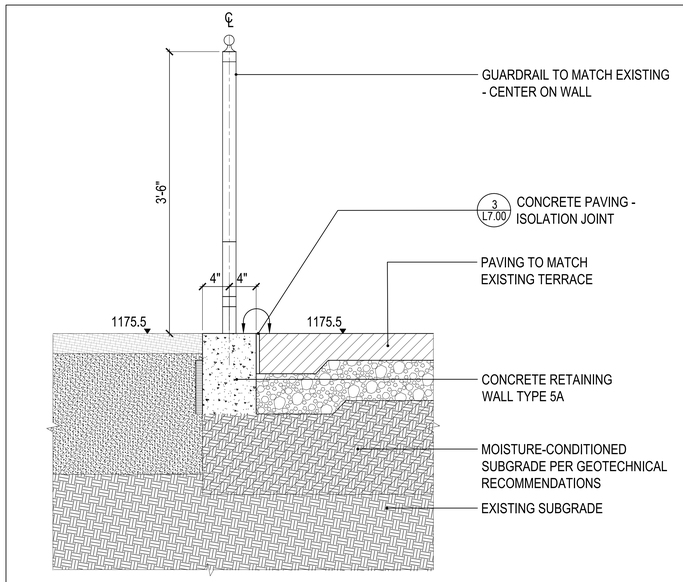
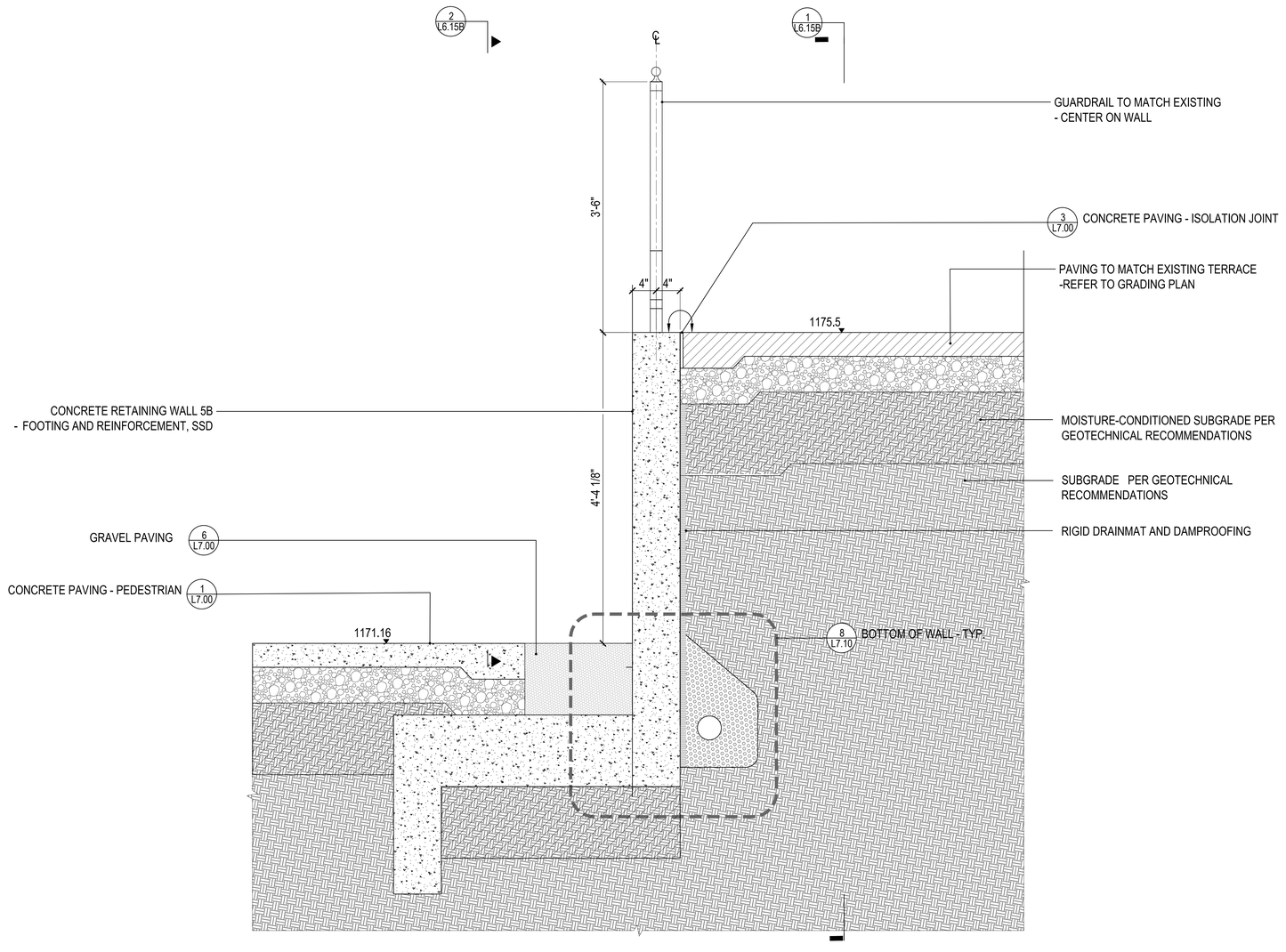
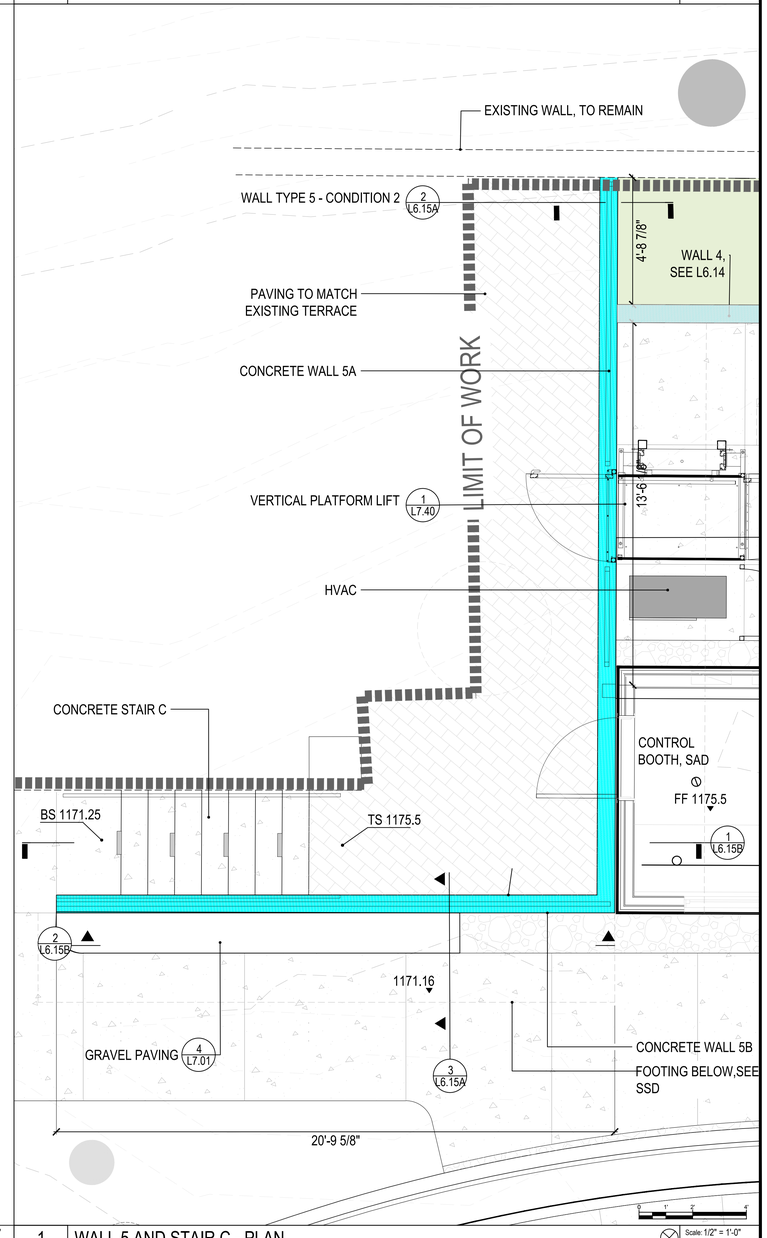


2 WALL TYPE 5 - CONDITION 2 — Scale: 1 1/2" = 1'-0"



3 WALL TYPE 5 - CONDITION 1 — Scale: 1 1/2" = 1'-0"



1 WALL 5 AND STAIR C - PLAN — Scale: 1/2" = 1'-0"

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PROJECT: VPT 2401
SCALE:

SHEET TITLE
WALL 5 & STAIR C

SHEET NUMBER
L6.15A

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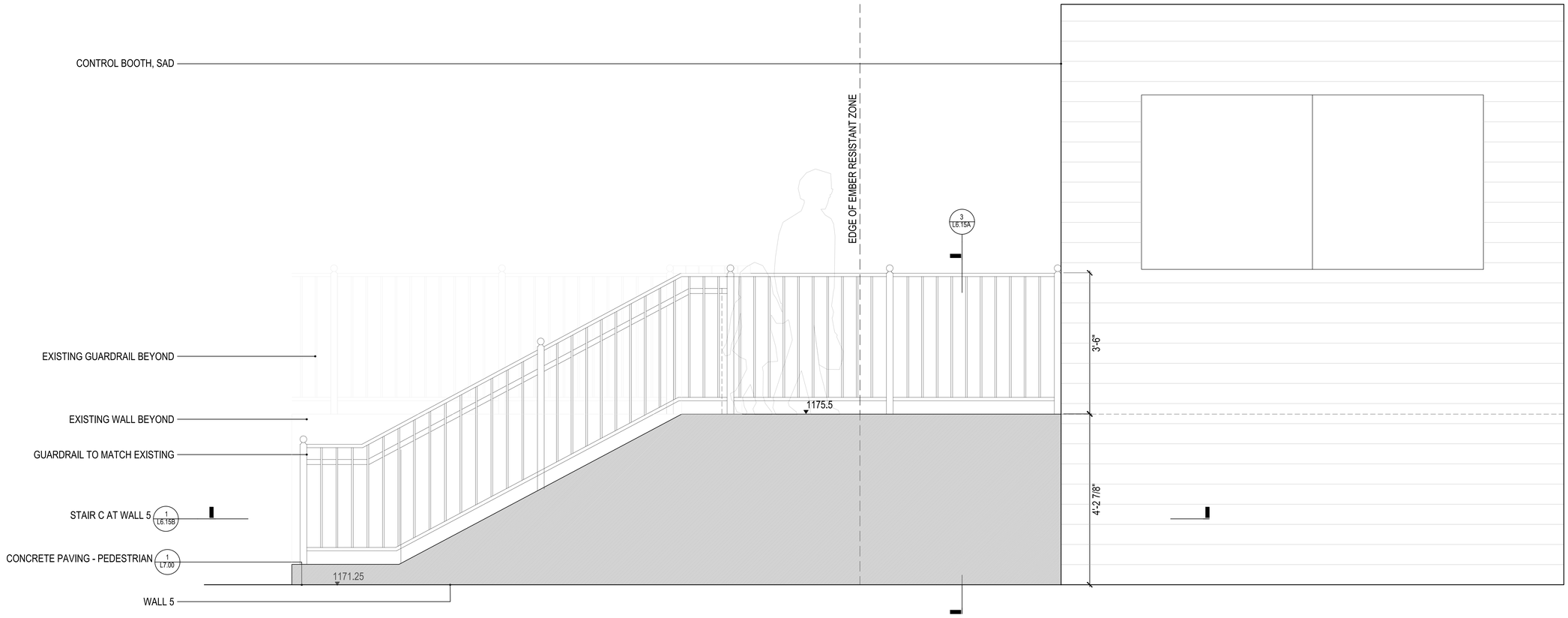
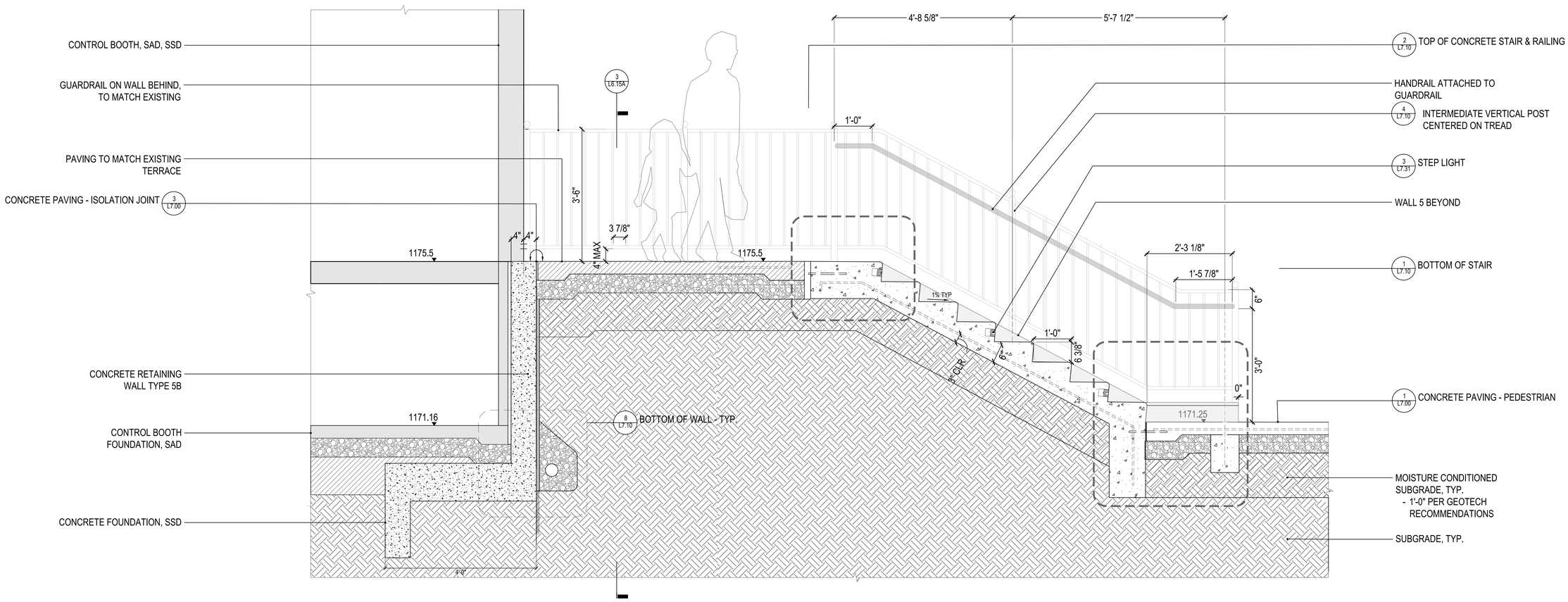


2 ELEVATION AT WALL 5 — Scale: 1" = 1'-0"



1 STAIR C AT WALL 5 — Scale: 1" = 1'-0"

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RMA IRRIGATION
2760 Camino Diablo
Walnut Creek, CA 94597
925.939.3985

PROJECT NAME

VIEWPOINT SCHOOL AMPHITHEATER
Calabasas, California

STAMP

LICENSED LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT
JOSEPH ALEXANDER SHALLECK
No. 6404
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

NO.	ISSUE	DATE
1	50% Construction Documents	08.15.25
2	50% Construction Documents R1	11.21.25
3	90% Construction Documents	02.05.26
4	Bid Addendum #1	02.27.26
5	Bridge Permit Submittal	03.13.26
6	Planning Resubmittal #2	03.23.26

PROJECT VPT 2401
SCALE

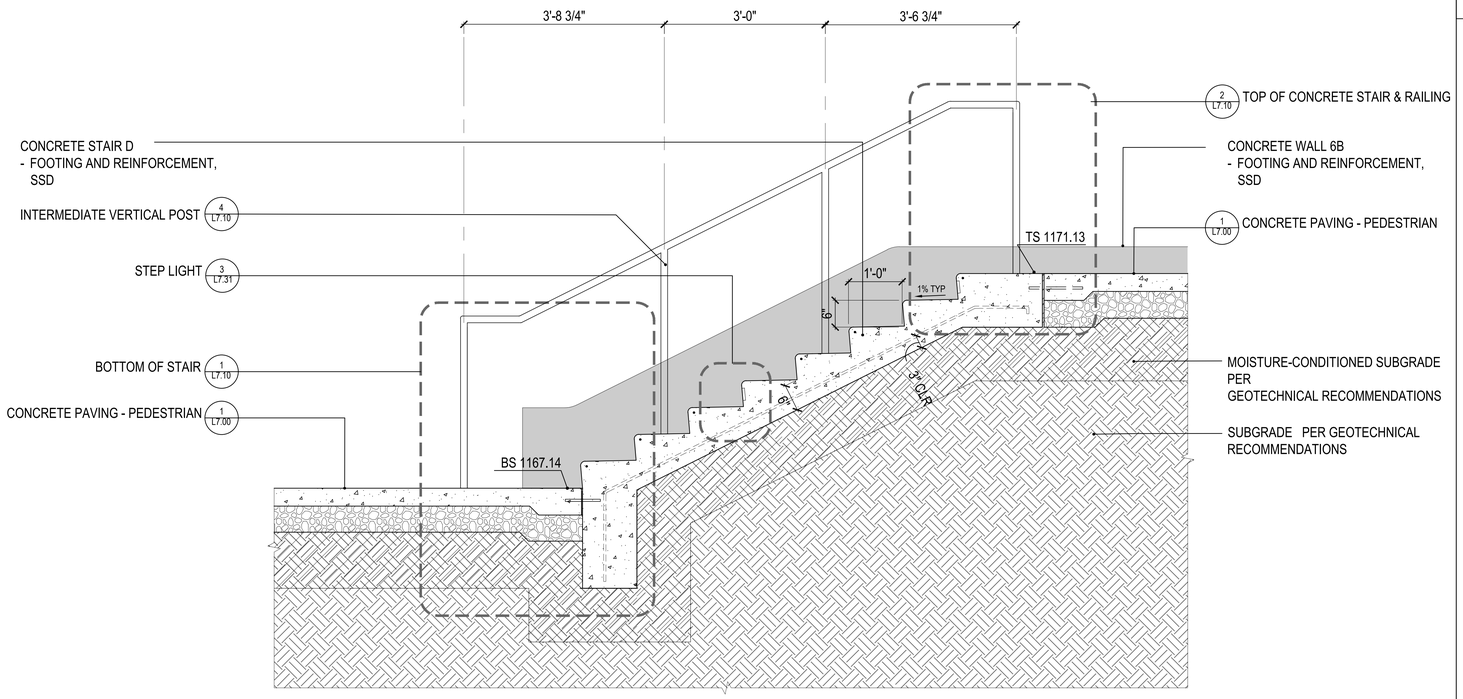
SHEET TITLE

WALL 5 & STAIR C

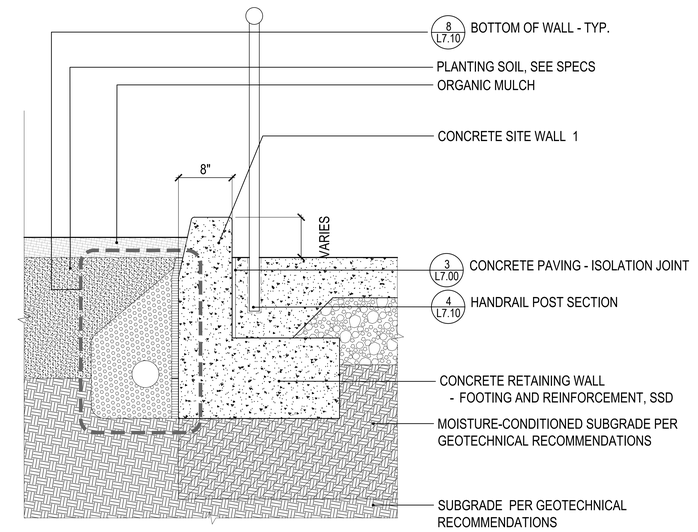
SHEET NUMBER

L6.15B

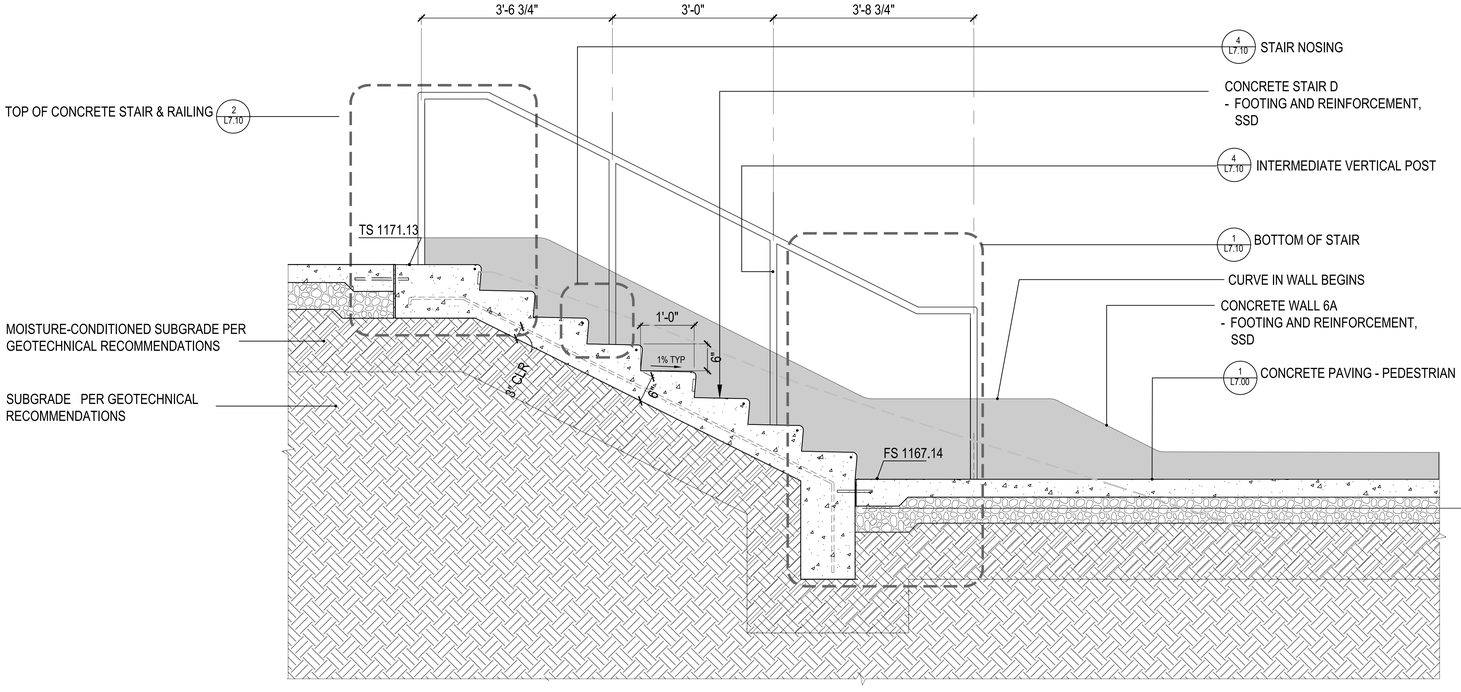
NOTE:
- THE 2025 CALIFORNIA BUILDING CODE SECTION 1015.2 MANDATES THAT GUARDS (RAILINGS) BE INSTALLED ON ANY OPEN-SIDED WALKING SURFACE IF THERE IS A DROP OF MORE THAN 30 INCHES TO THE FLOOR OR GRADE BELOW, AND THAT DROP IS WITHIN 36 INCHES HORIZONTALLY FROM THE EDGE.



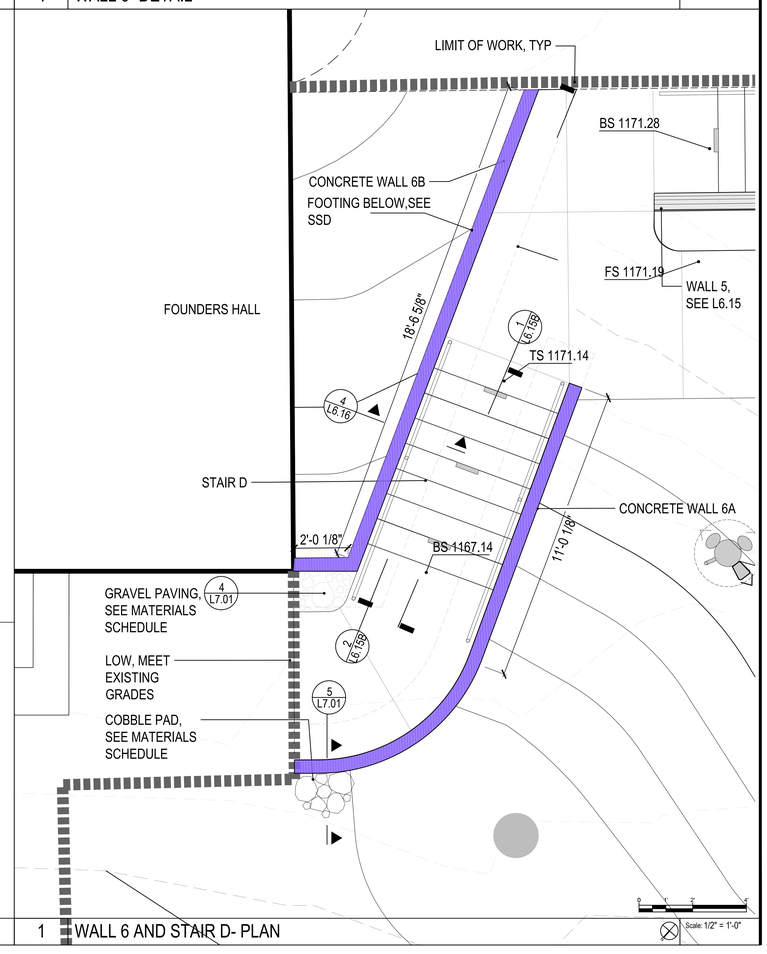
3 WALL 6B ELEVATION — Scale: 1" = 1'-0"



4 WALL 6- DETAIL — Scale: 1 1/2" = 1'-0"



2 WALL 6A AND STAIR D SECTION — Scale: 1" = 1'-0"



1 WALL 6 AND STAIR D- PLAN — Scale: 1/2" = 1'-0"

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PROJECT NAME
VIEWPOINT SCHOOL AMPHITHEATER
Calabasas, California

STAMP
LICENSED LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT
MICHAEL JOSEPH MCGRATH
No. 6065
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

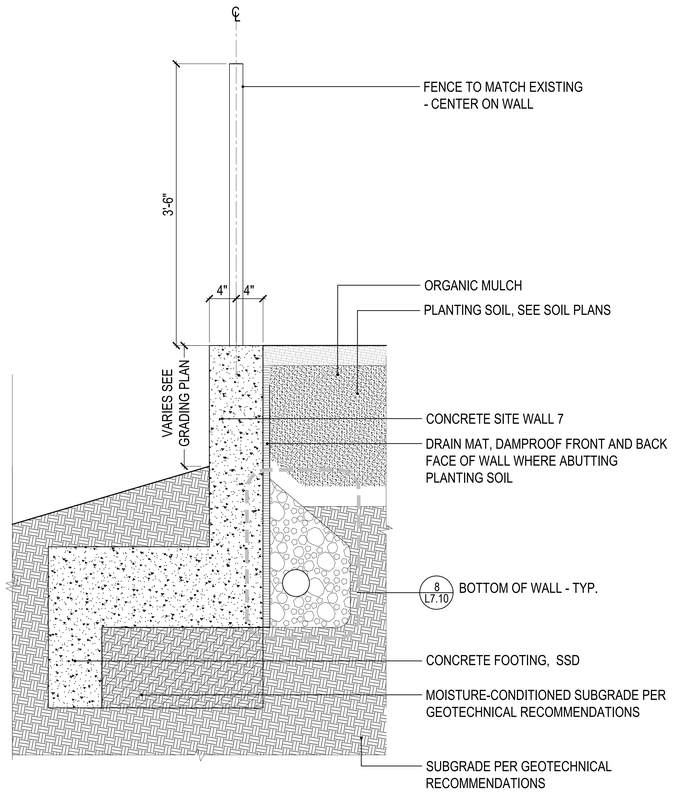
NO.	ISSUE	DATE
1	50% Construction Documents	08.15.25
2	50% Construction Documents R1	11.21.25
3	90% Construction Documents	02.05.26
4	Bid Addendum #1	02.27.26
5	Bridge Permit Submittal	03.13.26
6	Planning Resubmittal #2	03.23.26

PROJECT VPT 2401
SCALE

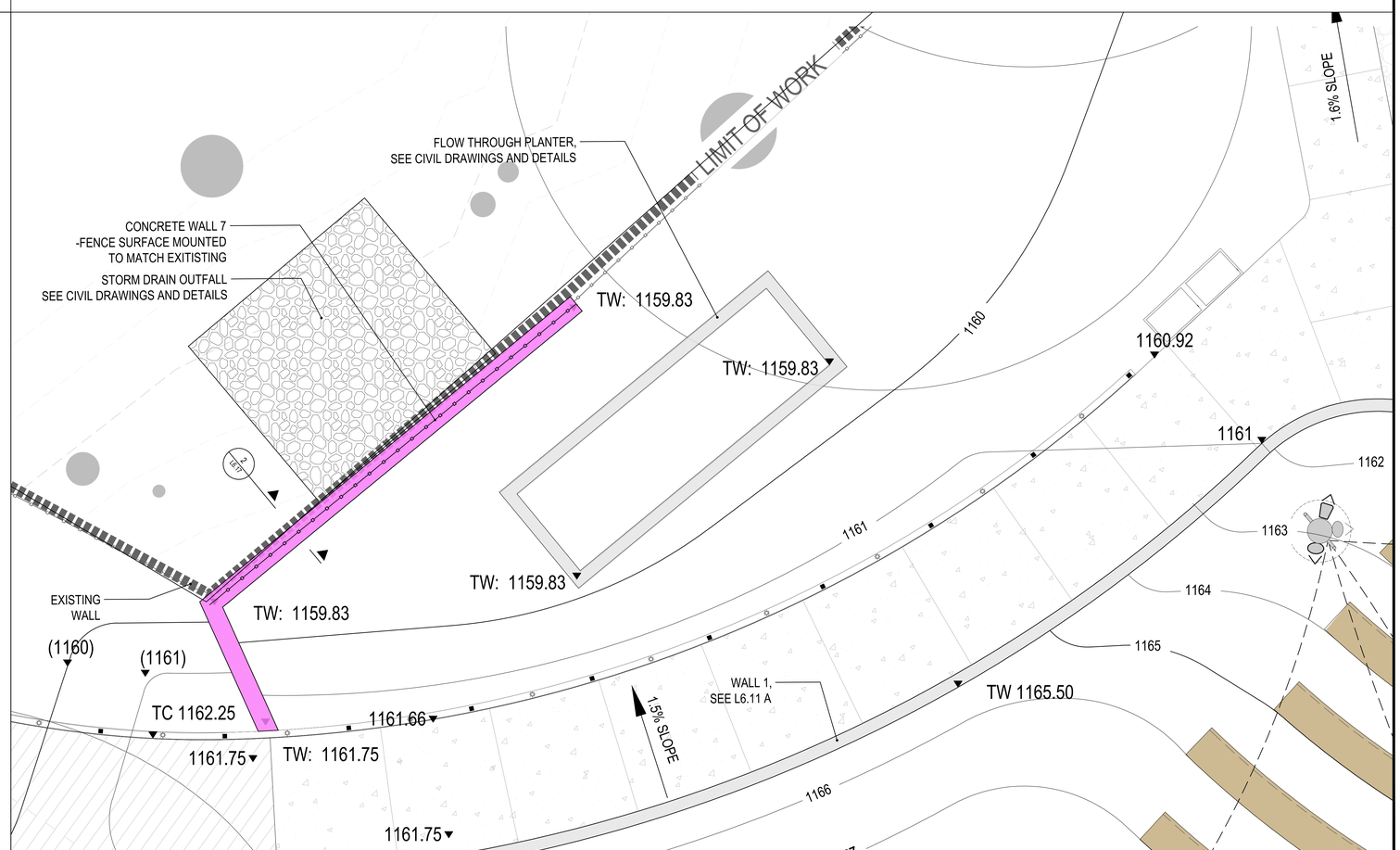
SHEET TITLE
WALL 6 & STAIR D

SHEET NUMBER
L6.16

NOTE:
- THE 2022 CALIFORNIA BUILDING CODE SECTION 1015.2 MANDATES THAT GUARDS (RAILINGS) BE INSTALLED ON ANY OPEN-SIDED WALKING SURFACE IF THERE IS A DROP OF MORE THAN 30 INCHES TO THE FLOOR OR GRADE BELOW, AND THAT DROP IS WITHIN 36 INCHES HORIZONTALLY FROM THE EDGE.



2 WALL 7 DETAIL — Scale: 1 1/2" = 1'-0"



1 WALL 7 PLAN — Scale: 1/2" = 1'-0"

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PROJECT NAME

VIEWPOINT SCHOOL AMPHITHEATER

Calabasas, California

STAMP

LICENSED LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT
CHRISTOPHER A. MOTT
No. 6064
RENEWAL DATE
08/31/2027
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

NO.	ISSUE	DATE
1	50% Construction Documents	08.15.25
2	50% Construction Documents R1	11.21.25
3	90% Construction Documents	02.05.26
4	Bid Addendum #1	02.27.26
5	Bridge Permit Submittal	03.13.26
6	Planning Resubmittal #2	03.23.26

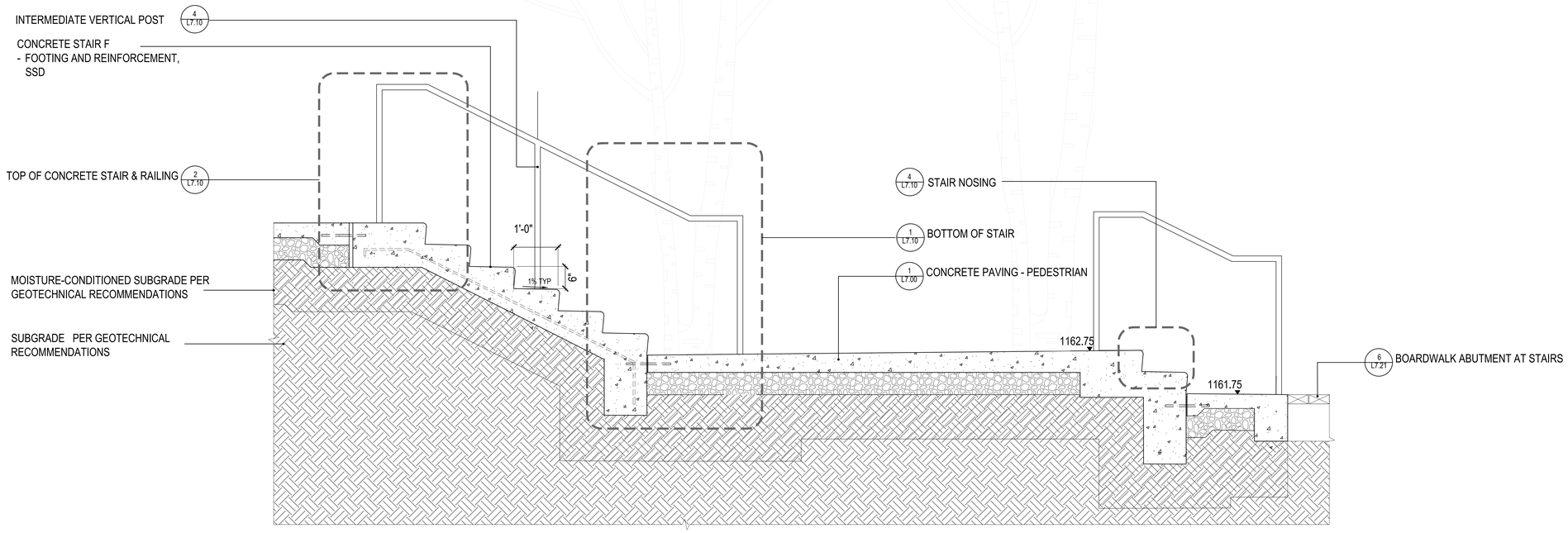
PROJECT: VPT 2401
SCALE:

SHEET TITLE

WALL 7

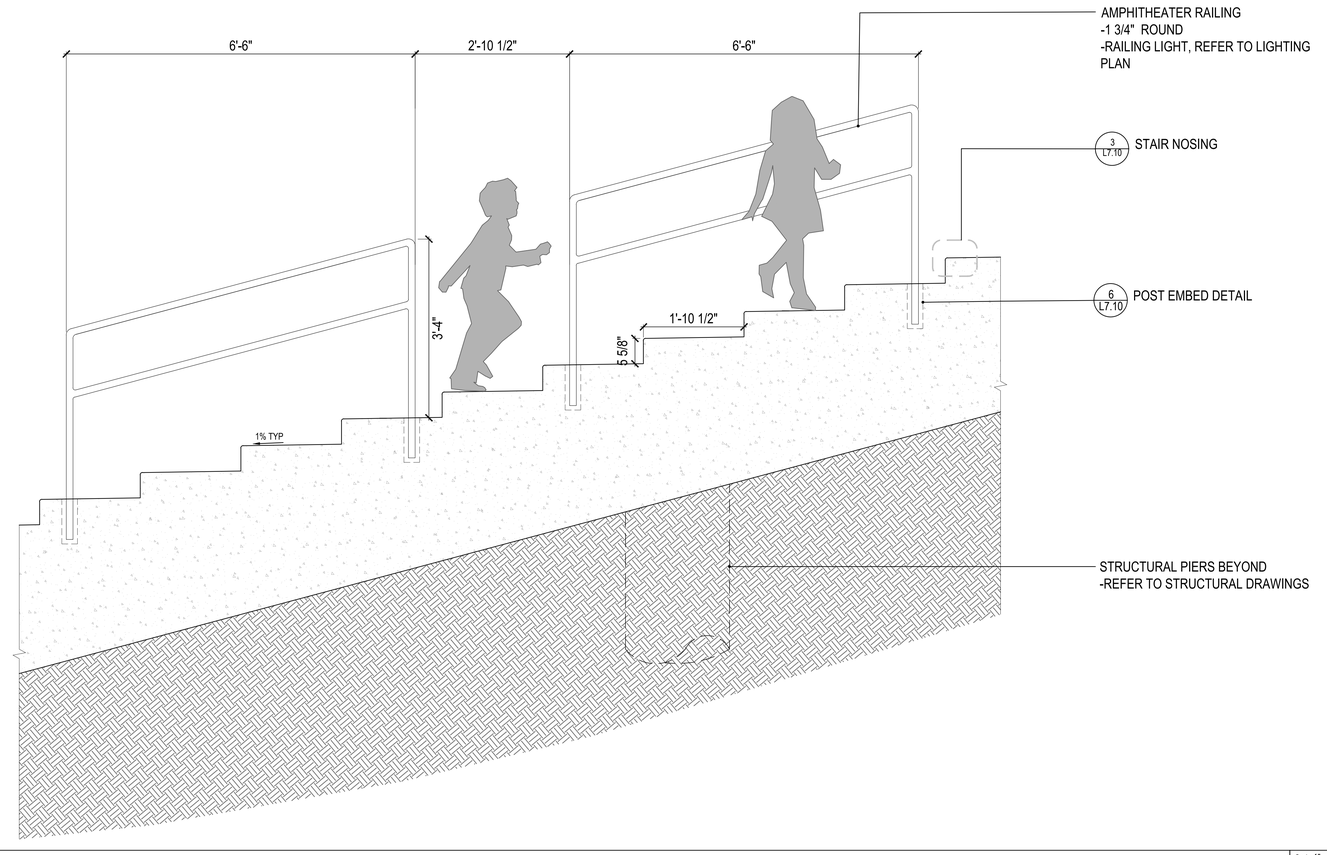
SHEET NUMBER

L6.17



2 STAIR F

Scale: 1" = 1'-0"



1 STAIR E

Scale: 1" = 1'-0"

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PROJECT NAME

VIEWPOINT SCHOOL AMPHITHEATER

Calabasas, California

STAMP



NO.	ISSUE	DATE
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PROJECT
VPT 2401

SCALE

SHEET TITLE

STAIR E & F

SHEET NUMBER

L6.18

CODE SUMMARY

- 2025 CALIFORNIA BUILDING STANDARDS ADMINISTRATIVE CODE - PART 1
- 2025 CALIFORNIA BUILDING CODE - PART 2, VOLUMES 1 & 2
- 2025 CALIFORNIA ELECTRICAL CODE - PART 3
- 2025 CALIFORNIA ENERGY CODE - PART 6
- 2025 CALIFORNIA WILDLAND-URBAN INTERFACE (WUI) CODE - PART 7
- 2025 CALIFORNIA FIRE CODE - PART 9
- CALIFORNIA FISH AND GAME CODE
- STATE ENDANGERED SPECIES ACTS
- MIGRATORY BIRD TREATY ACT (MBTA)

JURISDICTIONAL OVERSIGHT

- CITY OF CALABASAS
- COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES FIRE DEPARTMENT
- U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS (USACE)
- WATERS OF THE U.S.
- THE REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD (RWQCB)
- CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE (CDFW)

BRIDGE SCOPE OF WORK (Building Permit #BS2600276)

THIS PROJECT CONSISTS OF THE INSTALLATION OF A PRE-MANUFACTURED PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE FABRICATED BY BRIDGE BROTHERS AT VIEWPOINT SCHOOL IN CALABASAS, CA. THE BRIDGE WILL SPAN A DAYLIGHTED PORTION OF DRY CANYON CREEK ON THE SCHOOL'S CAMPUS, PROVIDING PEDESTRIAN ACCESS BETWEEN THE SCHOOL'S ACADEMIC HALL AND THEATER BUILDINGS ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE CREEK AND NEW IMPROVEMENTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE VIEWPOINT AMPHITHEATER (UNDER SEPARATE BUILDING PERMIT NO. BS2600289) ON THE SOUTH SIDE.

THE PROPOSED PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE IS AN 8-FOOT-WIDE METAL-FRAMED STRUCTURE WITH A WOOD DECKING WALKING SURFACE. THE BRIDGE WILL BE INSTALLED BY A CALIFORNIA LICENSED GENERAL CONTRACTOR IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE MANUFACTURER'S SPECIFICATIONS AND APPROVED PROJECT PLANS.

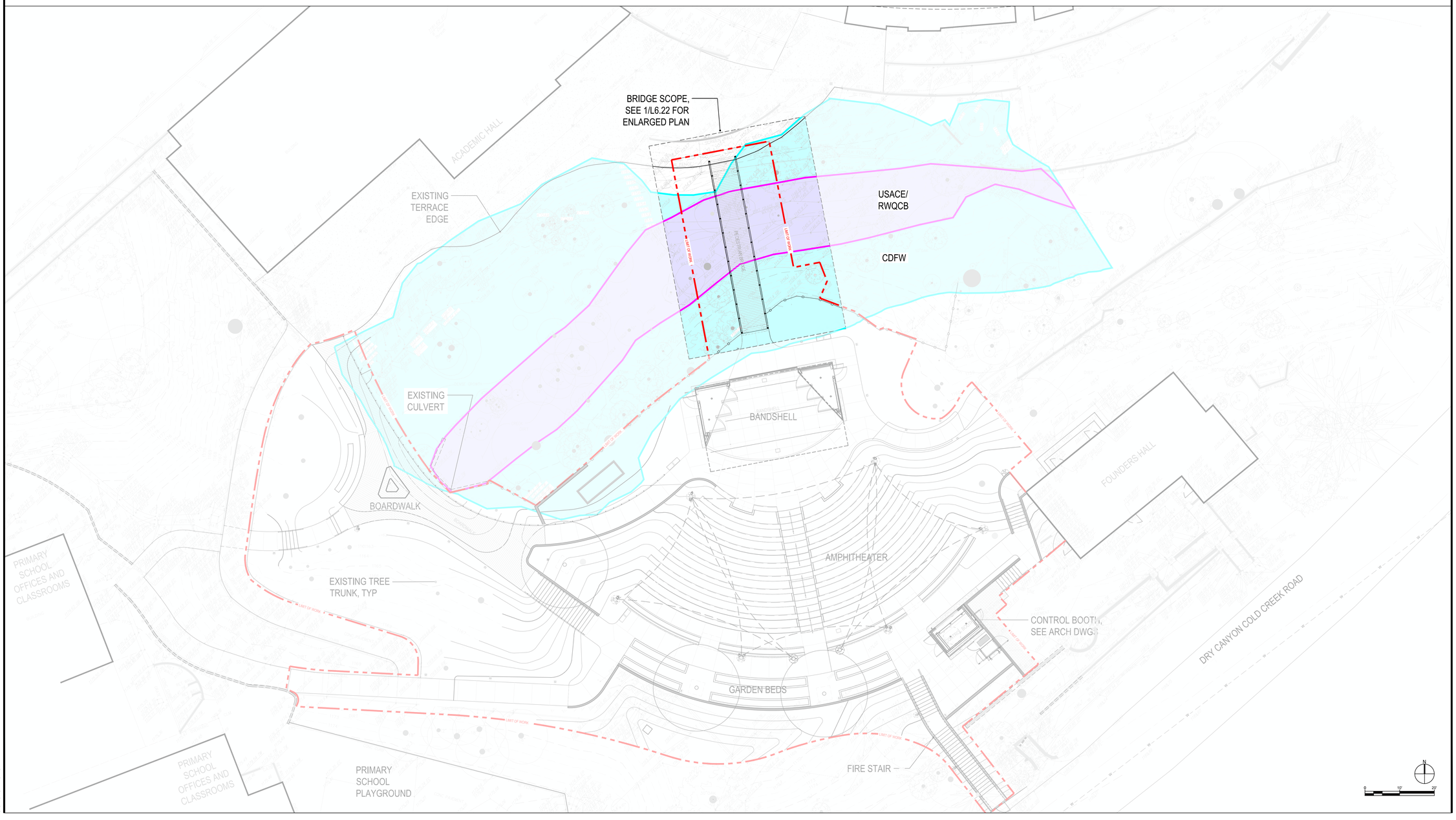
WORK INCLUDES CONSTRUCTION OF BRIDGE SUPPORT FOUNDATIONS ON BOTH SIDES OF THE CREEK, LIMITED TEMPORARY GRADING WITHIN THE CREEK WATERSHED NECESSARY FOR CONSTRUCTION ACCESS AND FOUNDATION INSTALLATION, AND RESTORATION OF DISTURBED AREAS TO MATCH EXISTING GRADES FOLLOWING COMPLETION OF CONSTRUCTION. THE PROJECT ALSO INCLUDES REMOVAL OF THREE (3) TREES TO ACCOMMODATE THE BRIDGE ALIGNMENT.

KEY

CDFW BOUNDARY
CDFW BOUNDARIES REFER TO THE GEOGRAPHIC AREAS MANAGED BY THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE, INCLUDING ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONS (LIKE THE MARINE REGION VS. TERRESTRIAL ONES), SPECIFIC HUNT/REFUGE ZONES (E.G., FOR DEER), FISHING MANAGEMENT AREAS (E.G., GROUNDFISH), AND BOUNDARIES FOR THEIR OWN WILDLIFE LANDS, WITH ALL BOUNDARIES DEFINED BY LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS AND OFTEN MAPPED FOR PUBLIC REFERENCE ON THEIR DATA PORTALS, THOUGH USERS MUST VERIFY EXACT LOCATIONS WITH OFFICIAL REGULATIONS.

USACE / RWQSD BOUNDARY
THE USACE REGULATORY WATER QUALITY STANDARDS DIVISION (RWQSD) BOUNDARIES REPRESENT THE GEOGRAPHIC AREA WHERE THE U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS (USACE) EXERCISES ITS REGULATORY AUTHORITY UNDER FEDERAL LAWS LIKE THE CLEAN WATER ACT AND THE RIVERS AND HARBORS ACT

LIMIT OF WORK



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PROJECT NAME

VIEWPOINT SCHOOL AMPHITHEATER
Calabasas, California

STAMP

LICENSED LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT
CHRISTOPHER A. KELLY
No. 6482
REGISTERED
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

NO.	ISSUE	DATE
1	50% Construction Documents	08.15.25
2	50% Construction Documents R1	11.21.25
3	90% Construction Documents	02.05.26
4	Bid Addendum #1	02.27.26
5	Bridge Permit Submittal	03.13.26
6	Planning Resubmittal #2	03.23.26

PROJECT: VPT 2401
SCALE: 1" = 10'-0"

SHEET TITLE

BRIDGE OVERALL JURISDICTIONS

SHEET NUMBER

L6.20

CONSTRUCTION IMPACTS

TEMPORARY ACCESS AND GRADING

APPROXIMATELY 62 CUBIC YARDS OF TEMPORARY FILL WILL BE IMPORTED TO CONSTRUCT A TEMPORARY EQUIPMENT ACCESS PATH REQUIRED TO DRILL THE NORTHERN BRIDGE PILES. FOLLOWING PILE INSTALLATION, ALL TEMPORARY FILL WILL BE REMOVED AND THE AREA WILL BE RESTORED TO MATCH EXISTING GRADES.

THE SOUTHERN PILES WILL BE DRILLED FROM THE AMPHITHEATER SIDE OF THE CREEK, AND CONSTRUCTION ACCESS WILL NOT OCCUR WITHIN THE CREEK CHANNEL FOR THIS PORTION OF THE WORK.

GRADING EQUIPMENT

TEMPORARY ACCESS GRADING IS ANTICIPATED TO BE PERFORMED USING A SMALL BACKHOE/LOADER, COMPARABLE TO A CASE 580 SUPER N CONSTRUCTION KING BACKHOE LOADER, OR SIMILAR EQUIPMENT.

PILE AND FOUNDATION INSTALLATION EQUIPMENT

CONCRETE PILE CAPS WILL BE HAND-FORMED AND CONCRETE WILL BE PLACED VIA PUMP HOSE, REQUIRING NO ADDITIONAL HEAVY EQUIPMENT WITHIN THE CREEK AREA.
REINFORCING STEEL CAGES FOR THE PILES WILL BE SET USING A CRANE OR GRADALL POSITIONED OUTSIDE THE CREEK LIMITS.
PILE EXCAVATION WILL BE PERFORMED USING A LOW-PROFILE DRILLING RIG, COMPARABLE TO A CZM CR18 DRILLING RIG, OR SIMILAR EQUIPMENT.

OAK TREE PROTECTION NOTES

1. ALL SITE AND TREE RELATED WORK SHALL BE IN CONFORMANCE WITH CITY OF CALABASAS OAK TREE ORDINANCE.
2. AN OAK TREE PERMIT IS REQUIRED FOR ACTIVITIES INVOLVING A PROTECTED OAK TREE THAT DO NOT FALL UNDER THE CATEGORY OF A MINOR OAK TREE PERMIT. THIS INCLUDES: REMOVAL OF CERTAIN OAK TREES; PRUNING OF ANY OAK TREES; ENCROACHMENTS INTO THE PROTECTED ZONE OF ANY OAK TREES; AND REPLACEMENT OR REPAIR OF EXISTING IMPROVEMENTS WITHIN THE PROTECTED ZONE OF AN OAK TREE.
3. REFER TO THE ARBORIST REPORT (SHEETS L0.11, L0.11,L0.12) FOR COMPLETE INFORMATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING PROTECTED OAK TREES. THE EXHIBIT SHOWN IS FOR LOCATION REFERENCE ONLY. ALL TECHNICAL GUIDANCE AND DATA MUST BE DERIVED FROM THE CERTIFIED ARBORIST REPORT.
4. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL ESTABLISH TREE PROTECTION ZONES (TPZS) PRIOR TO ANY DEMOLITION, GRADING, OR CLEARING ON SITE.
5. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL IMMEDIATELY NOTIFY THE PROJECT ARBORIST AND LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT OF ANY PLANNED OR INADVERTENT ENCROACHMENT INTO A TREE PROTECTION ZONE. MITIGATION MEASURES MUST BE COORDINATED TO ENSURE THE HEALTH AND PROTECTION OF THE AFFECTED TREE(S) AND ROOT ZONES.
6. REFER TO LANDSCAPE PLANTING PLANS FOR TREE AND UNDERSTORY REPLACEMENT.

SURVEY AND ARBORIST DISCREPENCIES

MANY SYMBOLS SHOWN ON THE SURVEY DO NOT ACCURATELY REPRESENT THE PLANTS AND TREES FOUND IN THE FIELD. TREE TRUNKS IDENTIFIED ON THE SURVEY WERE NOT MEASURED TO ARBORICULTURAL STANDARDS (DBH). ALL TREE LOCATIONS AND MEASUREMENTS HAVE BEEN VERIFIED AND DOCUMENTED IN THE FIELD BY THE ARBORIST AND RECORDED IN THE ARBORIST REPORT.

PROPOSED OAK TREE REMOVAL & MITIGATION

TREE TAG #	SPECIES	TRUNK DIAMETER
N	QUERCUS AGRIFOLIA	6"
O	QUERCUS AGRIFOLIA	7"
A	QUERCUS AGRIFOLIA	7"
B	QUERCUS AGRIFOLIA	4", 2.5", 2", 1" (9.5" TOTAL)
U	QUERCUS AGRIFOLIA	3"
T	QUERCUS AGRIFOLIA	2"

SUMMARY
TOTAL TRUNK DIAMETER TO BE REMOVED: 34.5"
TOTAL TRUNK DIAMETER TO BE PLANTED: 4"
NET TRUNK DIAMETER TO BE MITIGATED: 30.5"

PROPOSED TREE REMOVAL & MITIGATION FOR BRIDGE WORK (ALL SPECIES)

TREE TAG #	SPECIES	TRUNK DIAMETER
N	QUERCUS AGRIFOLIA	6"
O	QUERCUS AGRIFOLIA	7"
10	FRAXINUS UHDEI	4", 2" , 2" (8" TOTAL)

SUMMARY
TOTAL TRUNK DIAMETER TO BE REMOVED: 21"
NET TRUNK DIAMETER TO BE MITIGATED (OAKS ONLY): 13"

EXSITING TREE IDENTIFICATION

- TAG# / SPECIES — EXISTING OAK TREES TO BE REMOVED
- TAG# / SPECIES — EXISTING OAK TREES TO REMAIN AND BE PROTECTED
- TAG# / SPECIES — EXISTING TREES TO BE REMOVED - NON OAK
- TAG# / SPECIES — EXISTING TREES TO REMAIN AND BE PROTECTED - NON OAK
- PROTECTED ZONE (5' OUTSIDE OF DRIPLINE)
- OAK TREE DRIPLINE
- TREE TRUNK LOCATION

OAK TREE HEALTH RATING

- TAG# / SPECIES — OAK TREE HEALTH RATING - A
- TAG# / SPECIES — OAK TREE HEALTH RATING - B
- TAG# / SPECIES — OAK TREE HEALTH RATING - C
- TAG# / SPECIES — OAK TREE HEALTH RATING - D
- TAG# / SPECIES — OAK TREE HEALTH RATING - F

PROPOSED TREE PROTECTION ZONE

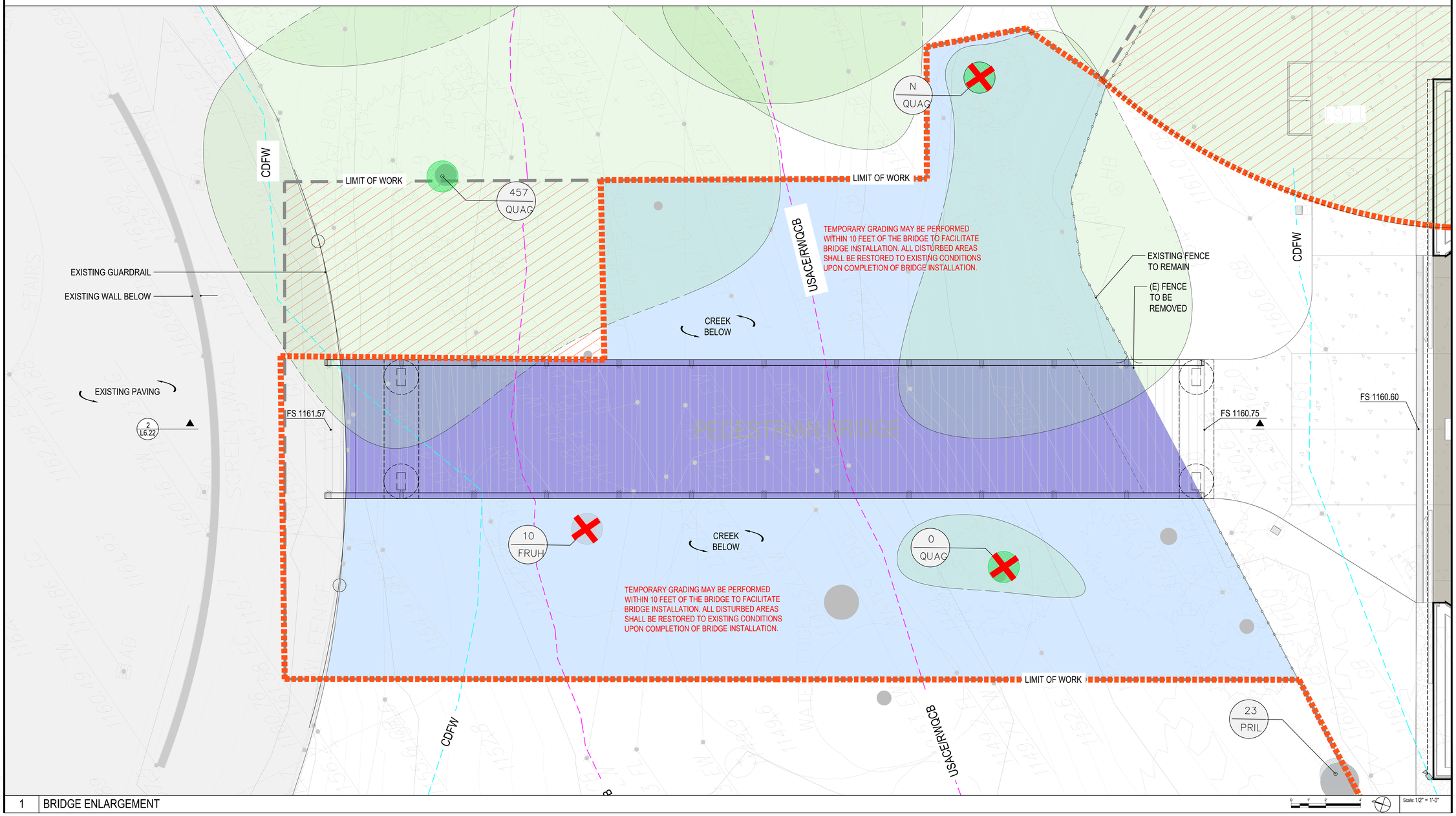
- PROPOSED TREE PROTECTION ZONE / FENCE (TPZ) *TO BE APPROVED BY PROJECT AND CITY ARBORIST
- PROJECT LIMIT OF WORK TYP.
- TPZ WITHIN LIMIT OF WORK
  - CONTRACTOR TO REVIEW AND FOLLOW TREE PROTECTION GUIDELINES AS NOTED IN THE ARBORIST REPORT
  - ALL TREES OUTSIDE OF LIMIT OF WORK SHALL BE PROTECTED

WATER BOARD JURISDICTION* IMPACT SUMMARY

AREA OF TEMPORARY IMPACTS
- TREE REMOVALS
- ACCESS AND EQUIPMENT FOR CONSTRUCTION OF PILES & GRADE BEAM
- 1,320 SF (.03 ACRES)

AREA OF PERMANENT IMPACTS
- PILE & GRADE BEAM LOCATIONS
- 379 SF (.0087 ACRES)

*** WATER JURISDICTION IS TOP OF BANK TO TOP OF BANK OF THE CREEK***



1 BRIDGE ENLARGEMENT — Scale: 1/2" = 1'-0"

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PROJECT NAME
VIEWPOINT SCHOOL AMPHITHEATER
Calabasas, California

STAMP

NO.	ISSUE	DATE
1	50% Construction Documents	08.15.25
2	50% Construction Documents R1	11.21.25
3	90% Construction Documents	02.05.26
4	Bid Addendum #1	02.27.26
5	Bridge Permit Submittal	03.13.26
6	Planning Resubmittal #2	03.23.26

PROJECT VPT 2401
SCALE

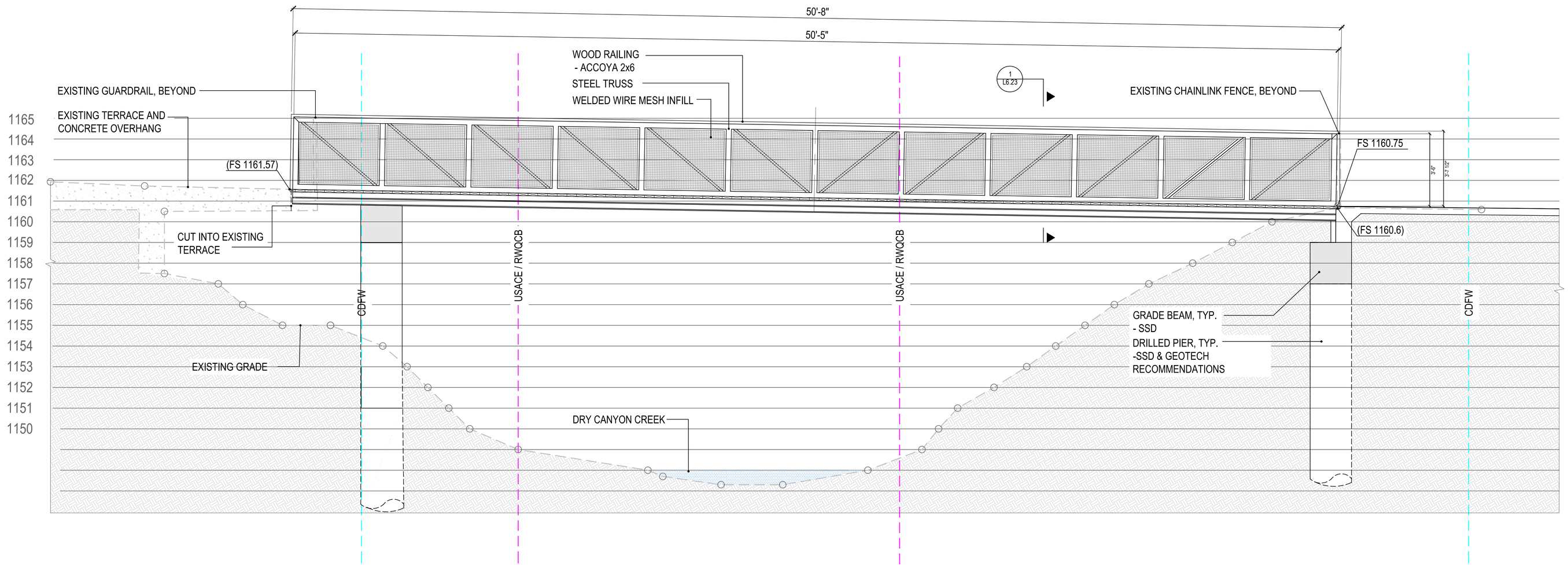
SHEET TITLE
BRIDGE TREE REMOVAL & PROTECTION

SHEET NUMBER
L6.21

NOTE:
DRAWING IS ISSUED FOR DESIGN INTENT OF PRE-MANUFACTURED BRIDGE STRUCTURE. THE FINAL DESIGN, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO MEMBER SIZING, CONNECTIONS, AND OVERALL STRUCTURAL ADEQUACY, SHALL BE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR AND THE MANUFACTURER'S BRIDGE ENGINEER OF RECORD. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL COORDINATE ALL WORK WITH THE PROJECT STRUCTURAL AND GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERS.

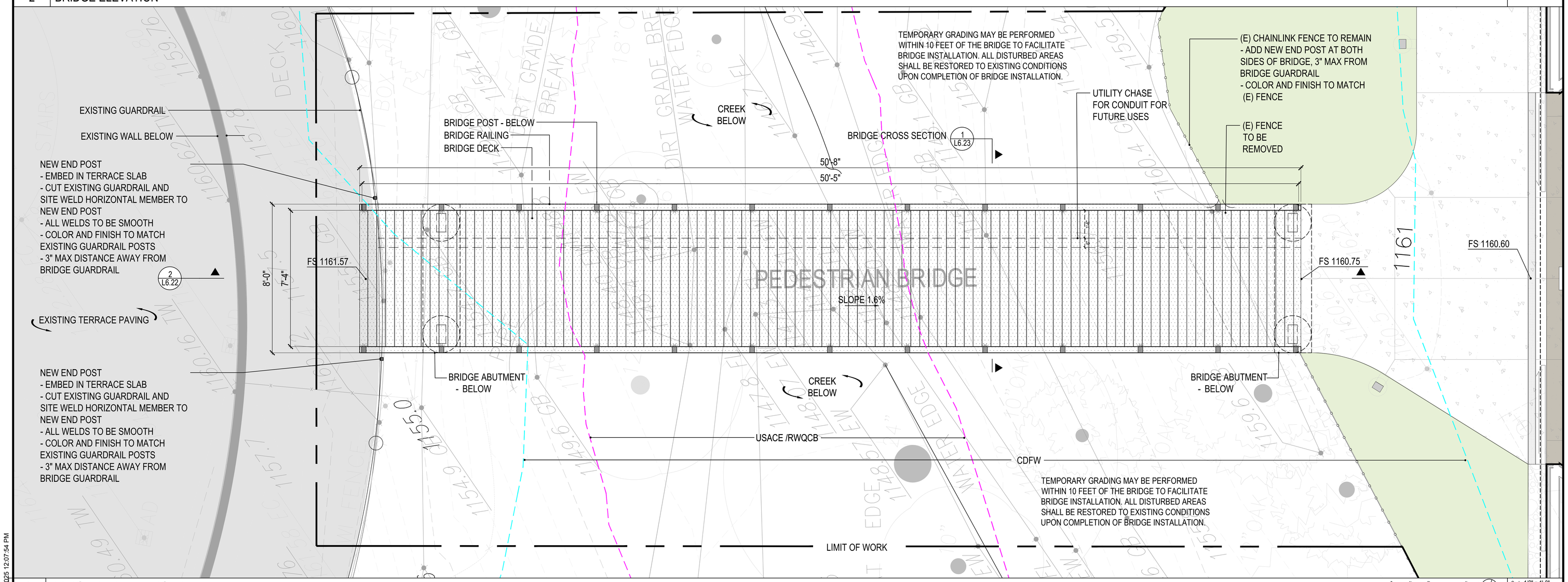
SEE STRUCTURAL PLANS FOR DESIGN AND LAYOUT OF ABUTMENTS.

INSTALLATION OF THE FINISHED DECKING, LIGHTING FIXTURES AT POSTS AND ASSOCIATED ELECTRICAL, AND UTILITY CHASE ARE TO BE INSTALLED BY THE CONTRACTOR FOLLOWING INSTALLATION OF THE PRE-MANUFACTURED BRIDGE.



2 BRIDGE ELEVATION

Scale: 1/2" = 1'-0"



1 BRIDGE PLAN ENLARGEMENT

Scale: 1/2" = 1'-0"

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PROJECT NAME

VIEWPOINT SCHOOL
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Calabasas, California

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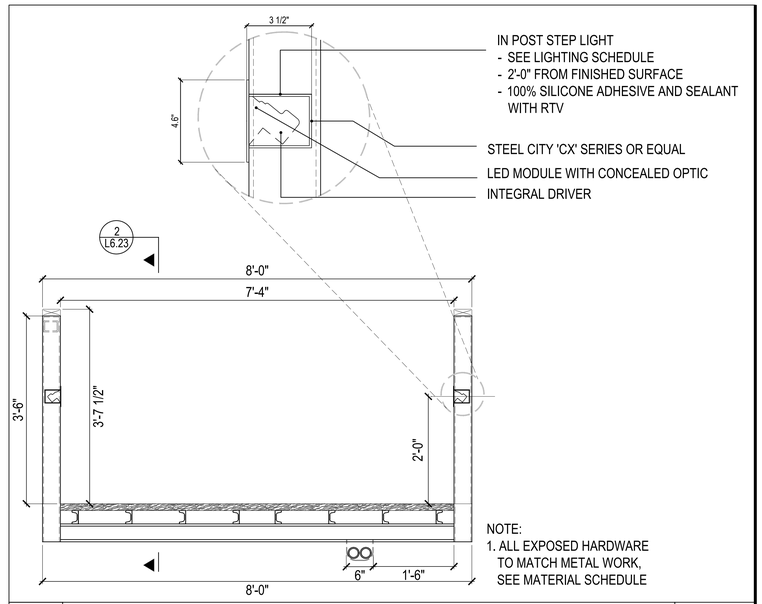
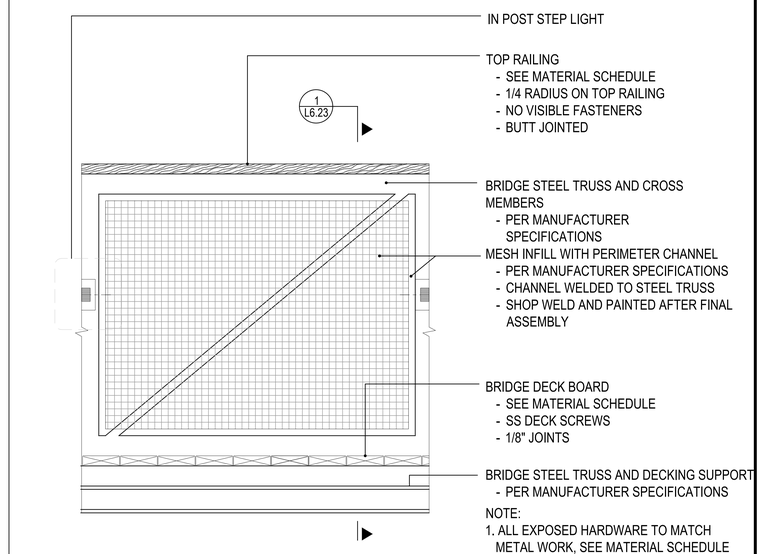
PROJECT VPT 2401
SCALE

SHEET TITLE
BRIDGE DETAILS

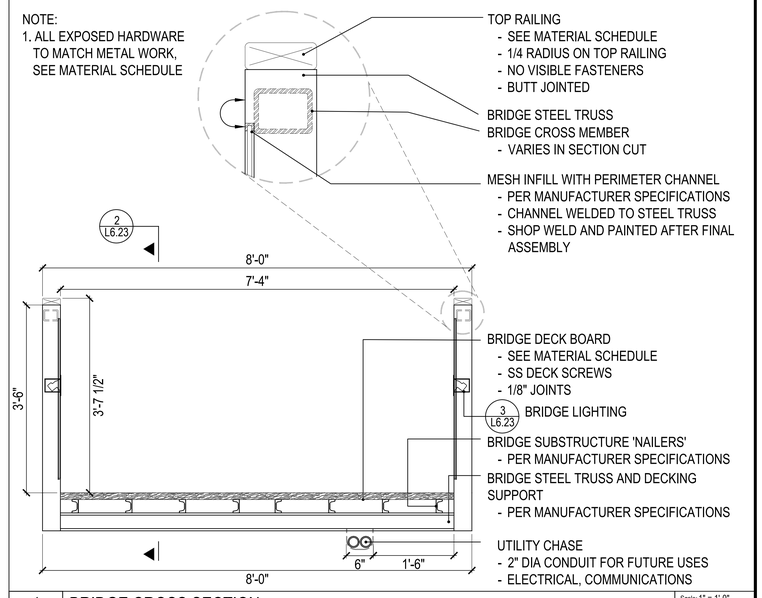
SHEET NUMBER
L6.22



3 BRIDGE LIGHTING — Scale: 1" = 1'-0"



2 BRIDGE PANEL ENLARGEMENT — Scale: 1 1/2" = 1'-0"



1 BRIDGE CROSS SECTION — Scale: 1" = 1'-0"

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PROJECT NAME
VIEWPOINT SCHOOL AMPHITHEATER
Calabasas, California

STAMP
LICENSED LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT
MICHAEL ROSS
No. 6482
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

NO.	ISSUE	DATE
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PROJECT: VPT 2401
SCALE:

SHEET TITLE
BRIDGE DETAILS

SHEET NUMBER
L6.23

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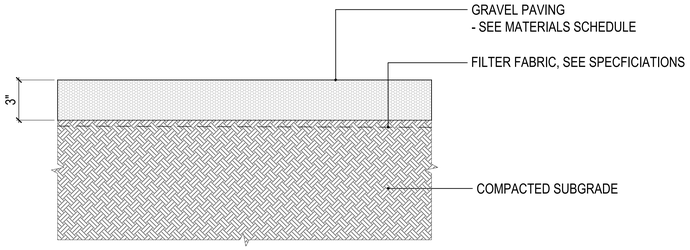
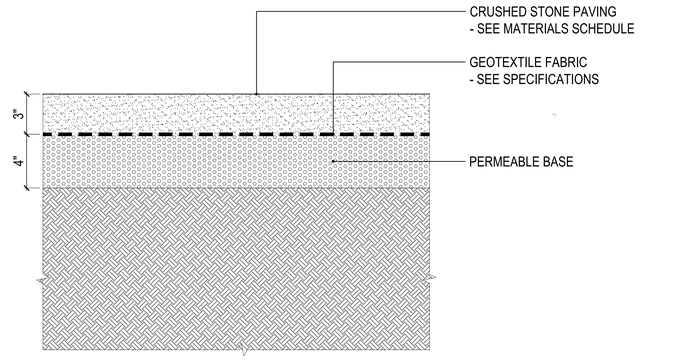
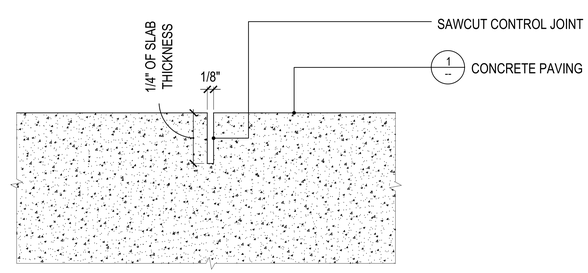


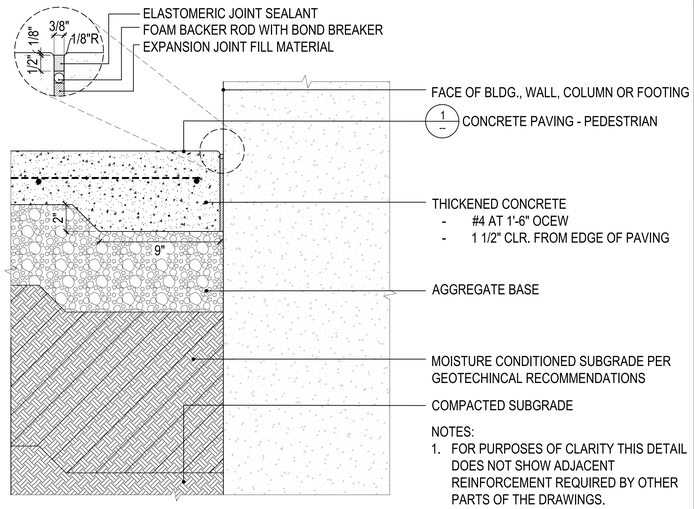
6 GRAVEL PAVING — Scale: 3" = 1'-0"



5 CRUSHED STONE PAVING — Scale: 3" = 1'-0"

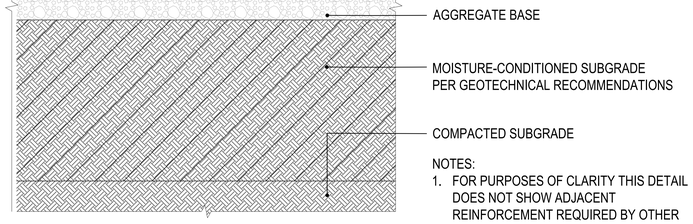


4 CONCRETE PAVING - SAWCUT JOINT — Scale: 1' = 1'-0"



NOTES:
1. FOR PURPOSES OF CLARITY THIS DETAIL DOES NOT SHOW ADJACENT REINFORCEMENT REQUIRED BY OTHER PARTS OF THE DRAWINGS.
2. CONTRACTOR SHALL SUBMIT A SAMPLE OF SEALANT TO LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT AND PROVIDE MOCK UP FOR APPROVAL PRIOR TO INSTALLATION.
3. LAYOUT AS SHOWN ON PLANS.

3 CONCRETE PAVING - ISOLATION JOINT — Scale: 3" = 1'-0"



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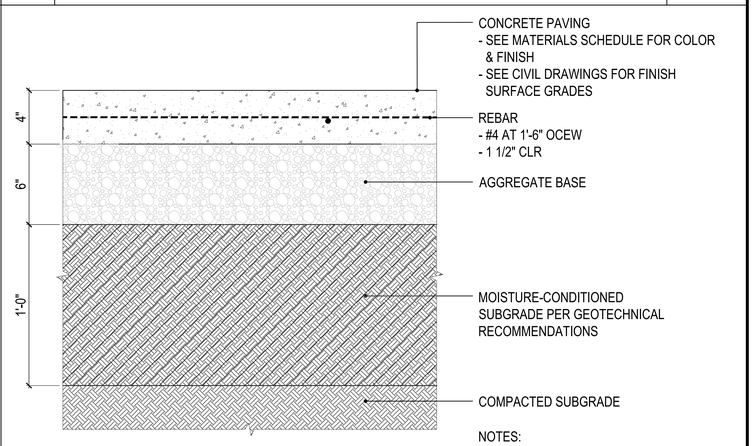
3. LAYOUT AS SHOWN ON PLANS.

2 CONCRETE PAVING - EXPANSION JOINT — Scale: 3" = 1'-0"



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1 CONCRETE PAVING - PEDESTRIAN — Scale: 3" = 1'-0"

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PROJECT NAME
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Calabasas, California

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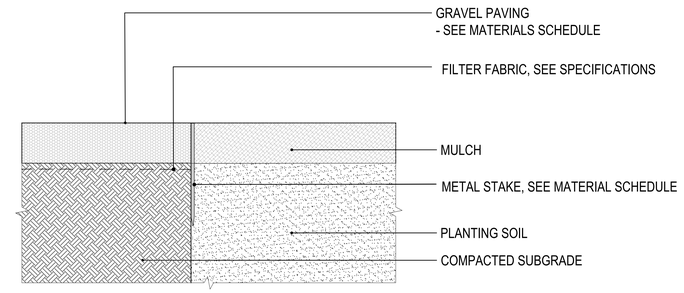
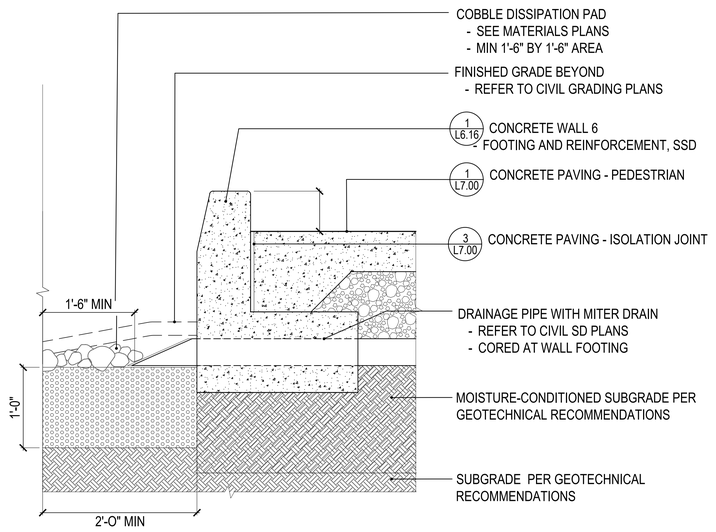
PROJECT VPT 2401
SCALE

SHEET TITLE
DETAILS - PAVING

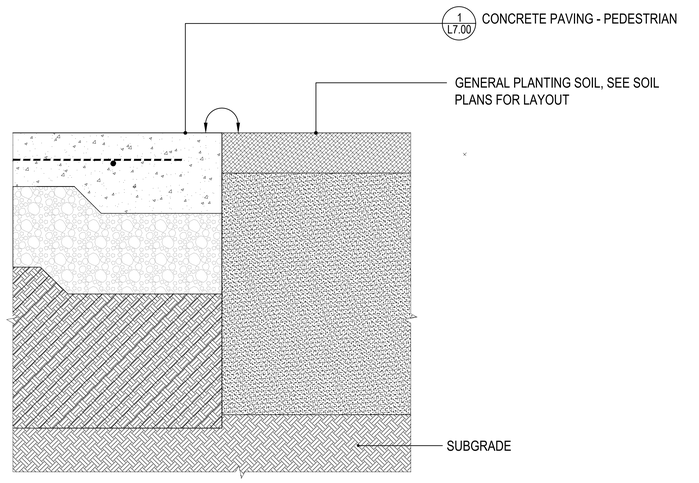
SHEET NUMBER
L7.00



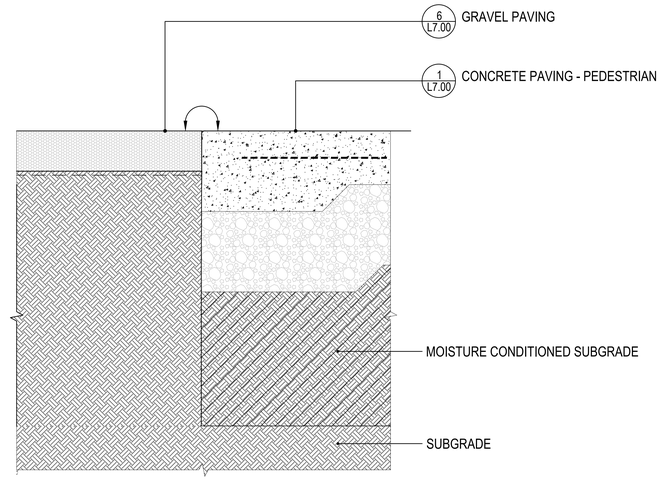
3 GRAVEL PAVING AT PLANTING SOIL — Scale: 3" = 1'-0"



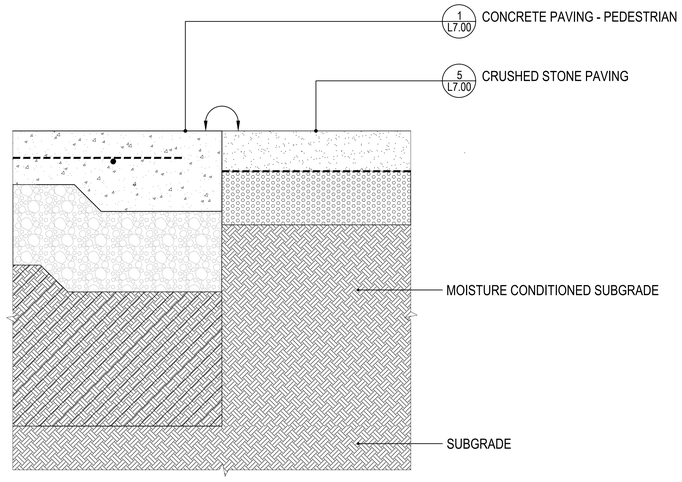
5 COBBLE AT WALL 6B — Scale: 1 1/2" = 1'-0"



2 CONCRETE PAVING AT PLANTING — Scale: 3" = 1'-0"



4 GRAVEL PAVING AT CONCRETE — Scale: 3" = 1'-0"



1 CONCRETE PAVING AT CRUSHED STONE PAVING — Scale: 3" = 1'-0"

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PROJECT NAME

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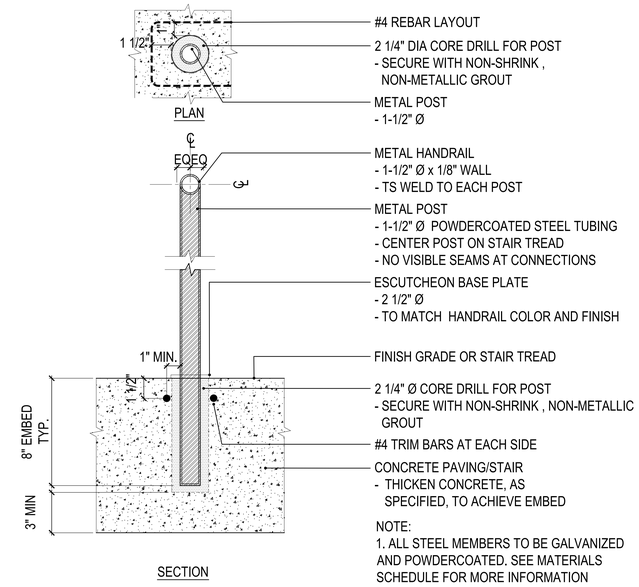
PROJECT VPT 2401
SCALE

SHEET TITLE

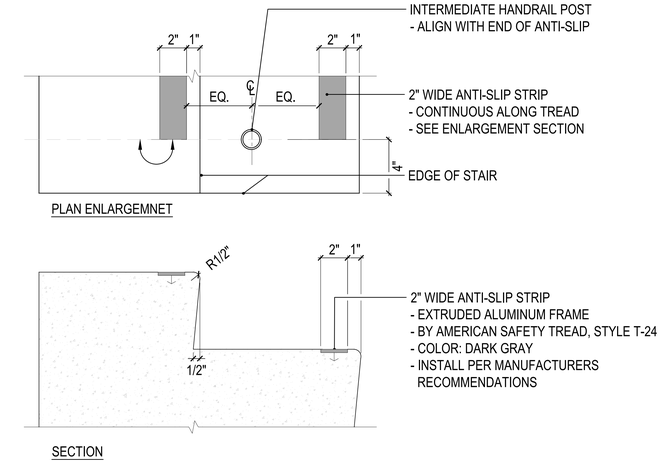
DETAILS - PAVING (ADJACENCIES)

SHEET NUMBER

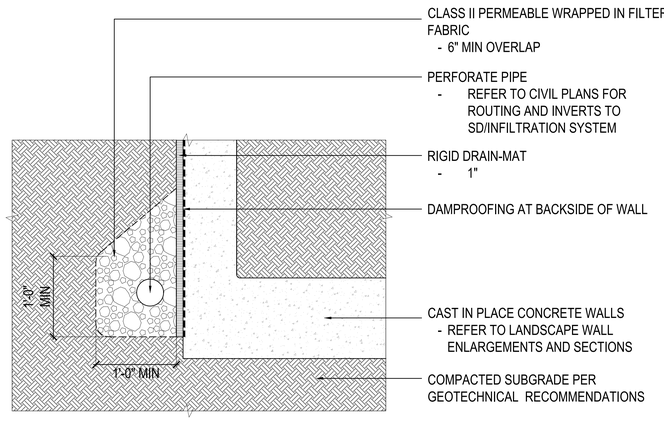
L7.01



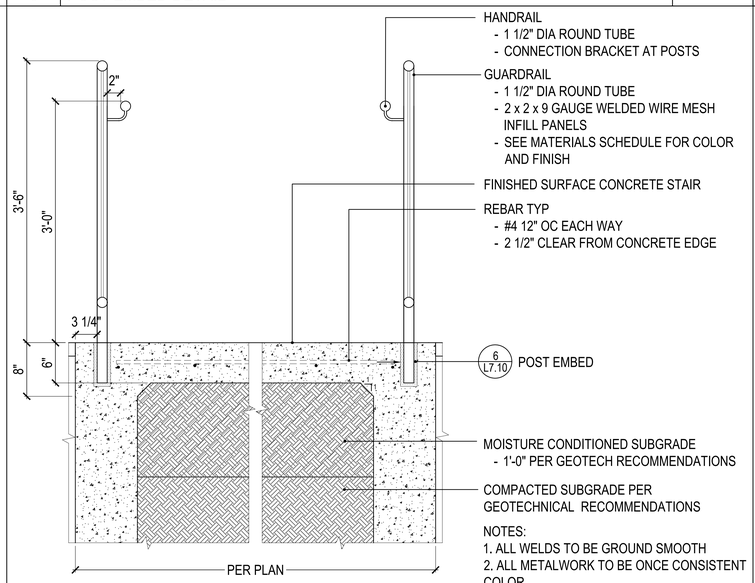
6 POST EMBED DETAIL — Scale: 3" = 1'-0"



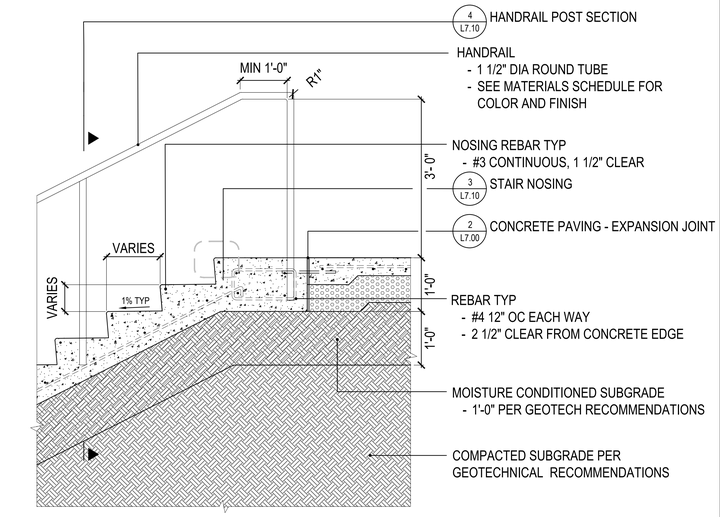
3 STAIR NOSING — Scale: 3" = 1'-0"



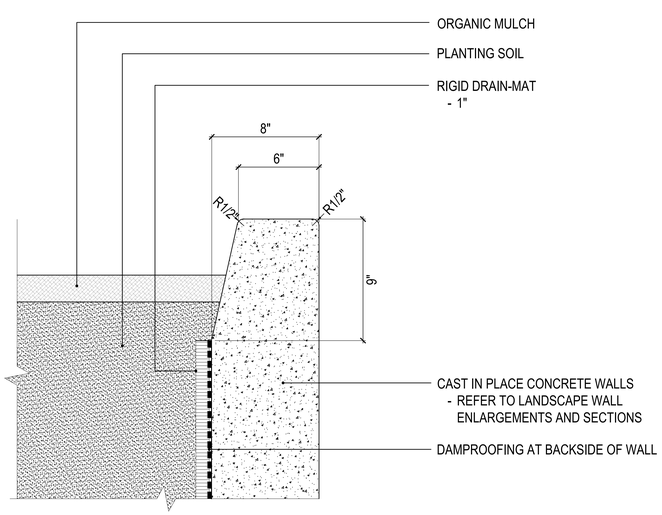
8 BOTTOM OF WALL - TYP. — Scale: 1 1/2" = 1'-0"



5 FIRE ACCESS STAIR GUARDRAIL & HANDRAIL — Scale: 1 1/2" = 1'-0"



2 TOP OF CONCRETE STAIR & RAILING — Scale: 1" = 1'-0"



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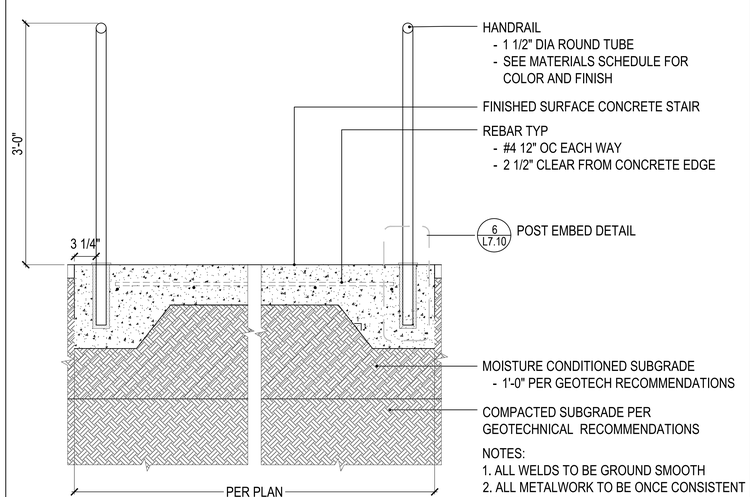
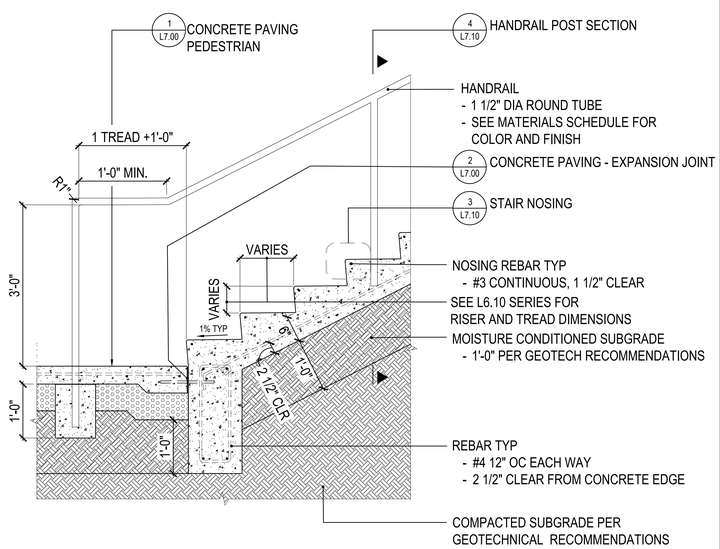


4 HANDRAIL POST SECTION — Scale: 1 1/2" = 1'-0"



1 BOTTOM OF STAIR — Scale: 1" = 1'-0"

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PROJECT NAME
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Calabasas, California

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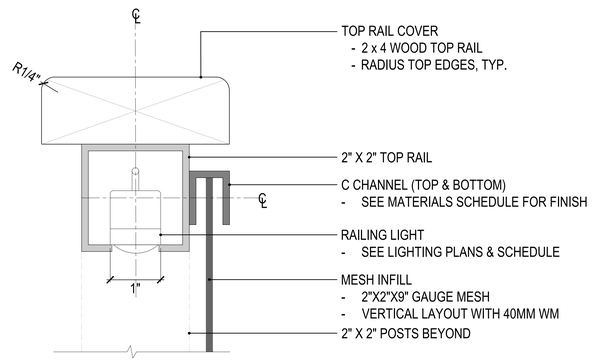
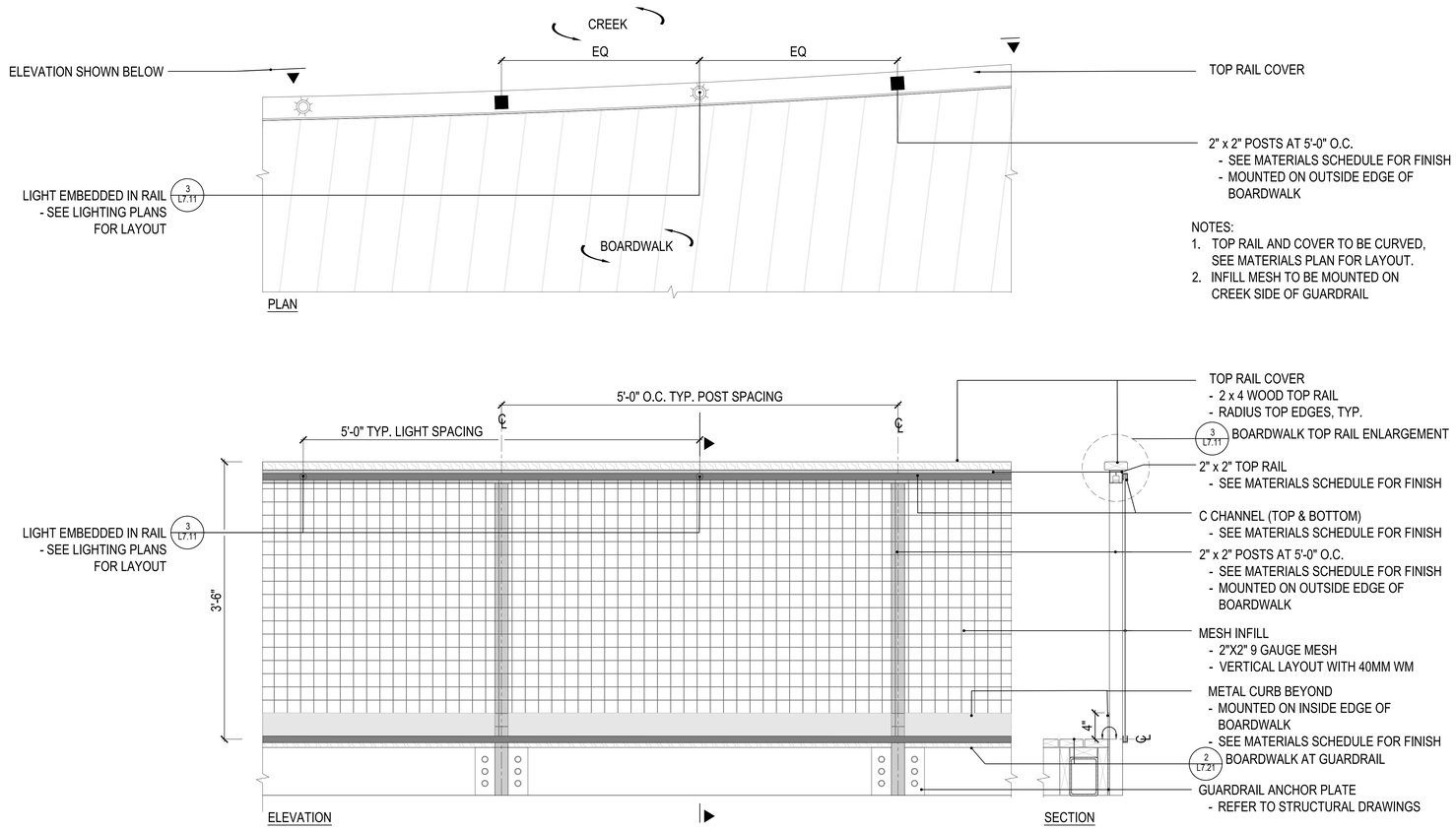
PROJECT VPT 2401
SCALE

SHEET TITLE
DETAILS - TYPICAL STAIRS, RAILINGS AND WALLS

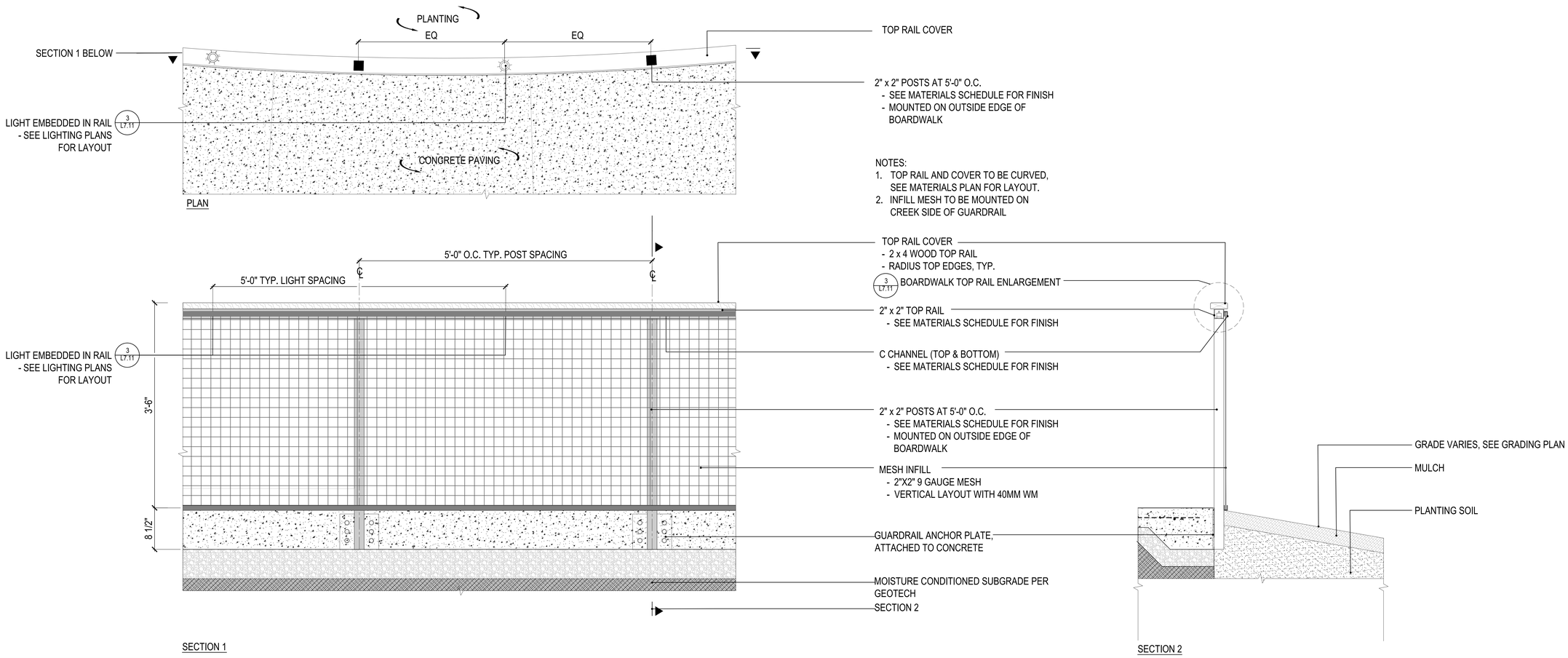
SHEET NUMBER
L7.10



3 BOARDWALK TOP RAIL ENLARGEMENT — Scale: 1" = 1'-0"



2 GUARDRAIL AT BOARDWALK — Scale: 1 1/2" = 1'-0"



1 GUARDRAIL AT CONCRETE PAVING — Scale: 1 1/2" = 1'-0"

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RMA IRRIGATION
2760 Camino Diablo
Walnut Creek, CA 94597
925.939.3985

PROJECT NAME
VIEWPOINT SCHOOL AMPHITHEATER
Calabasas, California

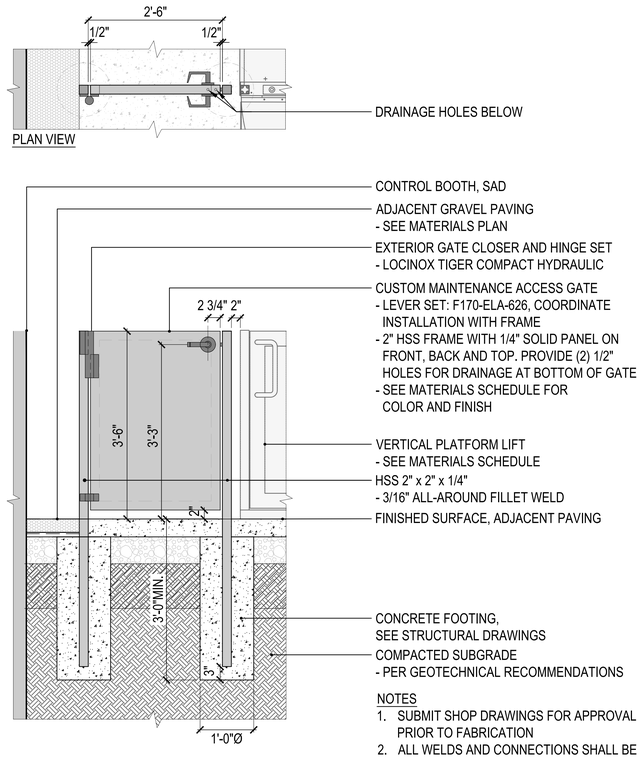
STAMP
LICENSED LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT
MICHAEL ALAN SHALLECK
No. 5854
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

NO.	ISSUE	DATE
1	50% Construction Documents	08.15.25
2	50% Construction Documents R1	11.21.25
3	90% Construction Documents	02.05.26
4	Bid Addendum #1	02.27.26
5	Bridge Permit Submittal	03.13.26
6	Planning Resubmittal #2	03.23.26

PROJECT VPT 2401
SCALE

SHEET TITLE
DETAILS - TYPICAL STAIRS RAILINGS AND WALLS

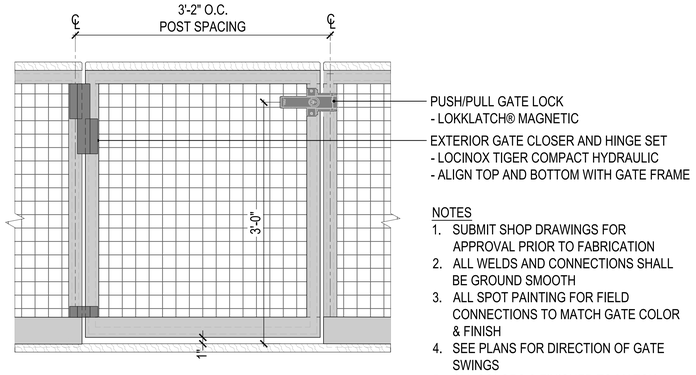
SHEET NUMBER
L7.11



NOTES

1. SUBMIT SHOP DRAWINGS FOR APPROVAL PRIOR TO FABRICATION
2. ALL WELDS AND CONNECTIONS SHALL BE GROUND SMOOTH
3. ALL SPOT PAINTING FOR FIELD CONNECTIONS TO MATCH GATE COLOR & FINISH
4. SEE PLANS FOR DIRECTION OF GATE SWINGS

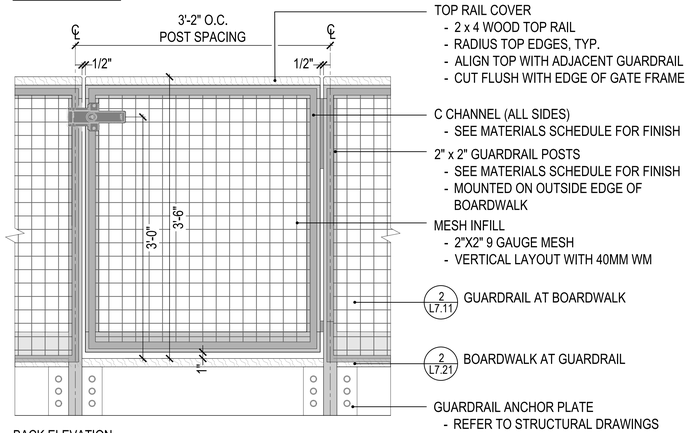
2 HVAC GATE — Scale: 1" = 1'-0"



NOTES

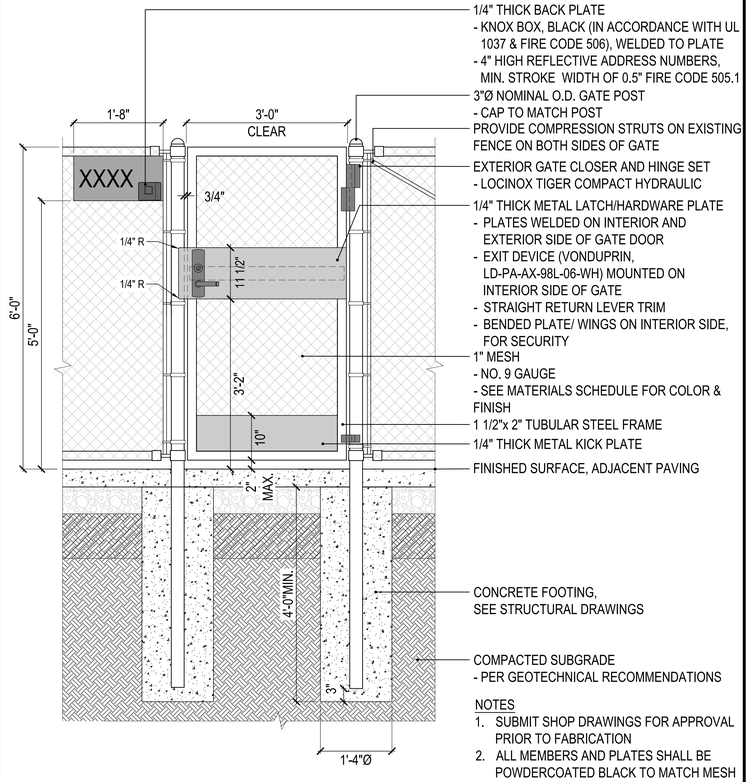
1. SUBMIT SHOP DRAWINGS FOR APPROVAL PRIOR TO FABRICATION
2. ALL WELDS AND CONNECTIONS SHALL BE GROUND SMOOTH
3. ALL SPOT PAINTING FOR FIELD CONNECTIONS TO MATCH GATE COLOR & FINISH
4. SEE PLANS FOR DIRECTION OF GATE SWINGS
5. ALL COLORS & FINISHED TO MATCH ADJACENT GUARDAIL

FRONT ELEVATION



BACK ELEVATION

3 BOARDWALK GATE — Scale: 1 1/2" = 1'-0"



NOTES

1. SUBMIT SHOP DRAWINGS FOR APPROVAL PRIOR TO FABRICATION
2. ALL MEMBERS AND PLATES SHALL BE POWDERCOATED BLACK TO MATCH MESH
3. ALL WELDS AND CONNECTIONS SHALL BE GROUND SMOOTH
4. ALL SPOT PAINTING FOR FIELD CONNECTIONS TO MATCH GATE COLOR & FINISH
5. SEE PLANS FOR DIRECTION OF GATE SWING

1 FIRE ACCESS STAIR GATE — Scale: 1" = 1'-0"

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PROJECT NAME

VIEWPOINT SCHOOL
AMPHITHEATER
Calabasas, California

STAMP

NO.	ISSUE	DATE
1	50% Construction Documents	08.15.25
2	50% Construction Documents R1	11.21.25
3	90% Construction Documents	02.05.26
4	Bid Addendum #1	02.27.26
5	Bridge Permit Submittal	03.13.26
6	Planning Resubmittal #2	03.23.26

PROJECT VPT 2401

SCALE

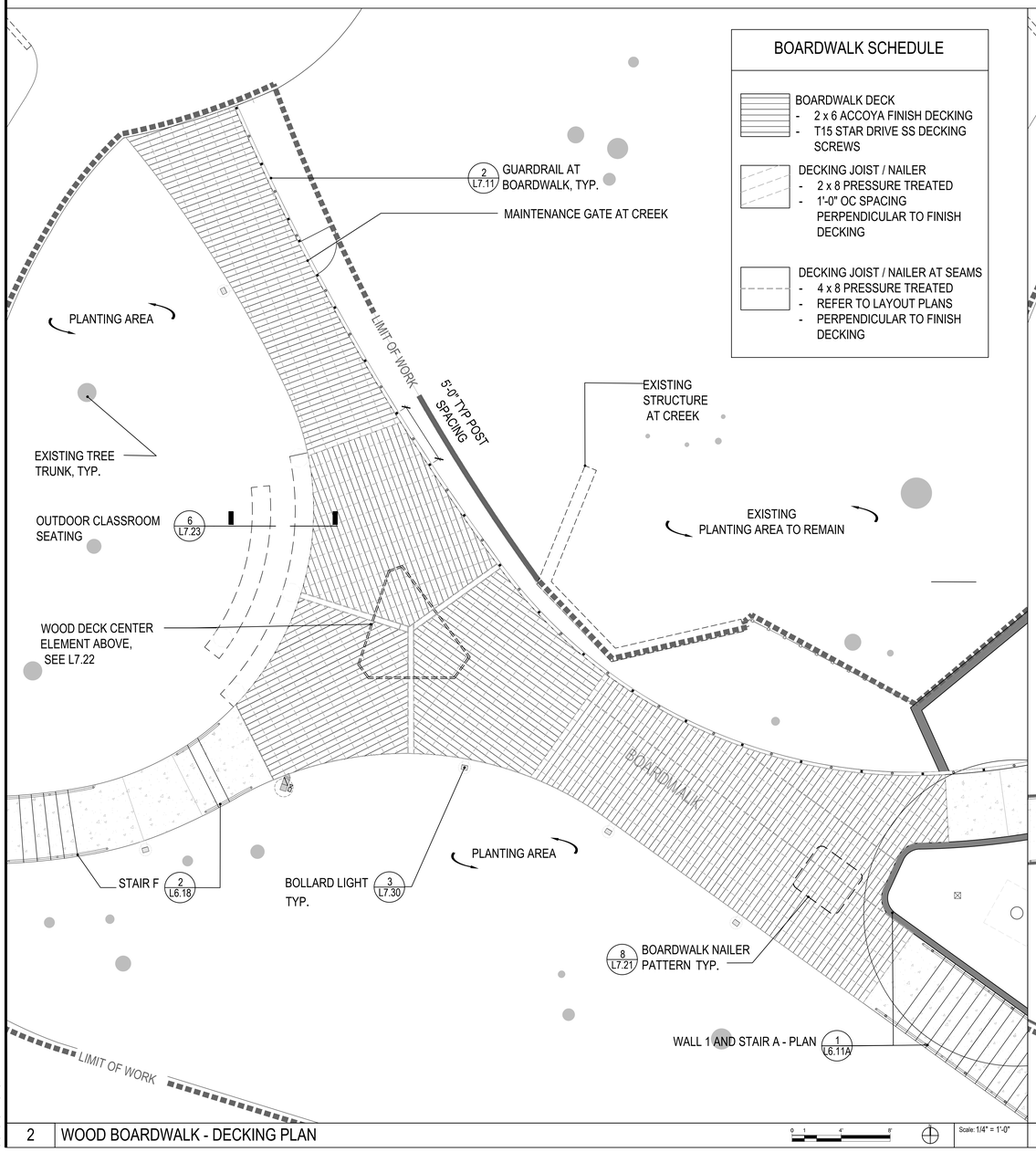
SHEET TITLE

DETAILS - GATES

SHEET NUMBER

L7.12

8/8/2025 12:07:54 PM



BOARDWALK SCHEDULE

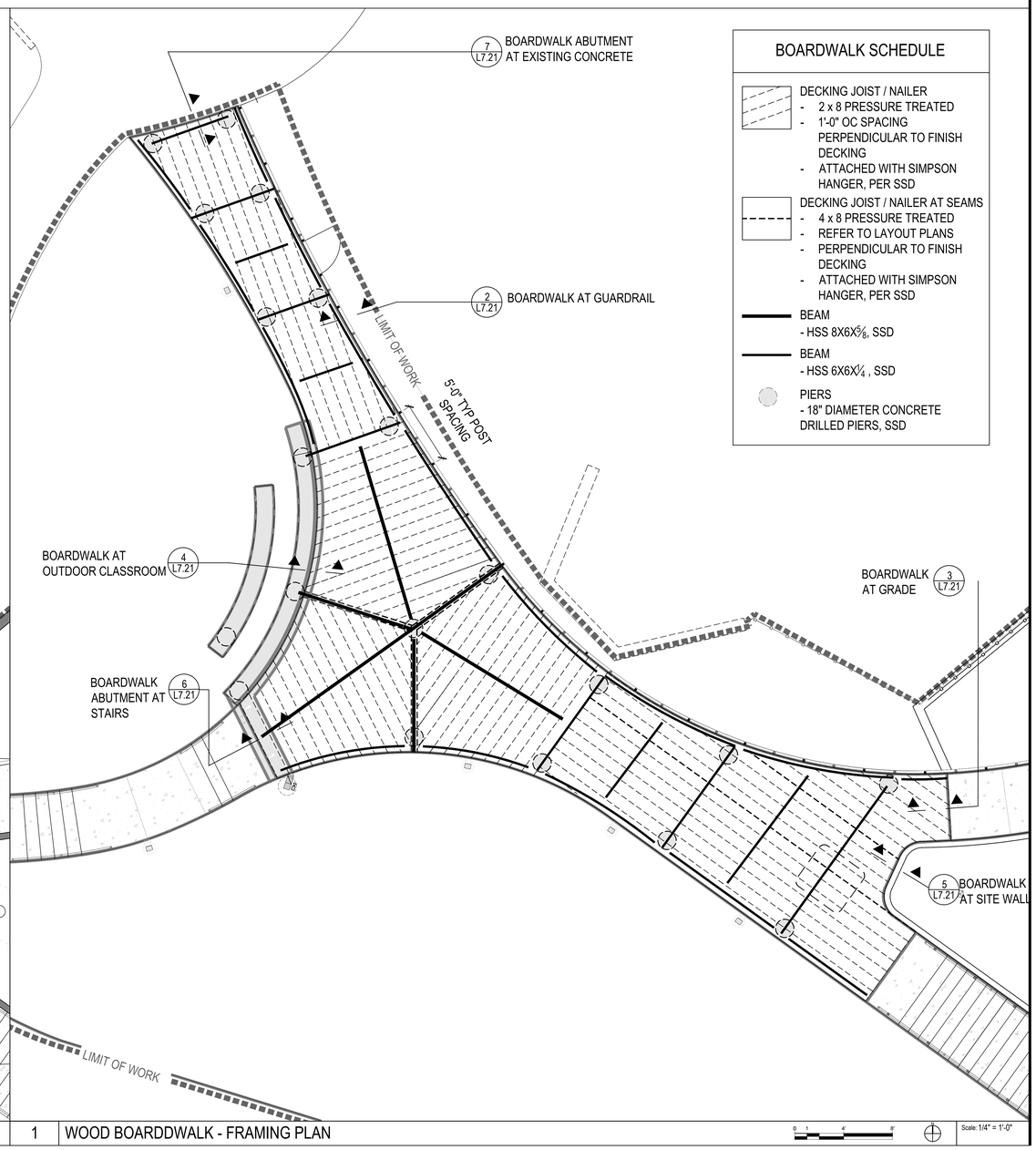
BOARDWALK DECK
- 2 x 6 ACCOYA FINISH DECKING
- T15 STAR DRIVE SS DECKING SCREWS

DECKING JOIST / NAILER
- 2 x 8 PRESSURE TREATED
- 1'-0" OC SPACING PERPENDICULAR TO FINISH DECKING

DECKING JOIST / NAILER AT SEAMS
- 4 x 8 PRESSURE TREATED
- REFER TO LAYOUT PLANS
- PERPENDICULAR TO FINISH DECKING

2 WOOD BOARDWALK - DECKING PLAN

Scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"



BOARDWALK SCHEDULE

DECKING JOIST / NAILER
- 2 x 8 PRESSURE TREATED
- 1'-0" OC SPACING PERPENDICULAR TO FINISH DECKING
- ATTACHED WITH SIMPSON HANGER, PER SSD

DECKING JOIST / NAILER AT SEAMS
- 4 x 8 PRESSURE TREATED
- REFER TO LAYOUT PLANS
- PERPENDICULAR TO FINISH DECKING
- ATTACHED WITH SIMPSON HANGER, PER SSD

BEAM
- HSS 8X6X5/8, SSD

BEAM
- HSS 6X6X1/4 , SSD

PIERS
- 18" DIAMETER CONCRETE DRILLED PIERS, SSD

1 WOOD BOARDDWALK - FRAMING PLAN

Scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"

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PROJECT NAME

VIEWPOINT SCHOOL AMPHITHEATER

Calabasas, California

STAMP



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PROJECT VPT 2401

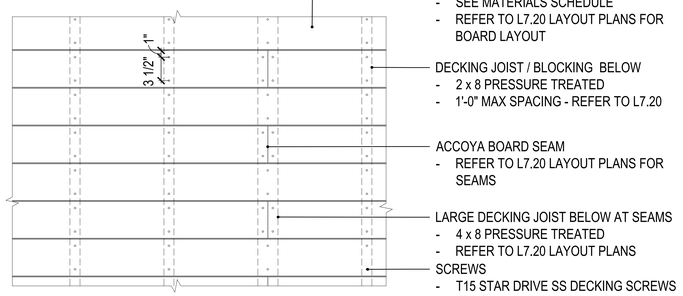
SCALE

SHEET TITLE

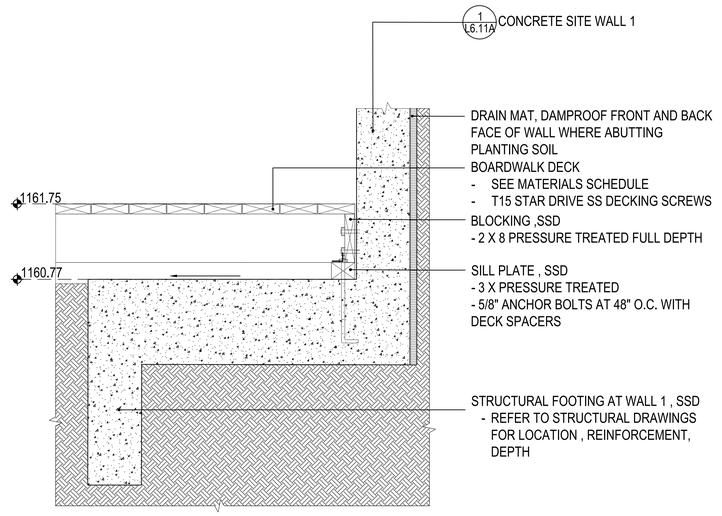
DETAILS - WOOD DECKING FRAMING & FINISH

SHEET NUMBER

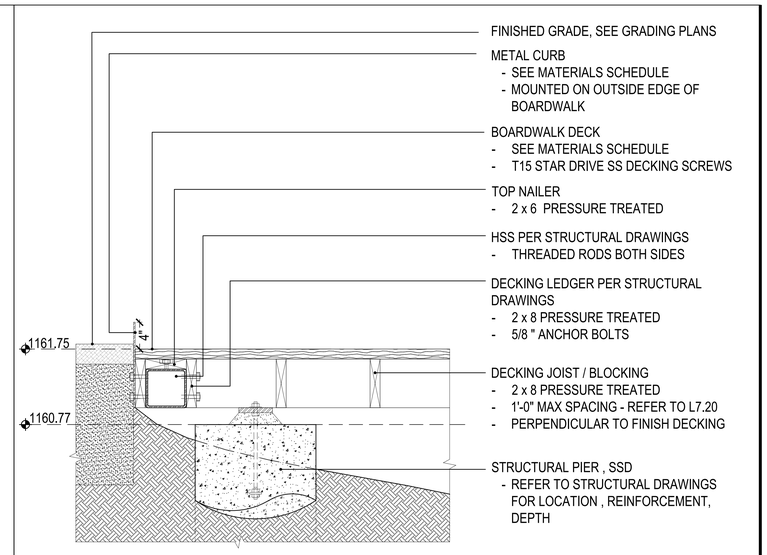
L7.20



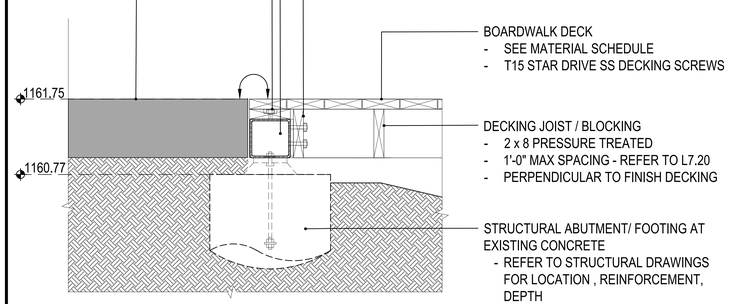
8 BOARDWALK NAILER PATTERN Scale: 1 1/2" = 1'-0"



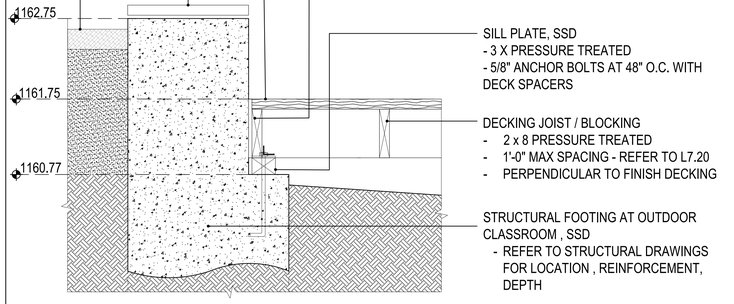
5 BOARDWALK AT SITE WALL Scale: 1 1/2" = 1'-0"



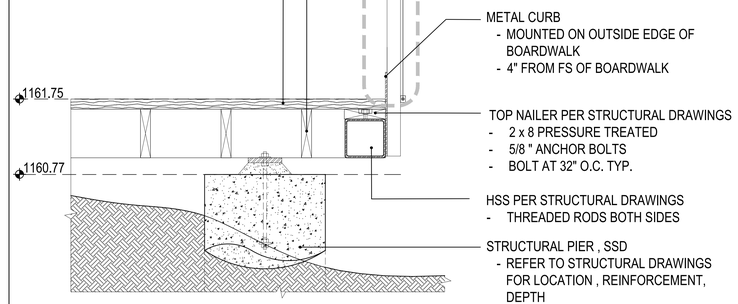
3 BOARDWALK AT GRADE Scale: 1 1/2" = 1'-0"



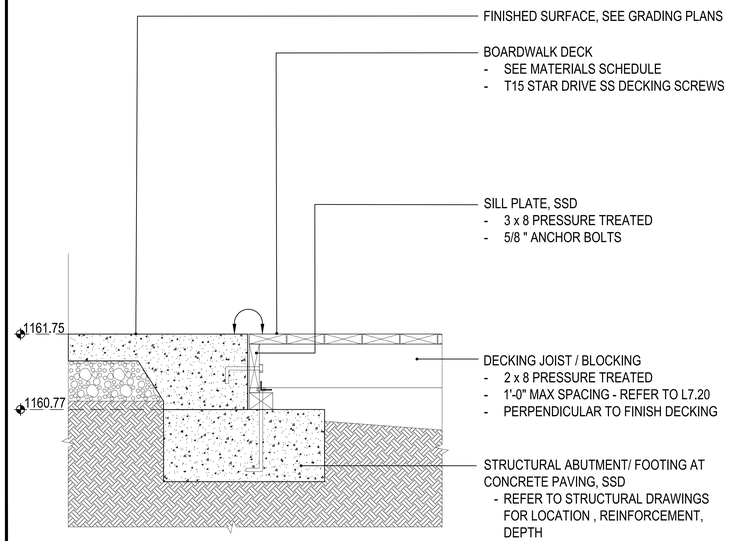
7 BOARDWALK ABUTMENT AT EXISTING CONCRETE Scale: 1 1/2" = 1'-0"



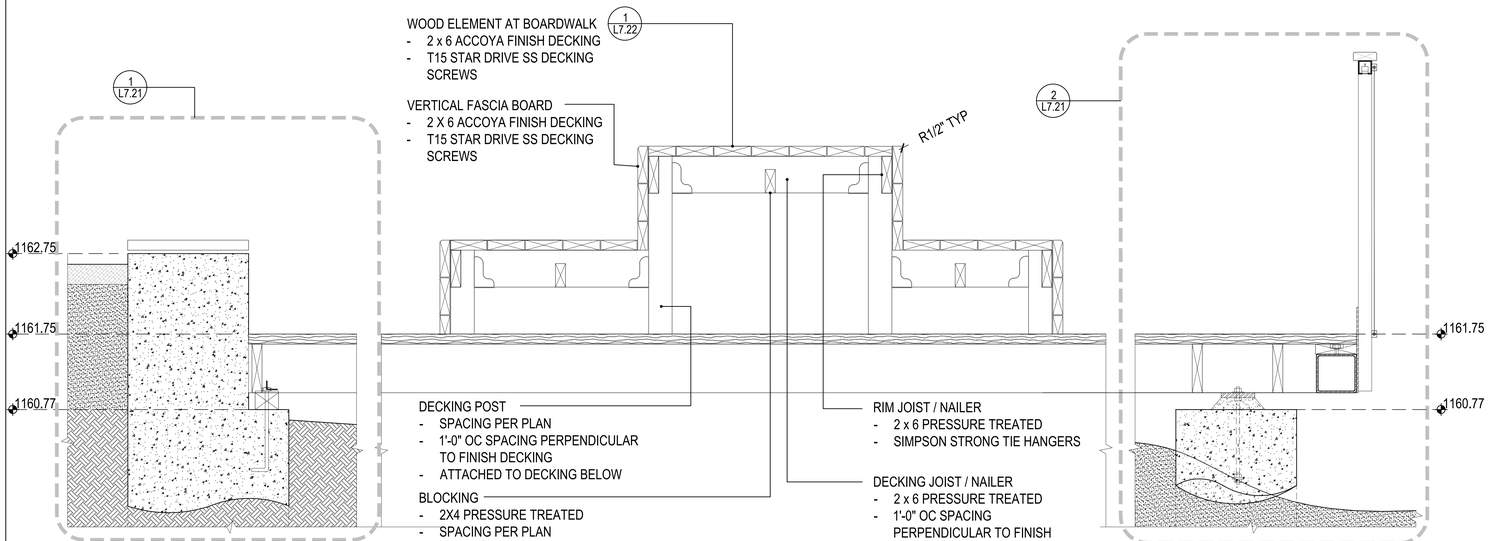
4 BOARDWALK AT OUTDOOR CLASSROOM Scale: 1 1/2" = 1'-0"



2 BOARDWALK AT GUARDRAIL Scale: 1 1/2" = 1'-0"



6 BOARDWALK ABUTMENT AT STAIRS Scale: 1 1/2" = 1'-0"



1 BOARDWALK AT STRUCTURAL OPENING Scale: 1 1/2" = 1'-0"

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PROJECT NAME
VIEWPOINT SCHOOL AMPHITHEATER
Calabasas, California

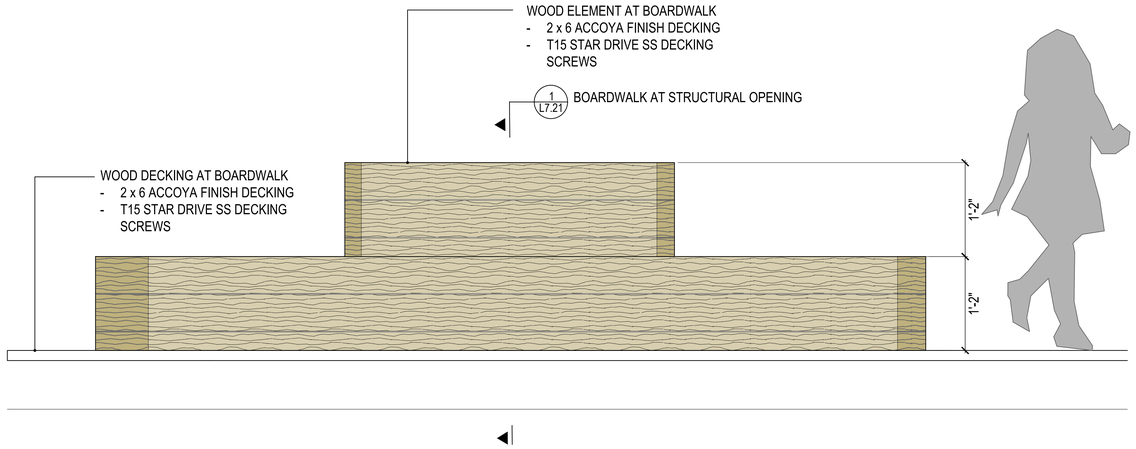
STAMP
LICENSED LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT
CHRISTOPHER A. MAC DONALD
No. 6064
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

NO.	ISSUE	DATE
1	50% Construction Documents	08.15.25
2	50% Construction Documents R1	11.21.25
3	90% Construction Documents	02.05.26
4	Bid Addendum #1	02.27.26
5	Bridge Permit Submittal	03.13.26
6	Planning Resubmittal #2	03.23.26

PROJECT VPT 2401
SCALE

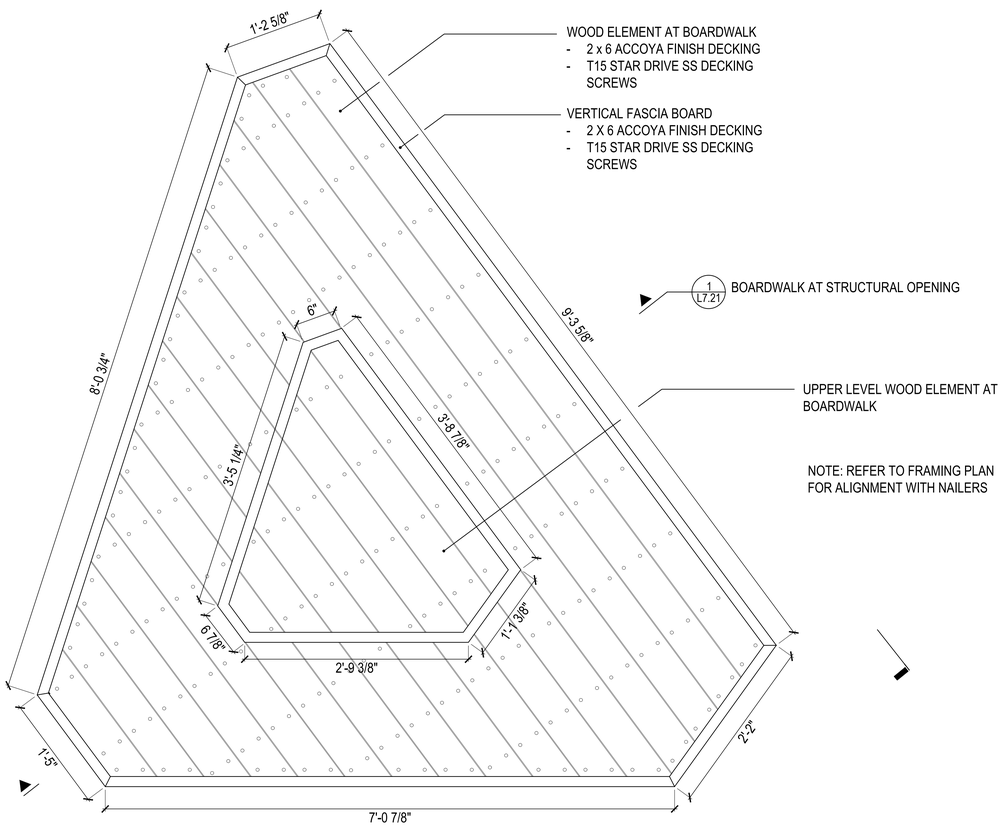
SHEET TITLE
DETAILS - WOOD DECKING

SHEET NUMBER
L7.21



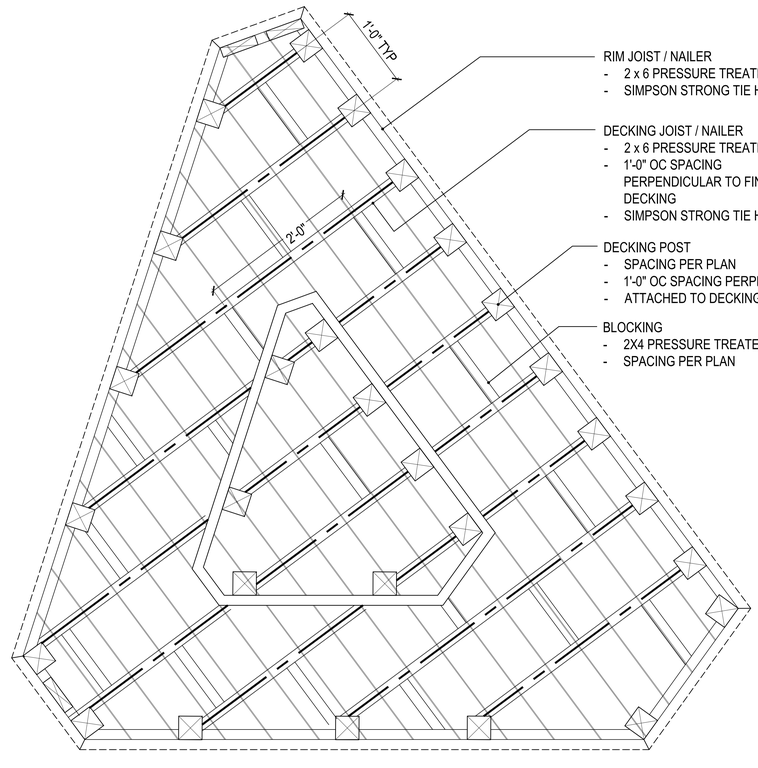
3 WOOD CENTER ELEMENT - ELEVATION

Scale: 1 1/2" = 1'-0"



2 WOOD ELEMENT AT BOARDWALK - FINISH PLAN

Scale: 1 1/2" = 1'-0"



1 WOOD ELEMENT AT BOARDWALK -FRAMING

Scale: 1 1/2" = 1'-0"

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PROJECT NAME

VIEWPOINT SCHOOL AMPHITHEATER

Calabasas, California

STAMP



NO.	ISSUE	DATE
1	50% Construction Documents	08.15.25
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PROJECT: VPT 2401

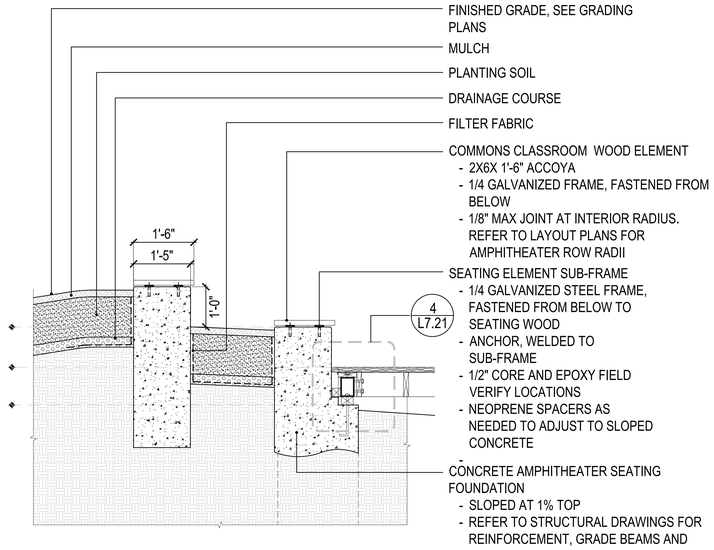
SCALE

SHEET TITLE

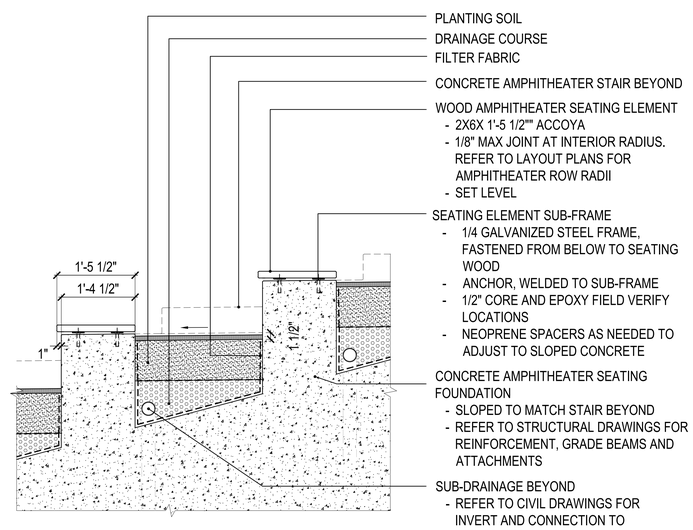
DETAILS - WOOD DECK CENTER ELEMENT

SHEET NUMBER

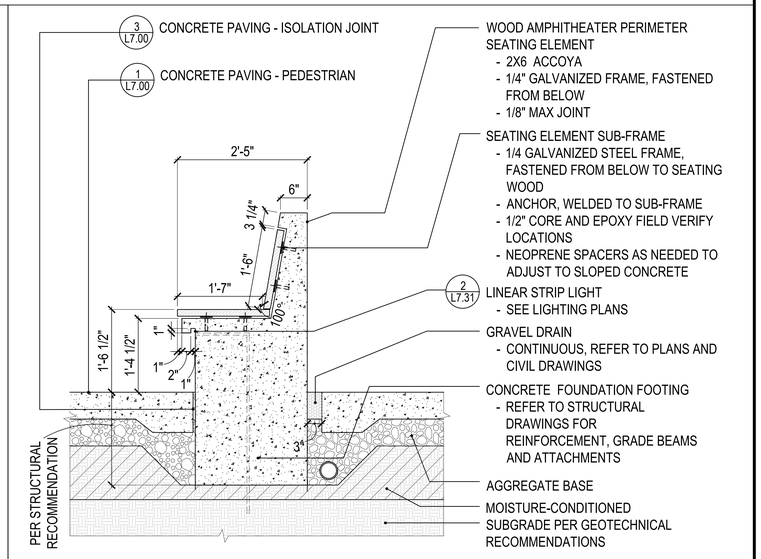
L7.22



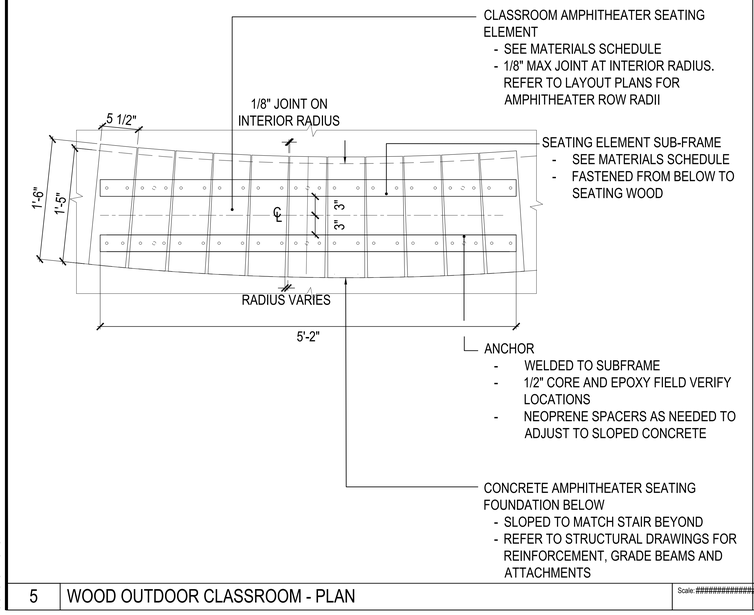
6 WOOD OUTDOOR CLASSROOM - DETAIL Scale: ##########



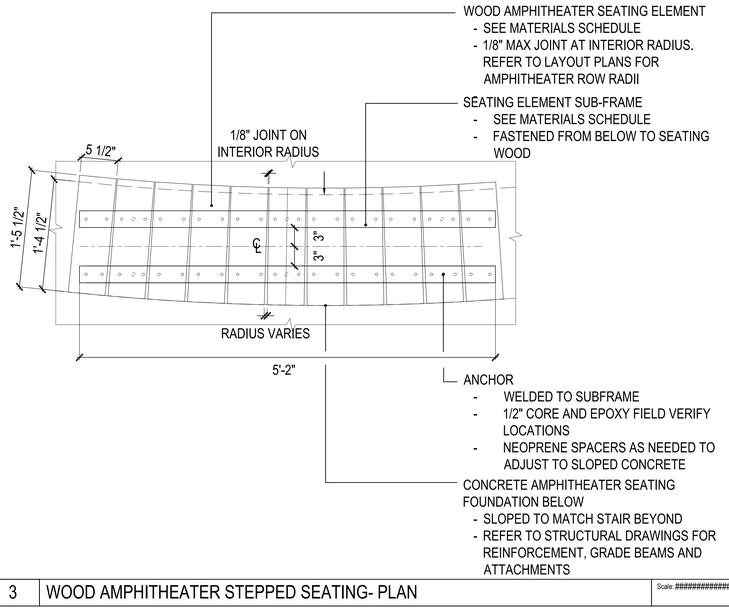
4 WOOD AMPHITHEATER STEPPED SEATING - DETAIL Scale: ##########



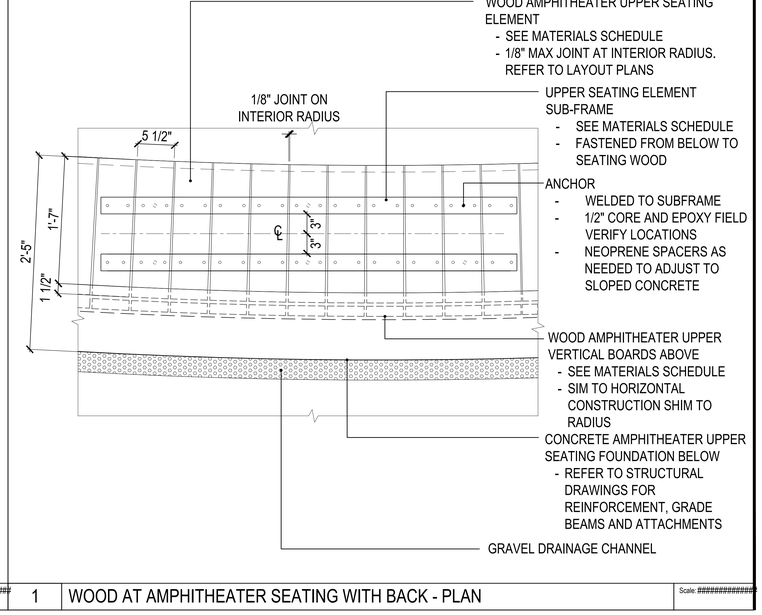
2 WOOD AT AMPHITHEATER SEATING WITH BACK DETAIL Scale: ##########



5 WOOD OUTDOOR CLASSROOM - PLAN Scale: ##########



3 WOOD AMPHITHEATER STEPPED SEATING- PLAN Scale: ##########



1 WOOD AT AMPHITHEATER SEATING WITH BACK - PLAN Scale: ##########

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PROJECT NAME

VIEWPOINT SCHOOL AMPHITHEATER

Calabasas, California

STAMP

LICENSED LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT
No. 6062
RENEW 08/31/2026
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

NO.	ISSUE	DATE
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PROJECT VPT 2401

SCALE

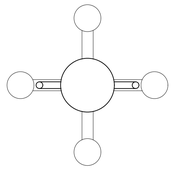
SHEET TITLE

DETAILS - WOOD SEATING ELEMENT

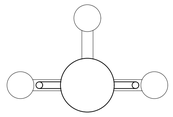
SHEET NUMBER

L7.23

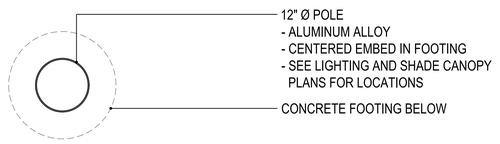
NOTES:
1. SEE LIGHTING PLANS & MATERIAL PLANS FOR LOCATIONS.
2. SEE LIGHTING SCHEDULE FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.
3. SEE ELECTRICAL DRAWINGS FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.
4. POLE AND CONCRETE FOOTING TO BE CONFIRMED DURING SHOP DRAWING REVIEW. SHOP DRAWINGS TO BE PROVIDED BY SHADE CANOPY MANUFACTURER AND MUST BE STAMPED BY STRUCTURAL ENGINEER LICENSED IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.
5. PROPER DRAINAGE BELOW AND AROUND BASE OF LIGHT POLE MUST BE PROVIDED.



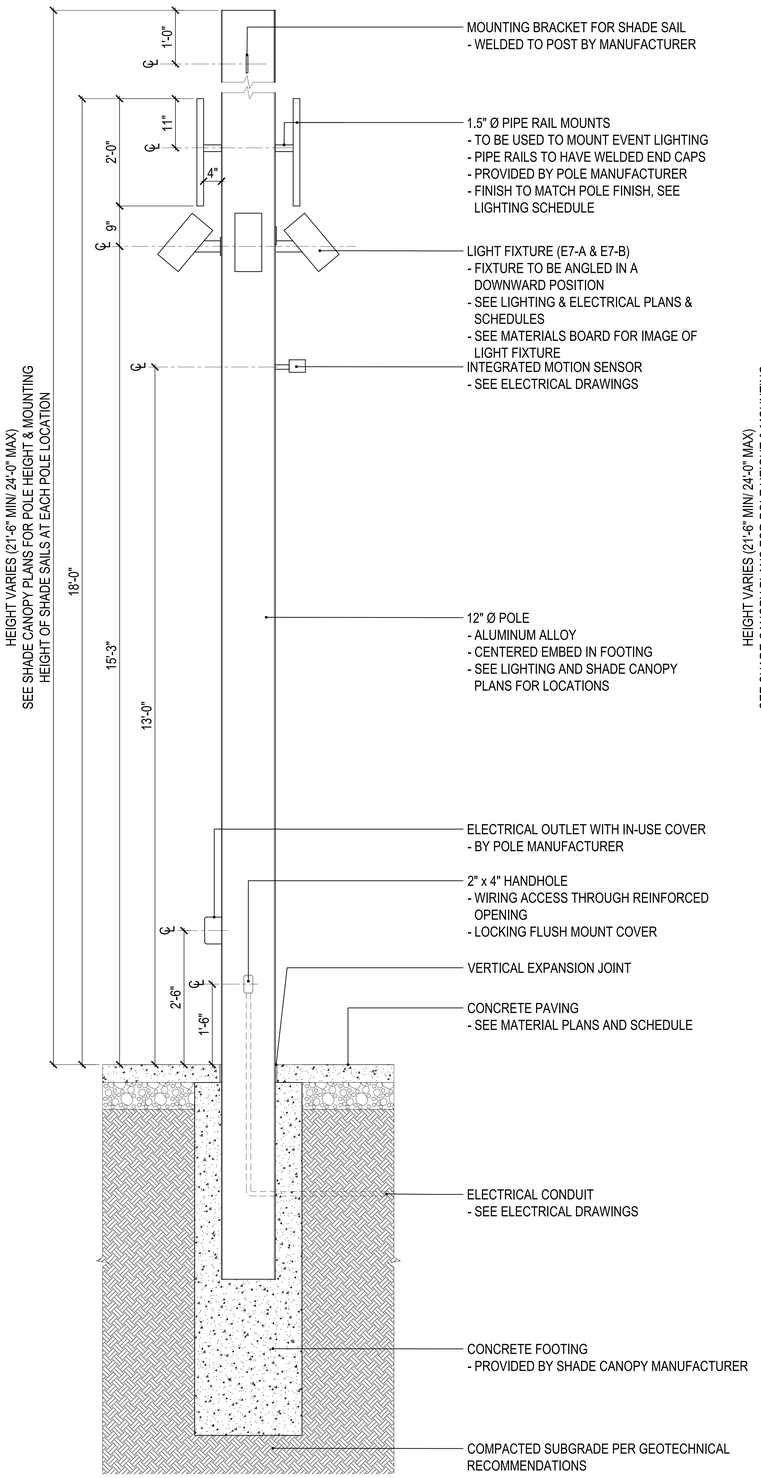
4 FIXTURE HEAD LAYOUT



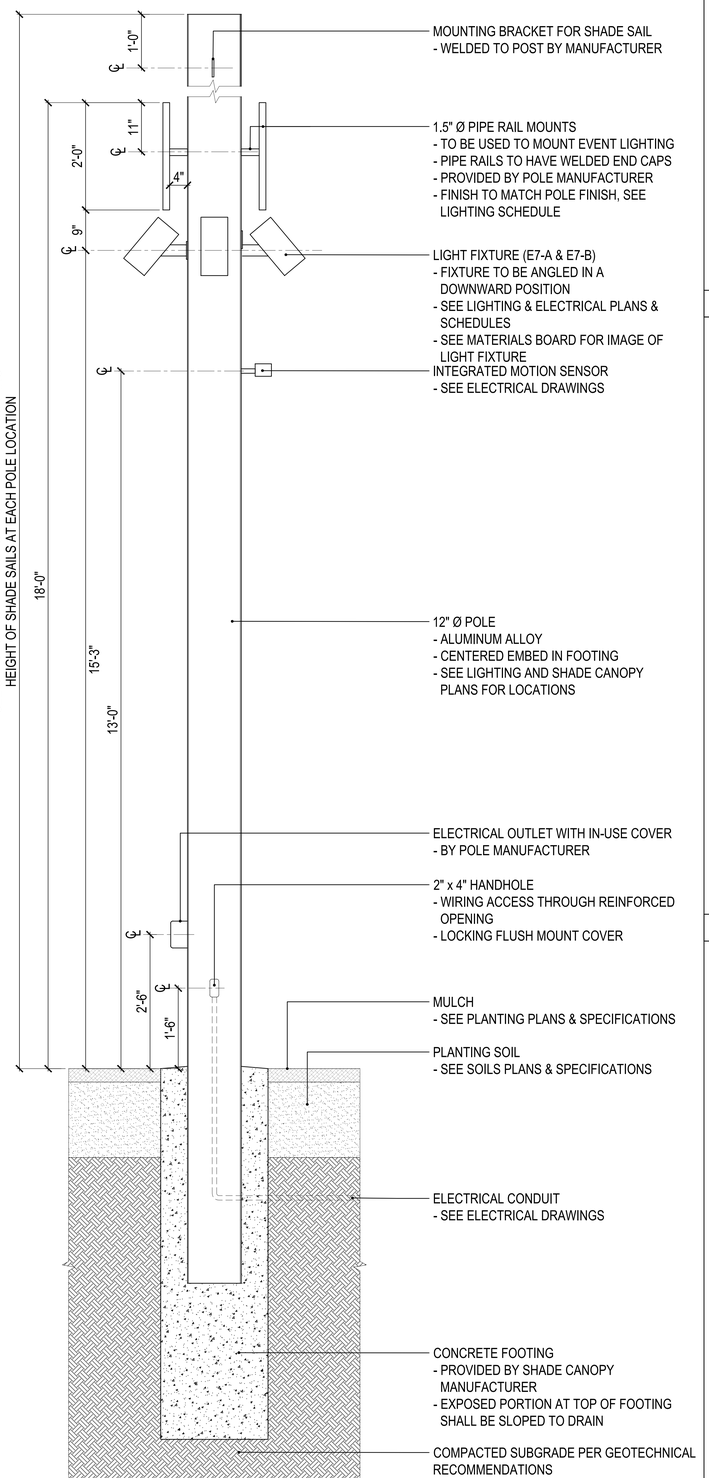
3 FIXTURE HEAD LAYOUT



POST PLAN

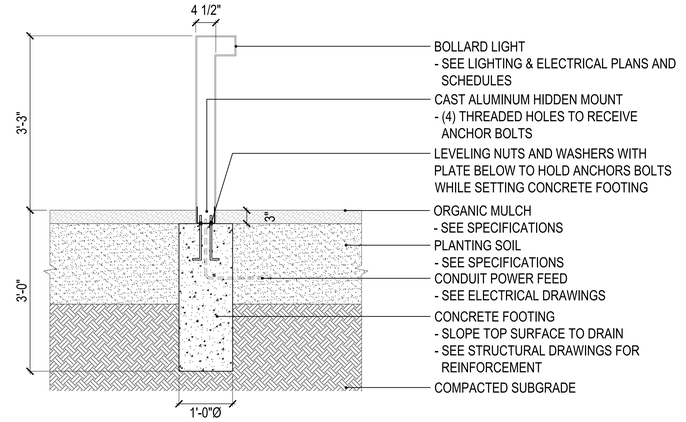


SECTION AT PAVING

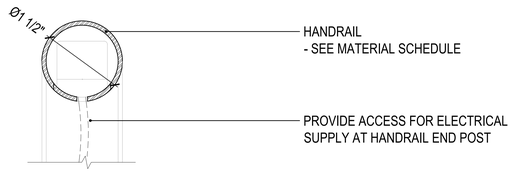


SECTION AT PLANTING

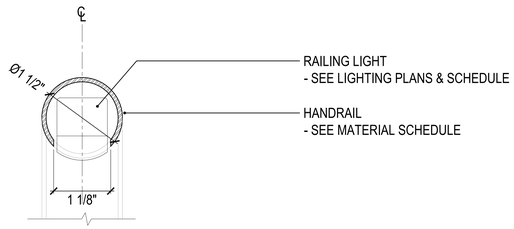
4 | SUPPORT POLE WITH LIGHTING | Scale: 1" = 1'-0"



3 | BOLLARD LIGHT | Scale: 1" = 1'-0"

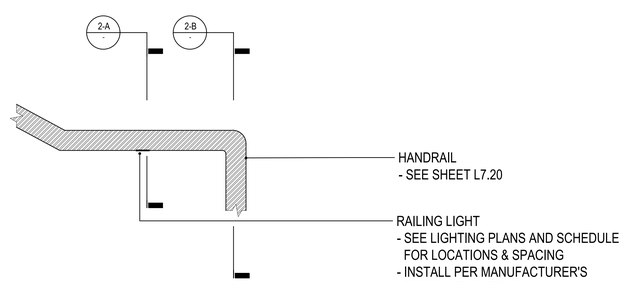


B - SECTION THROUGH HANDRAIL END POST



A - SECTION THROUGH HANDRAIL

2 | RAILING LIGHT | Scale: 1" = 1'-0"



ELEVATION OF HANDRAIL AT END POST

1 | HANDRAIL WITH RAILING LIGHT | Scale: 3" = 1'-0"

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PROJECT NAME
VIEWPOINT SCHOOL AMPHITHEATER
Calabasas, California

STAMP

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3	90% Construction Documents	02.05.26
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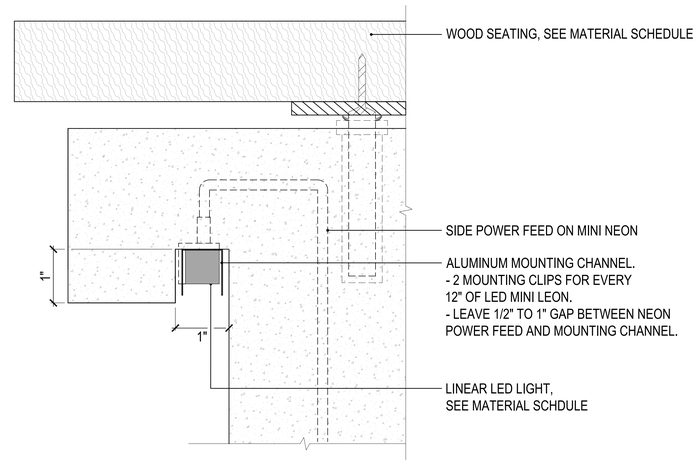
6	Planning Resubmittal #2	03.23.26

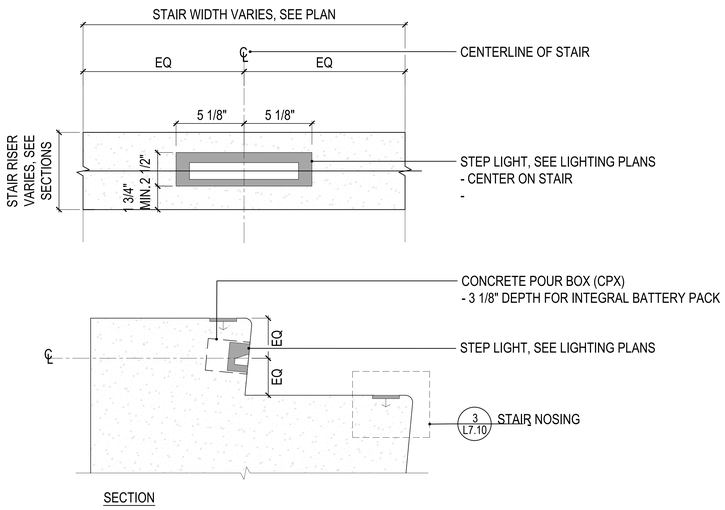
PROJECT: VPT 2401
SCALE

SHEET TITLE
DETAILS - LIGHTING

SHEET NUMBER
L7.30

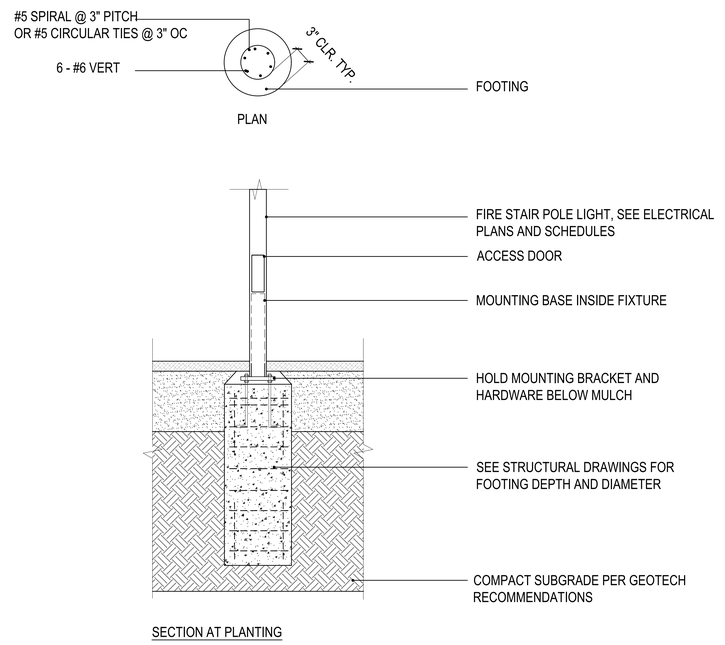


2 | LINEAR LIGHT IN AMPHITHEATER TOP BENCH | Scale: 1' = 1'-0"



SECTION

3 | STEP LIGHT | Scale: 3" = 1'-0"



PLAN

SECTION AT PLANTING

1 | FIRE STAIR POLE LIGHT | Scale: 3/4" = 1'-0"

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PROJECT NAME

VIEWPOINT SCHOOL AMPHITHEATER

Calabasas, California

STAMP

LICENSED LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT
MICHAEL ALAN SHALLECK
No. 6064
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

NO.	ISSUE	DATE
1	50% Construction Documents	08.15.25
2	50% Construction Documents R1	11.21.25
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PROJECT: VPT 2401
SCALE:

SHEET TITLE

DETAILS - LIGHTING

SHEET NUMBER

L7.31

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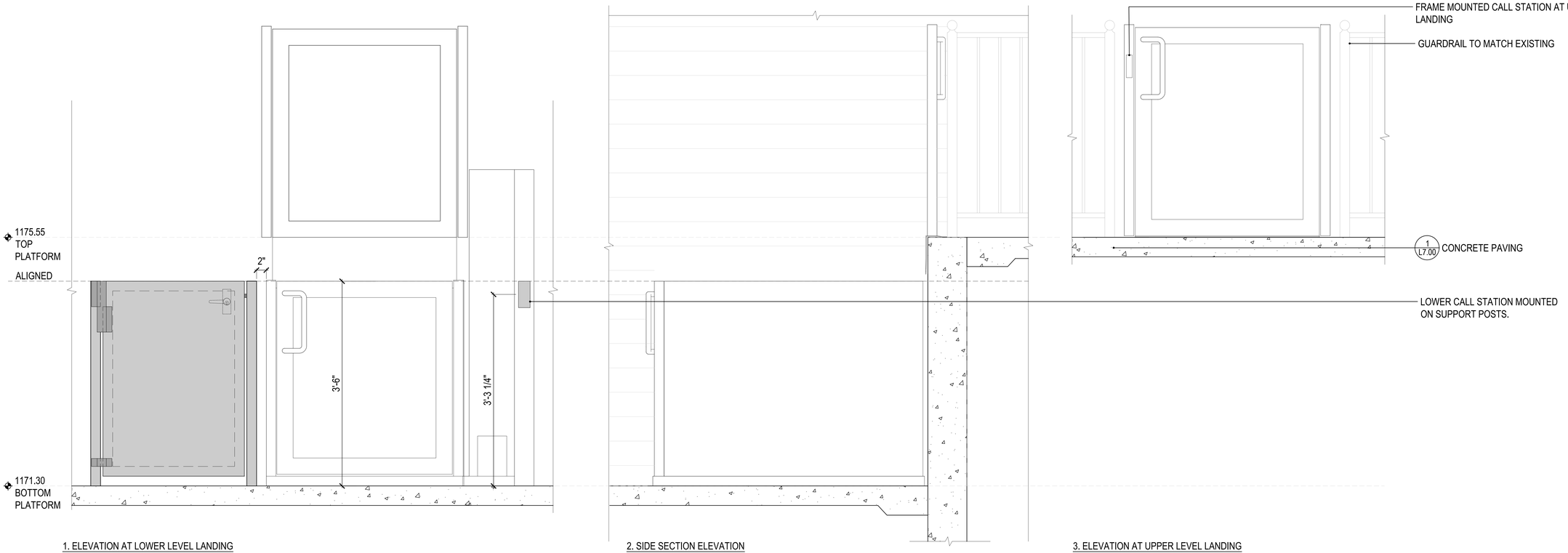
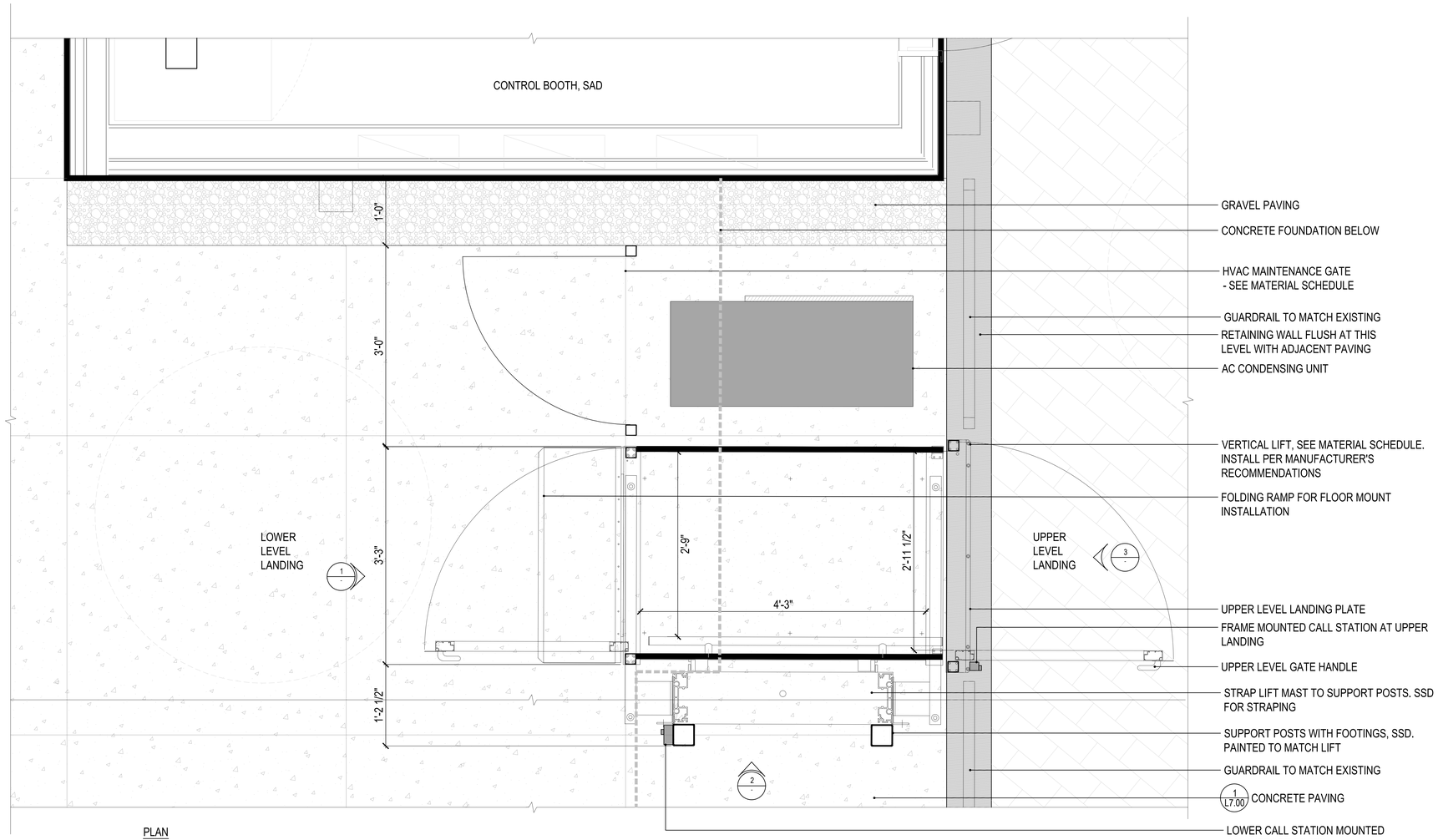


1. ELEVATION AT LOWER LEVEL LANDING

2. SIDE SECTION ELEVATION

3. ELEVATION AT UPPER LEVEL LANDING



PLAN

1 | VERTICAL PLATFORM LIFT

0 0'-3" 0'-6" 1-0"

Scale: 1 1/2" = 1'-0"

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PROJECT NAME

VIEWPOINT SCHOOL
AMPHITHEATER
Calabasas, California

STAMP

LICENSED LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT
MICHAEL VAN VALKENBURGH
No. 6065
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

NO.	ISSUE	DATE
1	50% Construction Documents	08.15.25
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PROJECT
VPT 2401

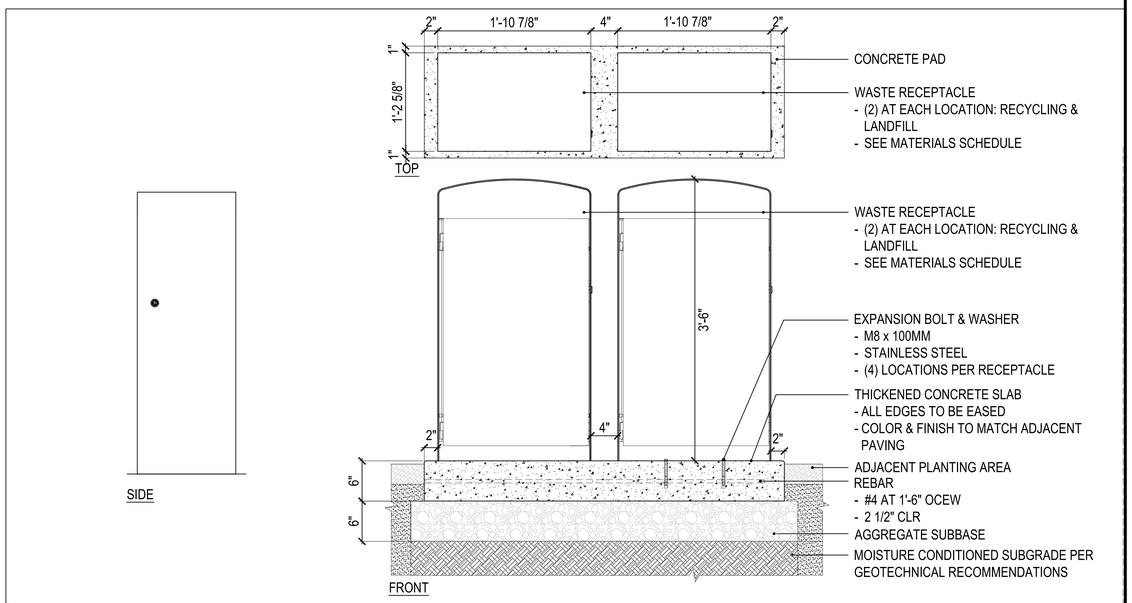
SCALE

SHEET TITLE

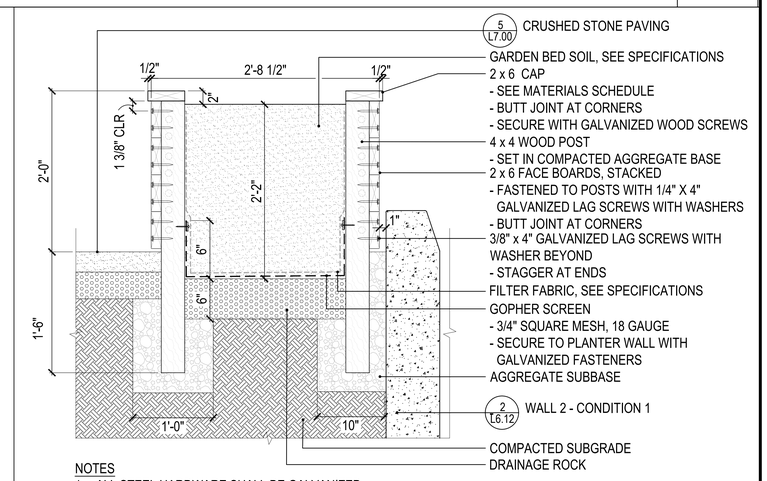
DETAILS - SITE ELEMENTS

SHEET NUMBER

L7.40



2 WASTE RECEPTACLES — Scale: 1 1/2" = 1'-0"



NOTES
1. ALL STEEL HARDWARE SHALL BE GALVANIZED.
2. SHOP DRAWINGS TO BE PROVIDED AND APPROVED BY LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT PRIOR TO INSTALLATION.
3. WOOD BOARDS SHALL BE INSTALLED TO MINIMIZE CUPPING, WARPING AND TWISTING.
4. BOARDS MUST BE STRAIGHT, FREE OF STRUCTURAL CRACKS, UNDAMAGED DUE TO TRANSPORT, ETC. AND HAVE KNOT SIZE/FREQUENCY IN-LINE WITH INDUSTRY STANDARDS
5. SEE MATERIALS SCHEDULE FOR WOOD TYPE AND GRADE.

1 GARDEN BED — Scale: 1 1/2" = 1'-0"

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PROJECT NAME

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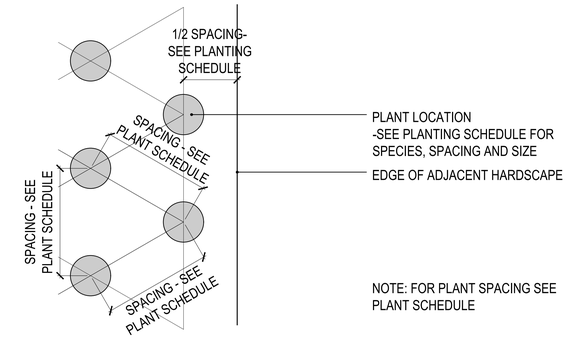
PROJECT: VPT 2401
SCALE:

SHEET TITLE

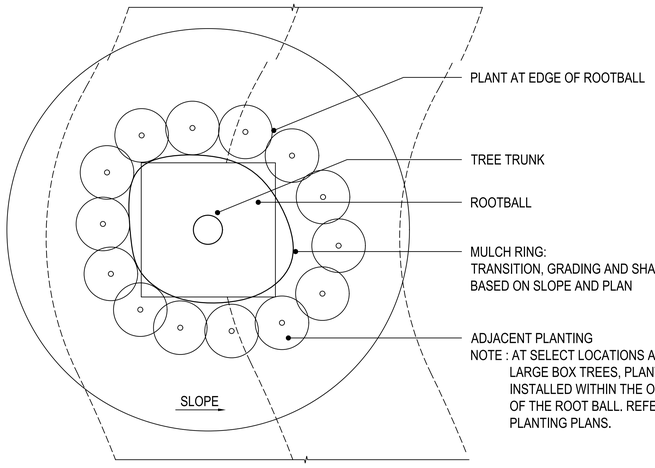
DETAILS - SITE ELEMENTS

SHEET NUMBER

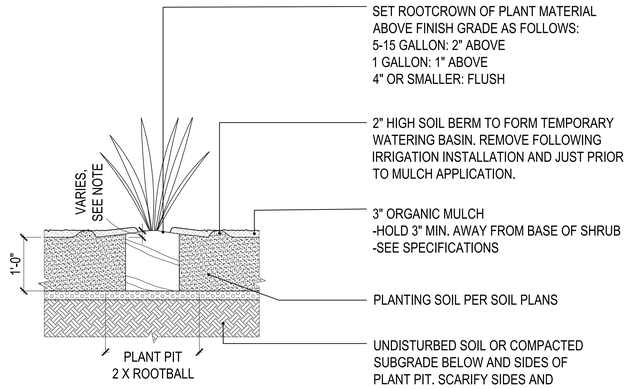
L7.41



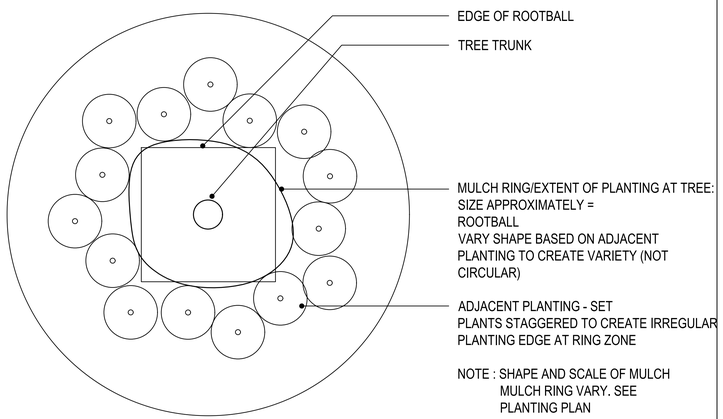
3 | PLANTING LAYOUT - TYPICAL TRIANUGLAR O.C. SPACING | Scale: 1 1/2" = 1'-0"



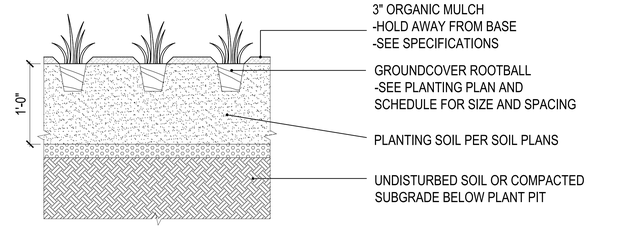
5 | TREE MULCH RING AT SLOPE | Scale: 1" = 1'-0"



2 | SHRUB PLANTING | Scale: 1/2" = 1'-0"



4 | TREE MULCH RING | Scale: 1" = 1'-0"



1 | GROUNDCOVER PLANTING - ON GRADE | Scale: 1 1/2" = 1'-0"

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PROJECT: VPT 2401
SCALE:

SHEET TITLE

DETAILS - PLANTING

SHEET NUMBER

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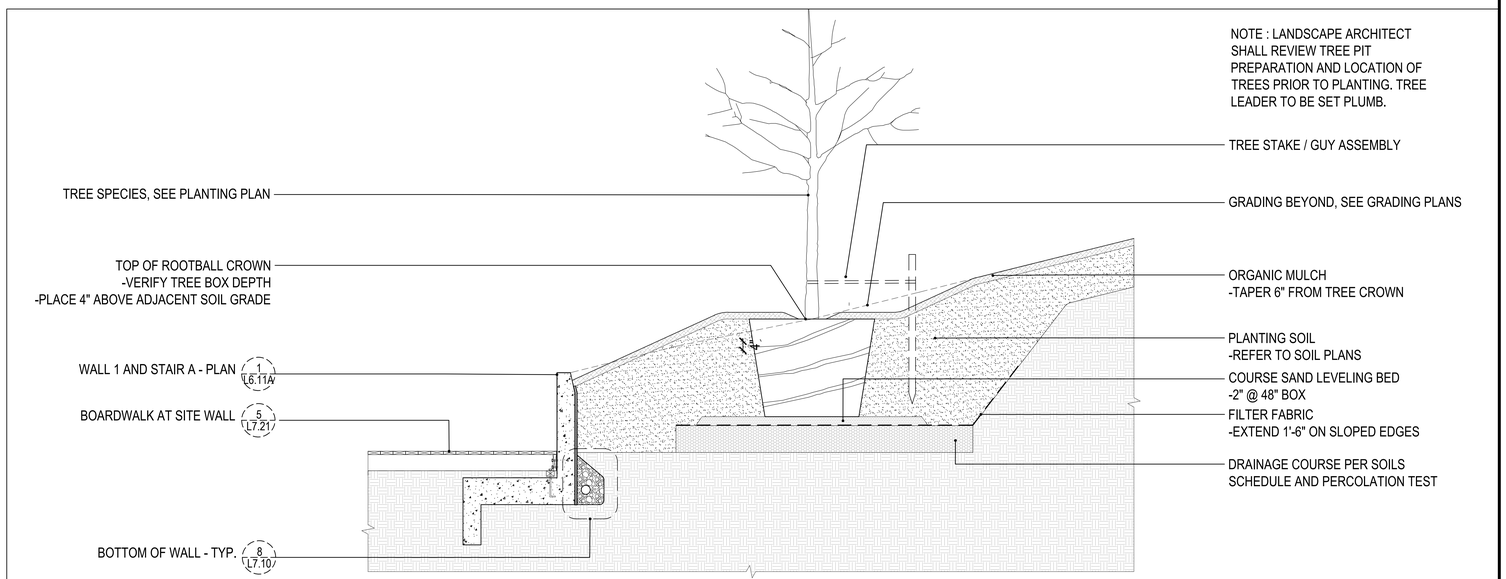
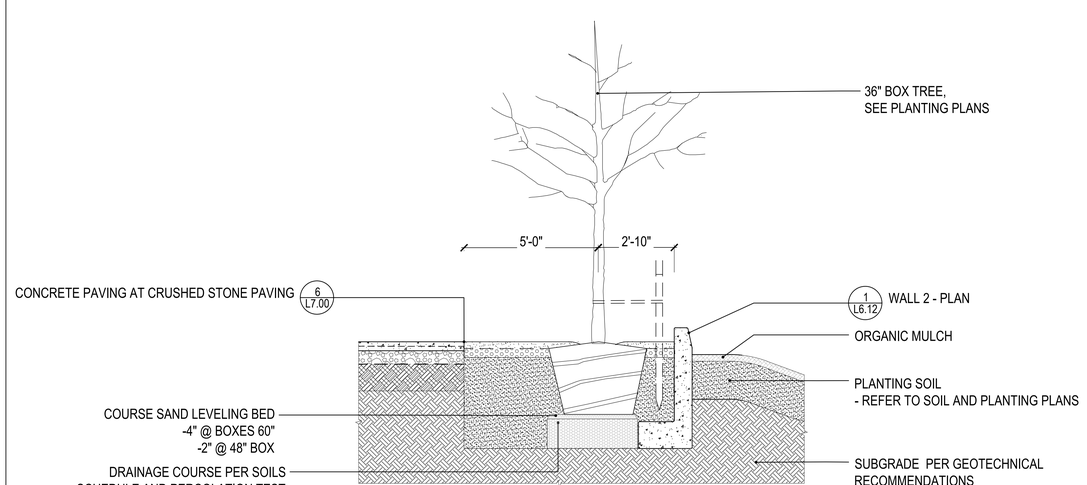


2 TREE AT WALL 1 — Scale: 1/2" = 1'-0"



1 FRUIT TREE AT WALL 2 — Scale: 1/2" = 1'-0"

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Calabasas, California

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PROJECT VPT 2401

SCALE

SHEET TITLE

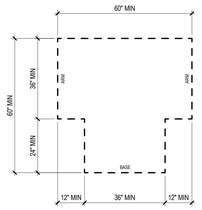
DETAILS - TREES

SHEET NUMBER

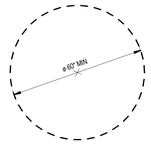
L7.71

Sheet Index

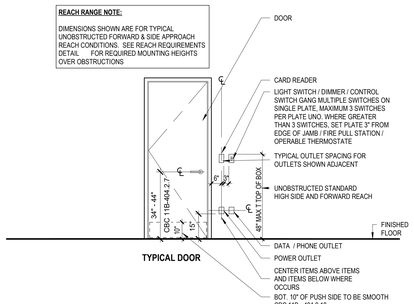
SHEET NUMBER	SHEET NAME	50% CD | 08.15.2025	90% CD | 01.03.2026
04-ARCHITECTURAL			
A0.00	GENERAL INFORMATION AND ACCESSIBILITY COMPLIANCE	•	•
A1.00	ARCHITECTURAL SITE PLAN	•	•
A2.00	PLANS AND RCPS - BANDSHELL	•	•
A2.10	PLANS AND RCPS - CONTROL BOOTH	•	•
A3.00	EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS - BANDSHELL	•	•
A3.01	EXTERIOR SECTIONS - BANDSHELL		•
A3.10	EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS AND SECTIONS - CONTROL BOOTH	•	•
A5.00	EXTERIOR ROOF AND WALL ASSEMBLIES	•	•
A5.10	DOOR AND WINDOW SCHEDULE AND DETAILS	•	•
A9.00	EXTERIOR DETAILS	•	•



T-SHAPED TURNING SPACE
(CBC 11B 304.3.2)
THE SPACE SHALL BE PERMITTED TO INCLUDE KNEE AND TOE CLEARANCE COMPLYING WITH CBC SECTION 11B-306 ONLY AT THE END OF EITHER THE BASE OR ONE ARM.

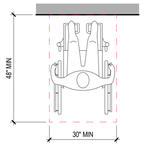


CIRCULAR SPACE
(CBC 11B-304.3.1)
THE SPACE SHALL BE PERMITTED TO INCLUDE KNEE AND TOE CLEARANCE.

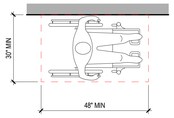


TYPICAL DOOR

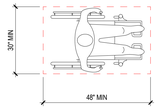
3 TURNING SPACE
SCALE(CBC 11B-304)



CLEAR FLOOR SPACE
FORWARD APPROACH
(CBC 11B-305.5)

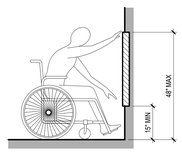


CLEAR FLOOR SPACE
PARALLEL APPROACH
(CBC 11B-305.5)

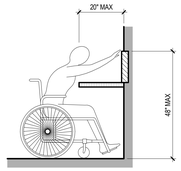


CLEAR FLOOR SPACE
(CBC 11B-305.3)

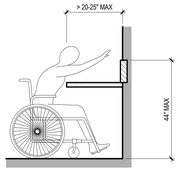
6 CLEAR FLOOR OR GROUND SPACE
SCALE(CBC 11B-305)



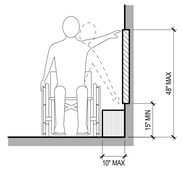
UNOBSTRUCTED FORWARD REACH
(CBC 11B-308.2.1)



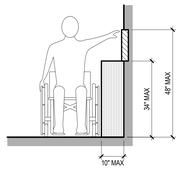
OBSTRUCTED HIGH FORWARD REACH
(CBC 11B-308.2.2)



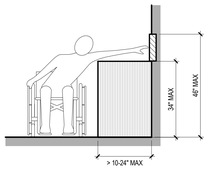
OBSTRUCTED HIGH FORWARD REACH
(CBC 11B-308.2.2)



UNOBSTRUCTED SIDE REACH
(CBC 11B-308.3.1)



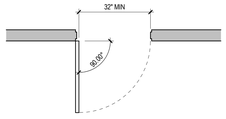
OBSTRUCTED HIGH SIDE REACH
(CBC 11B-308.3.2)



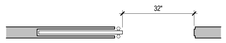
OBSTRUCTED HIGH SIDE REACH
(CBC 11B-308.3.2)

REACH RANGE NOTES:

1. ELECTRICAL SWITCHES : CONTROLS AND SWITCHES INTENDED TO BE USED BY THE OCCUPANT OF A ROOM OR AREA TO CONTROL LIGHTING AND RECEPTACLE OUTLETS, APPLIANCES OR COOLING, HEATING AND VENTILATING EQUIPMENT, SHALL COMPLY WITH SECTION 11B-308 EXCEPT THE LOW REACH SHALL BE MEASURED TO THE BOTTOM OF THE OUTLET BOX AND THE HIGH REACH SHALL BE MEASURED TO THE TOP OF THE OUTLET BOX. (CBC 11B-308.1.1)
2. ELECTRICAL RECEPTACLE OUTLETS : ELECTRICAL RECEPTACLE OUTLETS ON BRANCH CIRCUITS OF 30 AMPERES OR LESS AND COMMUNICATION SYSTEM RECEPTACLES SHALL COMPLY WITH SECTION 11B-308 EXCEPT THE LOW REACH SHALL BE MEASURED TO THE BOTTOM OF THE OUTLET BOX AND THE HIGH RACH SHALL BE MEASURED TO THE TOP OF THE OUTLET BOX. (CBC 11B-308.1.2)
3. THE TOP OF WASHING MACHINES AND CLOTHES DRYERS SHALL BE PERMITTED TO BE 36 INCHES MAXIMUM ABOVE THE FINISH FLOOR. (CBC 11B-308.3.2 EXCEPTION 1)



HINGED DOOR



SLIDING DOOR



FOLDING DOOR

CLEAR WIDTH OF DOORWAYS

NOTES:

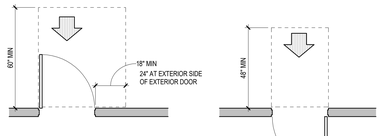
AT SLIDING AND FOLDERING DOORRS IN FULLY OPEN POSITION, OPERATING HARDWARE SHALL BE EXPOSED AND USEABLE FROM BOTH SIDES

DOOR OPENINGS SHALL PROVIDE A CLEAR WIDTH OF 32 INCHES MINIMUM. CLEAR OPENINGS OF DOORWAYS WITH SWINGING DOORS SHALL BE MEASURED BETWEEN THE FACE OF THE DOOR AND THE STOP, WITH THE DOOR OPEN 90 DEGREES. OPENINGS MORE THAN 24 INCHES DEEP SHALL PROVIDE A CLEAR OPENING OF 36 INCHES MINIMUM.

THERE SHALL BE NO PROJECTIONS INTO THE REQUIRED CLEAR OPENING WIDTH LOWER THEN 34 INCHES ABOVE THE FINISHED FLOOR OR GROUND. PROJECTIONS INTO THE CLEAR OPENING WIDTH BETWEEN 34 INCHES AND 80 INCHES ABOVE THE FINISH FLOOR OR GROUND SHALL NOT EXCEED 4 INCHES.
(CBC 11B-404.2.3)

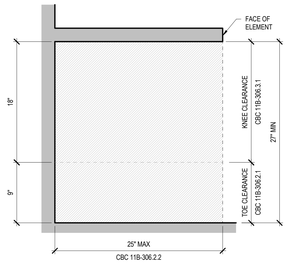
EXCEPTIONS:
1. IN ALTERATIONS, A PROJECTION OF 5/8" MAXIMUM INTO THE REQUIRED CLEAR WIDTH SHALL BE PERMITTED FOR THE LATCH SIDE STOP.
2. DOOR CLOSERS AND DOOR STOPS SHALL BE PERMITTED TO BE 78" MINIMUM ABOVE THE FINISH FLOOR OR GROUND.

10 MANUAL DOORS, DOORWAYS, AND GATES
SCALE(CBC 11B-404.2)

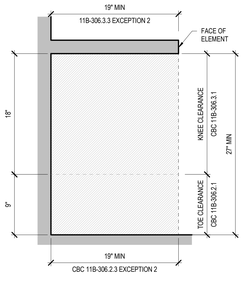


FRONT APPROACH, PULL SIDE | **FRONT APPROACH, PUSH SIDE**

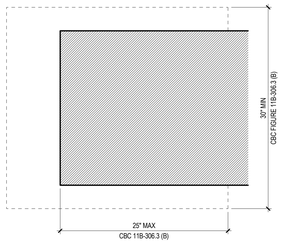
9 MANEUVERING CLEARANCE AT ACCESSIBLE DOORS AND GATES
SCALE 3/8" = 1'-0"



CLEARANCE UNDER AN ELEMENT AS PART OF CLEAR/TURNING SPACE
(ALL KNEE AND TOE CLEARANCES ARE 30" WIDE MINIMUM)

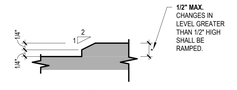


CLEARANCE UNDER DINING AND WORK SURFACES
(ALL KNEE AND TOE CLEARANCES ARE 30" WIDE MINIMUM)



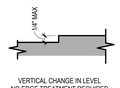
KNEE CLEARANCE (PLAN)
(ALL KNEE AND TOE CLEARANCES ARE 30" WIDE MINIMUM)

7 KNEE AND TOE CLEARANCE
SCALE(CBC 11B-306)



BEVELED CHANGE IN LEVEL
FOR CHANGES IN LEVEL BETWEEN 1/4" AND 1/2"
(CBC 11B-303.3)

BEVELED CHANGE IN LEVEL
NOT TO SCALE



VERTICAL CHANGES IN LEVEL
NO EDGE TREATMENT REQUIRED
(CBC 11B-303.2)

VERTICAL CHANGES IN LEVEL
NOT TO SCALE

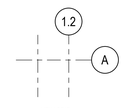
5 CHANGE IN LEVEL
SCALE(11B-302 AND 11B-303)

ABBREVIATIONS

APC	ACOUSTICAL PANEL CEILING
AFF	ABOVE FINISHED FLOOR
AHU	AIR HANDLING UNIT
ALT	ALTERNATE
ALUM	ALUMINUM
APPROX	APPROXIMATE
ARCH	ARCHITECT(URAL), ARCHITECT
BLDG	BUILDING
CF/CI	CONTRACTOR FURNISHED, CONTRACTOR INSTALLED
CF/OI	CONTRACTOR FURNISHED, OWNER INSTALLED
CFMF	COLD-FORMED METAL FRAMING
CG	CORNER GUARD
CIP	CAST-IN-PLACE
CJ	CONTROL JOINT
CL	CENTER LINE
CLG	CEILING
CLR	CLEAR
cm	CENTIMETER
CMU	CONCRETE MASONRY UNIT
COL	COLUMN
CONC	CONCRETE
COORD	COORDINATE
DBL	DOUBLE
DEG	DEGREE
DEMO	DEMOLISH, DEMOLITION
DIA	DIAMETER
DIM	DIMENSION
DISP	DISPENSER
DS	DOWNSPOUT
DWG	DRAWING
E	EAST
EA	EACH
EJ	EXPANSION JOINT
EL	ELEVATION
ELEC	ELECTRIC(AL)
ELEV	ELEVATOR
EOS	EDGE OF SLAB
EQ	EQUAL
EQUIP	EQUIPMENT
EW	EACH WAY
EXIST	EXISTING
EXT	EXTERIOR
FD	FLOOR DRAIN
FDC	FIRE DEPARTMENT CONNECTION
FE	FIRE EXTINGUISHER
FEC	FIRE EXTINGUISHER CABINET
FF	FINISH FACE
FHC	FIRE HOSE CABINET
FIN	FINISH(ED)
FLR	FLOOR
FP	FIRE PROTECTION/ FIREPROOF
FRTW	FIRE RETARDANT TREATED WOOD
FT	FOOT (FEET)
FTG	FOOTING
FURN	FURNISH, FURNITURE
GA	GAGE
GALV	GALVANIZED
GFRC	GLASS FIBER REINFORCED CONCRETE
GFRG	GLASS FIBER REINFORCED GYPSUM
GL	GLASS
GLU LAM	GLUED LAMINATED WOOD
GYP BD	GYPSUM BOARD
GYP PLAS	GYPSUM PLASTER
H	HIGH
HM	HOLLOW METAL
HORIZ	HORIZONTAL
HP	HIGH POINT
HT	HEIGHT
HVAC	HEATING, VENTILATION, AIR CONDITIONING
ID	INSIDE DIAMETER
INSUL	INSULATION
INT	INTERIOR
L	LONG, LENGTH
LAM	LAMINATE(D)
LF	LINEAR FOOT, (FEET)
LP	LOW POINT
LVR	LOUVER
m	METER
MAX	MAXIMUM
MECH	MECHANICAL
MEP	MECHANICAL, ELECTRICAL, PLUMBING
MFR	MANUFACTURER
MIN	MINIMUM
MISC	MISCELLANEOUS
mm	MILLIMETER
MO	MASONRY OPENING
MTL	METAL
N	NORTH
NIC	NOT IN CONTRACT
NOM	NOMINAL
NTS	NOT TO SCALE
OC	ON CENTER
OD	OUTSIDE DIAMETER
OF/CI	OWNER FURNISHED, CONTRACTOR INSTALLED
OF/OI	OWNER FURNISHED, OWNER INSTALLED
OPH	OPPOSITE HAND
PCC	PRE-CAST CONCRETE
PERF	PERFORATED
PLAM	PLASTIC LAMINATE
PLBG	PLUMBING
PNT	PAINT
PREFAB	PREFABRICATE(D)
PROJ	PROJECT
PROP	PROPERTY
PSF	POUNDS PER SQUARE FOOT
PSI	POUNDS PER SQUARE INCH
QTY	QUANTITY
R	RADIUS, RISER
RCP	REFLECTED CEILING PLAN
RD	ROOF DRAIN
REINF	REINFORCE, REINFORCING
REQ'D	REQUIRE, REQUIRED
REV	REVISION
RM	ROOM
RO	ROUGH OPENING
S	SOUTH
SCHED	SCHEDULE
SECT	SECTION
SF	SQUARE FOOT(FEET)
SIM	SIMILAR
SPEC	SPECIFICATION
SST	STAINLESS STEEL
STC	SOUND TRANSMISSION CLASS
STD	STANDARD
STRUCT	STRUCTURAL
T	TREAD
T/	TOP OF
T&G	TONGUE & GROOVE
TEMP	TEMPORARY
THK	THICK
TYP	TYPICAL
U	HEAT TRANSFER COEFFICIENT
UL	UNDERWRITERS LABORATORIES
UNO	UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE
VERT	VERTICAL
VIF	VERIFY IN FIELD
W	WEST
W/	WITH
W/O	WITHOUT
WD	WOOD
WWF	WELDED WIRE FABRIC
WWM	WELDED WIRE MESH
X	BY

SYMBOLS LEGEND

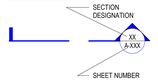
COLUMN GRID DESIGNATION



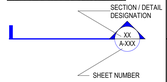
SHEET KEYNOTE TAGS



BUILDING SECTION TAG



WALL / DETAIL SECTION TAGS



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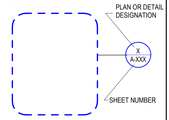
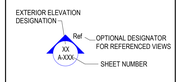


EXTERIOR ELEVATION TAG



INTERIOR ELEVATION TAGS

INTERIOR ELEVATION TAG SINGLE-DIRECTIONAL



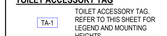
DOOR IDENTIFICATION TAG



EQUIPMENT DESIGNATION



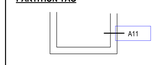
TOILET ACCESSORY TAG



NORTH ARROW

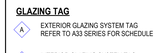


PARTITION TAG



REFER TO A61 SERIES FOR PARTITION TYPES

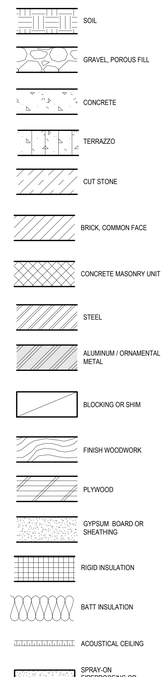
GLAZING TAG



GENERAL PROJECT NOTES

1. REFER TO COMPLETE SET OF ISSUED CONTRACT DOCUMENTS FOR APPLICABLE NOTES, ABBREVIATIONS, AND SYMBOLS.
2. DO NOT SCALE THE DRAWINGS. IF DIMENSIONS ARE IN QUESTION OBTAIN CLARIFICATION FROM THE ARCHITECT BEFORE PROCEEDING.
3. DIMENSIONS SHOWN ON THE FLOOR PLANS FOR NEW CONSTRUCTION ARE TO THE FACE OF GYPSUM BOARD FOR PARTITIONS, TO CENTER LINE OF COLUMNS AND TO FACE OF CONCRETE OR MASONRY WALLS UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED. DIMENSIONS IN RENOVATED AREAS ARE FROM FINISH FACE OF EXISTING WALLS AND TO FINISH FACE OF GYPSUM BOARD FOR NEW PARTITIONS UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED.
4. FIELD MEASURE AND CONFIRM DIMENSIONS FOR OWNER PROVIDED EQUIPMENT AND FURNISHINGS. COORDINATE WITH THE OWNER ON DELIVERY AND INSTALLATION OF OF/CI EQUIPMENT. MINIMUM REQUIRED OPENINGS AND ACCESSIBLE ROUTES TO THE INSTALLATION AREA SHALL BE COORDINATED WITH THE SUPPLIER.
5. FINISH FLOOR ELEVATIONS ARE TO TOP OF STRUCTURAL FLOOR UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
6. WHERE NEW GYPSUM BOARD PARTITIONS ARE A CONTINUATION OF AN EXISTING PARTITION OR COLUMN ENCASEMENT, THE FACE OF THE NEW GYPSUM BOARD SHALL BE ALIGNED WITH THE FACE OF THE EXISTING SURFACE.
7. PARTITION TYPES AND FIRE RESISTIVE RATINGS INDICATED ON A PARTITION ARE TO BE CONSISTENT FOR THE LENGTH AND HEIGHT OF A PARTITION.
8. OPENINGS IN A RATED WALL, FLOOR, CEILING AND ROOF ASSEMBLIES SHALL BE SEALED WITH A FIRE RESISTANT JOINT SYSTEMS OR PROTECTED WITH A FIRE RATED CHASE.
9. WHERE MATERIALS ARE APPLIED TO, OR ARE IN DIRECT CONTACT WITH WORK INSTALLED BY ANOTHER SUBCONTRACTOR, COMMENCEMENT OF WORK IMPLIES ACCEPTANCE OF THE SUBSTRATE AS SUITABLE FOR THE APPLICATION INTENDED.
10. ISOLATE DISSIMILAR METALS TO PREVENT GALVANIC CORROSION.
11. COORDINATE LOCATION OF SEALANT AND COMPATIBILITY OF SEALANTS WITH ADJACENT WORK, INCLUDING MATERIALS AND OTHER CONTIGUOUS SEALANTS.
12. MAINTAIN THE FIRE RATING OF CONSTRUCTION AROUND CABINETS, PANELS, AND BOXES RECESSED IN FIRE RATED WALL, FLOOR, AND CEILING ASSEMBLIES.
13. DO NOT HANG (SUPPORT) ANY ITEMS FROM METAL ROOF DECK. IT IS ACCEPTABLE TO ATTACH CEILING SYSTEM WIRE HANGERS FROM JOISTS OR BEAMS. IF NO JOIST OR BEAM IS AVAILABLE, PROVIDE SUPPLEMENTAL STEEL SUPPORTS

MATERIALS AT LARGE SCALES



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RMA IRRIGATION
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Walnut Creek, CA 94597
925.939.3985

PROJECT NAME

VIEWPOINT SCHOOL AMPHITHEATER

Calabasas, California

STAMP

LICENSED ARCHITECT
SEER WRIGHT PAUL
NO. C21794
REN. 02-28-27
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

NO.	ISSUE	DATE
1	50% Construction Documents	08.15.25
2	50% Construction Documents R1	11.21.25
3	90% Construction Documents	02.05.26

PROJECT
VPT 2401

SCALE
As indicated

SHEET TITLE

GENERAL INFORMATION AND ACCESSIBILITY COMPLIANCE

SHEET NUMBER

A0.00

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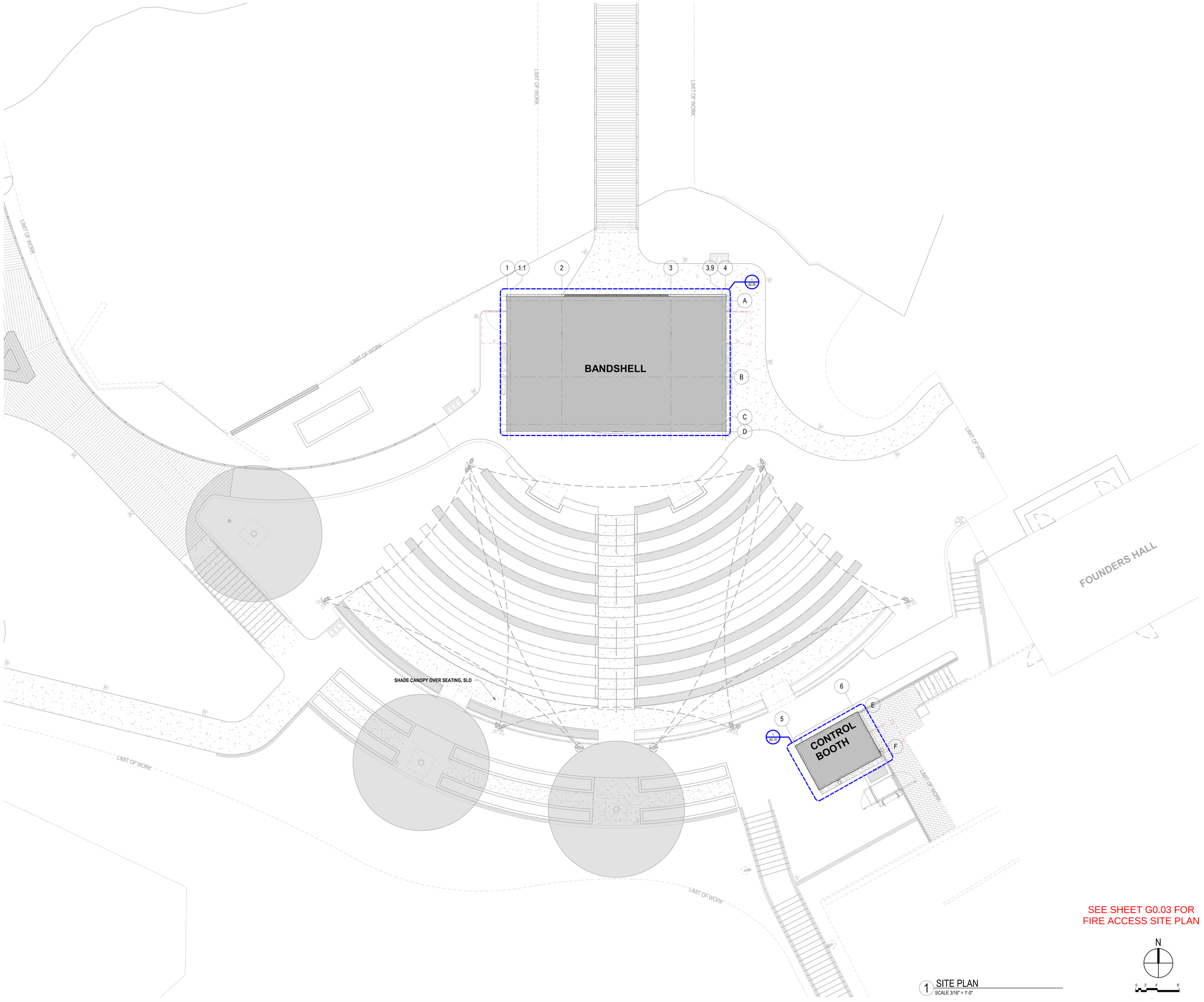

SEE SHEET G0.03 FOR FIRE ACCESS SITE PLAN

1 SITE PLAN
SCALE 3/16" = 1'-0"

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Calabasas, California

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LICENSED ARCHITECT
PETER WRIGHT PFAU
NO. C21794
REN. 02-28-27
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

NO.	ISSUE	DATE
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2	50% Construction Documents R1	11.21.25
3	90% Construction Documents	02.05.26

PROJECT
VPT 2401

SCALE
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SHEET TITLE

ARCHITECTURAL SITE PLAN

SHEET NUMBER

A1.00

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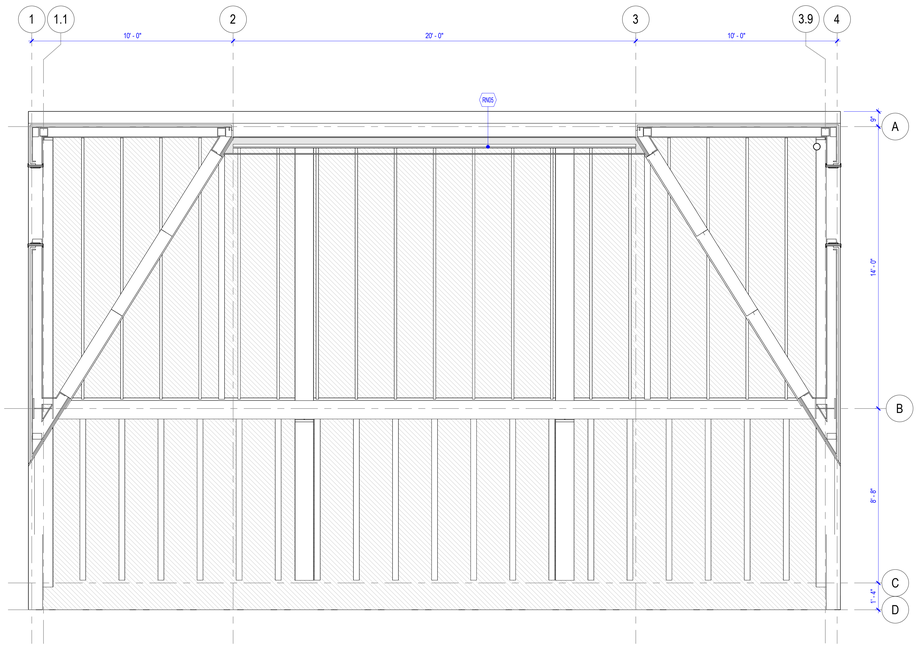
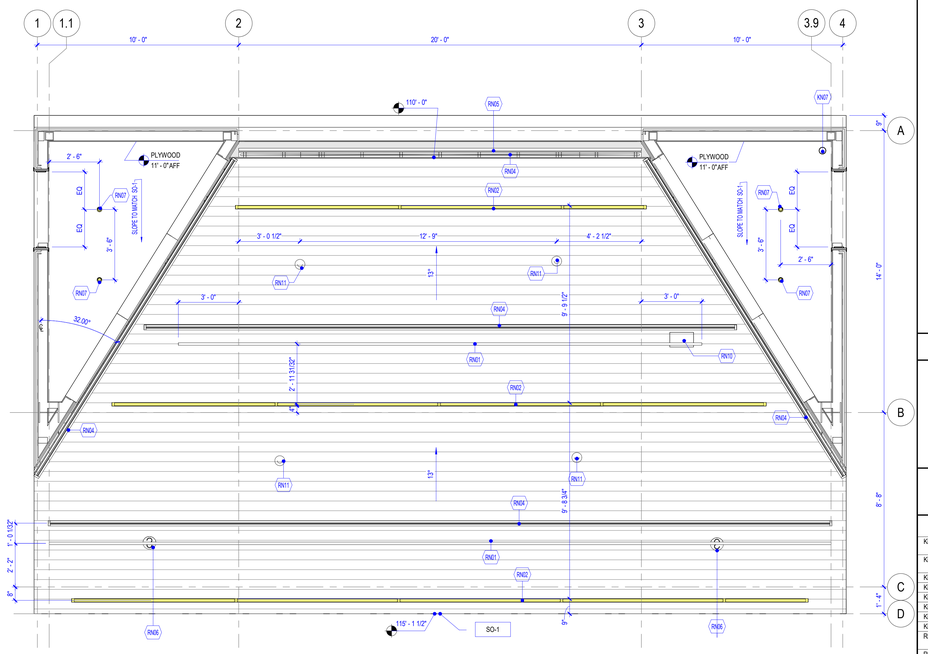


4 REFLECTED CEILING PLAN FRAMING - BANDSHELL
SCALE 3/8" = 1'-0"



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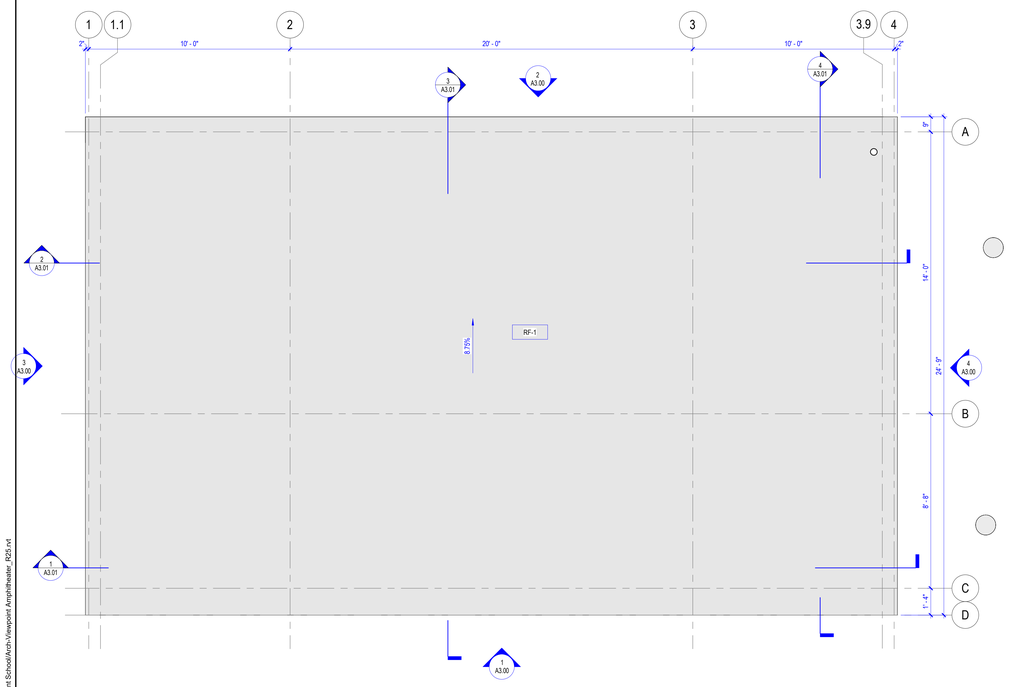
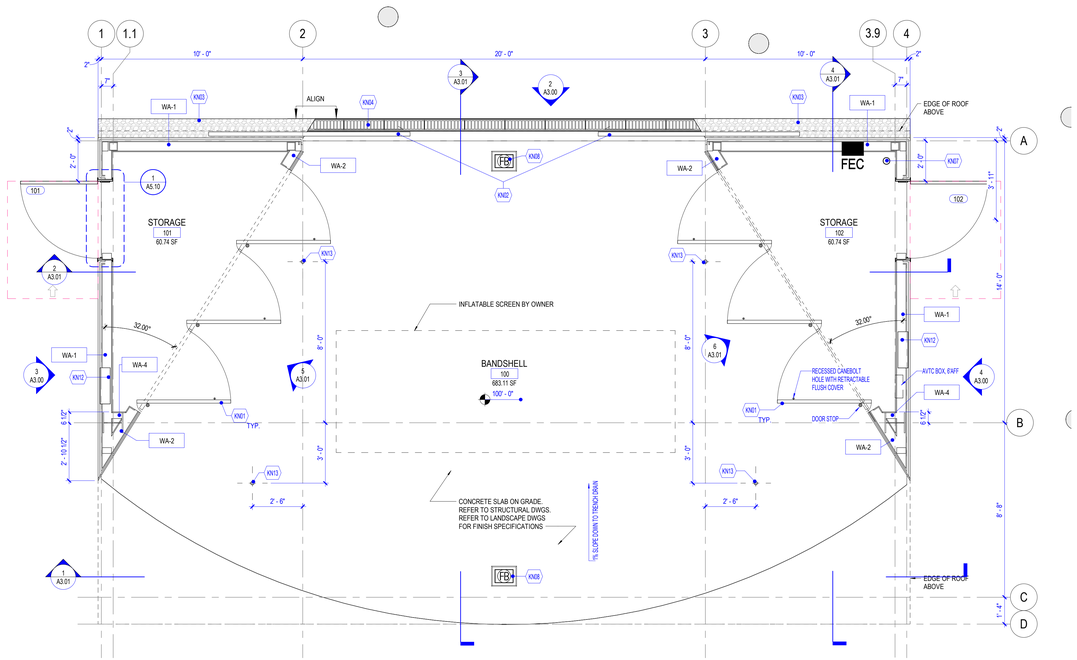


2 ROOF PLAN - BANDSHELL
SCALE 3/8" = 1'-0"



1 FLOOR PLAN - BANDSHELL
SCALE 3/8" = 1'-0"

FLOOR PLAN GENERAL NOTES

1. DOOR DIMENSIONS ARE TO EDGE OF DOOR LEAF UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.
2. SEE SHEET A5.00 FOR WALL, SOFFIT AND ROOF ASSEMBLIES.
3. REFER TO CIVIL SHEET C2.00 FOR GRADING INFORMATION. ELEVATIONS ON ARCHITECTURE DWGS ARE REPRESENTATIVE. BAND SHELL LEVEL 1 AT 100' - 0" = 1160.8' PER CIVIL DWGS.

FLOOR PLAN LEGEND

XX-X	EXTERIOR ASSEMBLY SYSTEMS, SEE A5.00
FE	FULLY RECESSED FIRE EXTINGUISHER CABINET

SHEET KEYNOTES

<<< Indicates Sheet Keynote on Plan

KN01	08 43 29 PIVOTING PANELS WITH CANE BOLT LOCKING, DOOR STOP; STAGE SIDE FINISH TO MATCH ADJ. WALL FINISHES
KN02	08 43 29 SYNCHRONIZED SLIDING PANELS; STAGE SIDE FINISH TO MATCH ADJ. WALL FINISHES
KN03	GRAVEL OVER FRENCH DRAIN, REFER TO CIVIL AND LANDSCAPE DWGS
KN04	TRENCH DRAIN WITH METAL FLUSH COVER, SEE CIVIL AND LANDSCAPE DWGS
KN07	SPRINKLER RISER, DESIGN BUILD SCOPE, SEE FIRE PROTECTION DWGS.
KN08	CAST IN FLOOR BOX, SEE ELECTRICAL DWGS
KN12	RECESSED AV PANEL, SEE AV DWGS.
KN13	RECESSED ANCHOR POINT FOR INFLATABLE SCREEN (4 LOCATIONS)
RN01	05 50 00 METAL FABRICATIONS; THEATRICAL RIGGING PIPES; COORDINATE LENGTH TO PREVENT CONFLICT WITH PIVOTING PANELS
RN02	LINEAR LIGHT FIXTURES, SEE LIGHTING AND ELECTRICAL DWGS
RN04	AIR VENT TO MATCH SOFFIT FINISH - WJI COMPLIANT WIRE MESH
RN05	RECESSED POCKET FOR THEATRICAL PIPE
RN06	RECESSED FLUSH CEILING SPEAKERS, SEE AV DWGS.
RN07	RECESSED LIGHT FIXTURE, SEE ELECTRICAL DWGS.
RN10	WIRELESS MICROPHONE ANTENNA, SEE AV DWGS
RN11	CONCEALED SPRINKLER HEAD, COVER TO MATCH ADJACENT WOOD CLG, BY DESIGN BUILD CONTRACTOR

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PROJECT VPT 2401
SCALE As indicated

SHEET TITLE
PLANS AND RCPS - BANDSHELL

SHEET NUMBER
A2.00

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FLOOR PLAN GENERAL NOTES

1. DOOR DIMENSIONS ARE TO EDGE OF DOOR LEAF UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.
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3. REFER TO CIVIL SHEET C2.00 FOR GRADING INFORMATION. ELEVATIONS ON ARCHITECTURE DWGS ARE REPRESENTATIVE. BAND SHELL LEVEL 1 AT 100' - 0" = 1160.8' PER CIVIL DWGS.

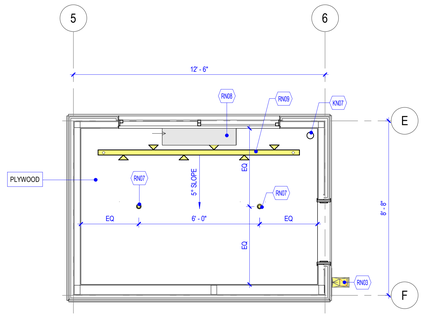
FLOOR PLAN LEGEND

XX-X	EXTERIOR ASSEMBLY SYSTEMS, SEE A5.00
FE	FULLY RECESSED FIRE EXTINGUISHER CABINET

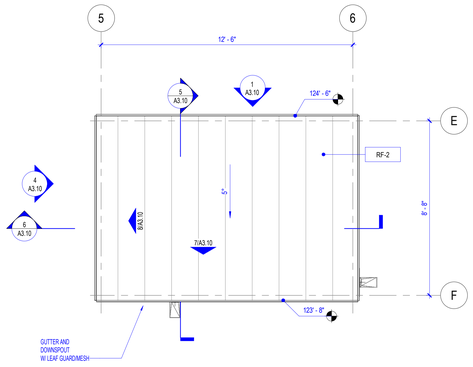
SHEET KEYNOTES

<<< Indicates Sheet Keynote on Plan

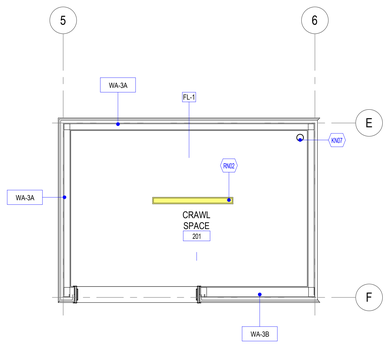
KN05	06 41 16 CONTROL BOOTH COUNTER @ 2' 10" AFF.
KN06	AV RACK, SEE AV DWGS
KN07	SPRINKLER RISER, DESIGN BUILD SCOPE, SEE FIRE PROTECTION DWGS.
KN09	ELECTRICAL PANELS, SEE ELECTRICAL DWGS
KN10	10 44 13 FULLY RECESSED FIRE EXTINGUISHER CABINET (FEC)
KN11	10 43 13 FULLY RECESSED AED
RN02	LINEAR LIGHT FIXTURES, SEE LIGHTING AND ELECTRICAL DWGS
RN03	WALL MOUNTED LIGHT FIXTURE, SEE LIGHTING DWGS
RN07	RECESSED LIGHT FIXTURE, SEE ELECTRICAL DWGS.
RN08	FAN COIL UNIT, SEE MECHANICAL DWGS
RN09	TRACK LIGHT, SEE ELECTRICAL DWGS



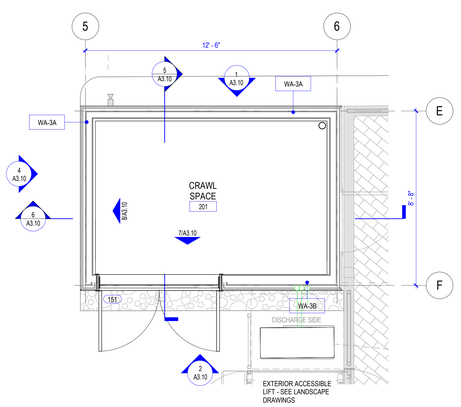
4 REFLECTED CEILING PLAN - CONTROL BOOTH
SCALE 3/8" = 1'-0"



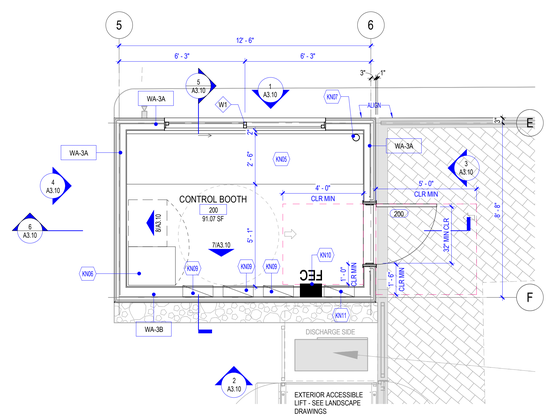
3 ROOF PLAN - CONTROL BOOTH
SCALE 3/8" = 1'-0"



5 REFLECTED CEILING PLAN - CRAWL SPACE
SCALE 3/8" = 1'-0"



2 FLOOR PLAN - CRAWL SPACE
SCALE 3/8" = 1'-0"



1 FLOOR PLAN - CONTROL BOOTH
SCALE 3/8" = 1'-0"

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PROJECT NAME

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PETER WRIGHT, FRAIA
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PROJECT
VPT 2401

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SHEET TITLE

PLANS AND RCPS - CONTROL BOOTH

SHEET NUMBER

A2.10

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EXTERIOR ELEVATION GENERAL NOTES

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2. REFER TO CIVIL SHEET C2.00 FOR GRADING INFORMATION. ELEVATIONS ON ARCHITECTURE DWGS ARE REPRESENTATIVE. BAND SHELL LEVEL 1 AT 100' - 0" = 1160.8' PER CIVIL DWGS.

EXTERIOR ELEVATION LEGEND

XX-X — EXTERIOR ASSEMBLY SYSTEMS, SEE A5.00

SHEET KEYNOTES

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KN01	08 43 29 PIVOTING PANELS WITH CANE BOLT LOCKING, DOOR STOP; STAGE SIDE FINISH TO MATCH ADJ. WALL FINISHES
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RN01	05 50 00 METAL FABRICATIONS; THEATRICAL RIGGING PIPES; COORDINATE LENGTH TO PREVENT CONFLICT WITH PIVOTING PANELS
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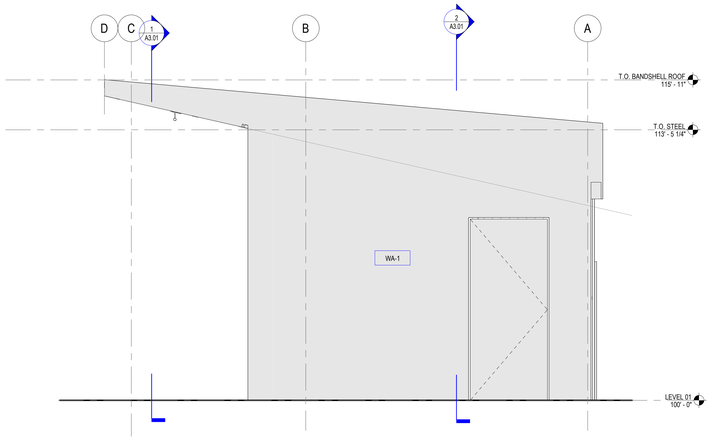
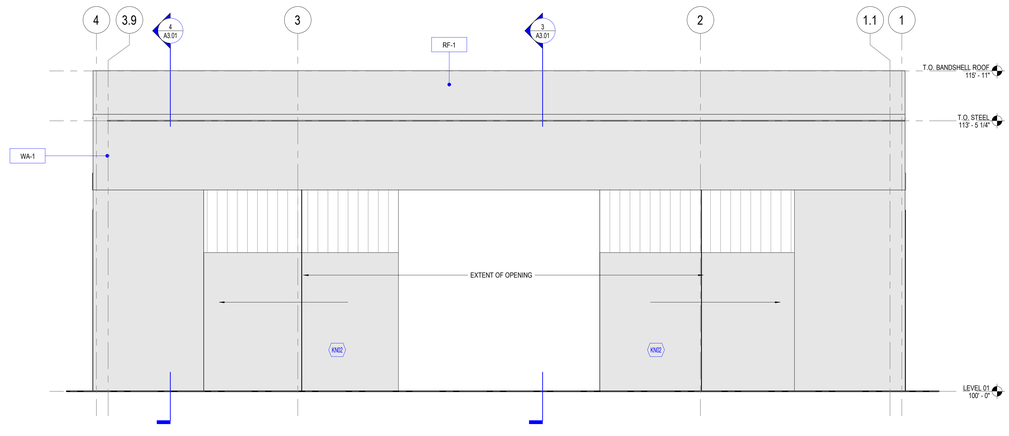
RN04	AIR VENT TO MATCH SOFFIT FINISH - WUI COMPLIANT WIRE MESH



4 BANDSHELL ELEVATION - E
SCALE 3/8" = 1'-0"



2 BANDSHELL ELEVATION - N
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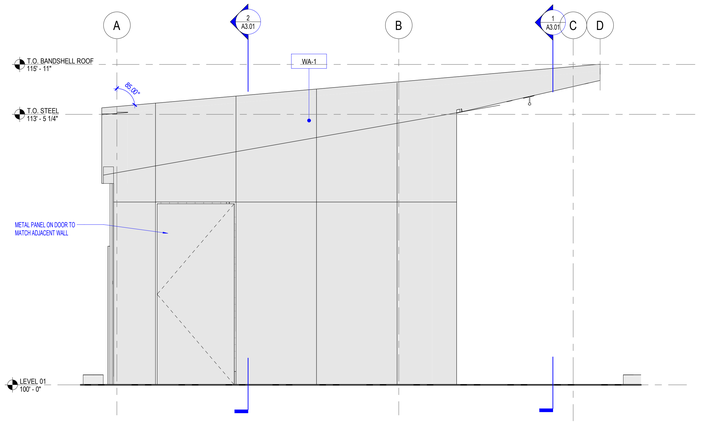
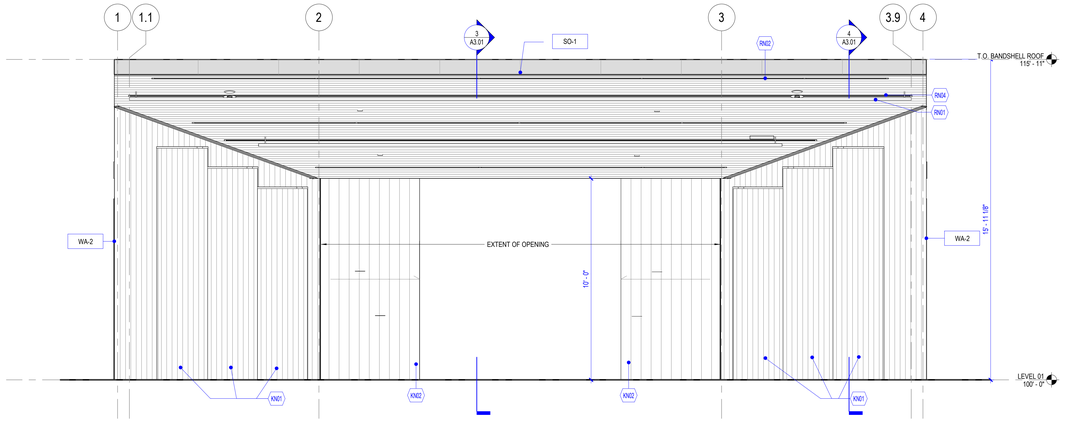


3 BANDSHELL ELEVATION - W
SCALE 3/8" = 1'-0"



1 BANDSHELL ELEVATION - S
SCALE 3/8" = 1'-0"

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3	90% Construction Documents	02.05.26

PROJECT: VPT 2401
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SHEET TITLE
EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS - BANDSHELL

SHEET NUMBER
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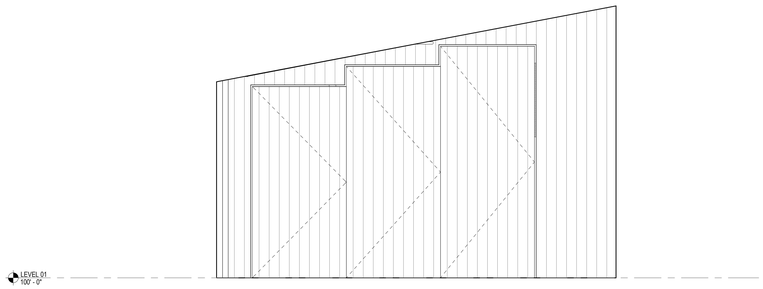
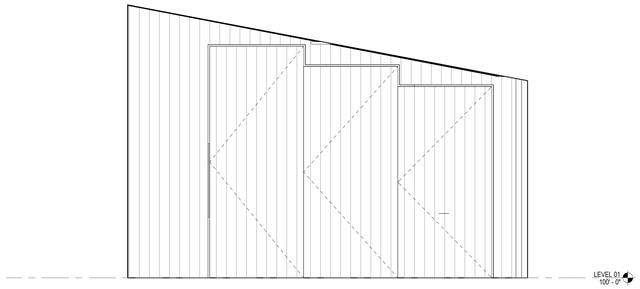
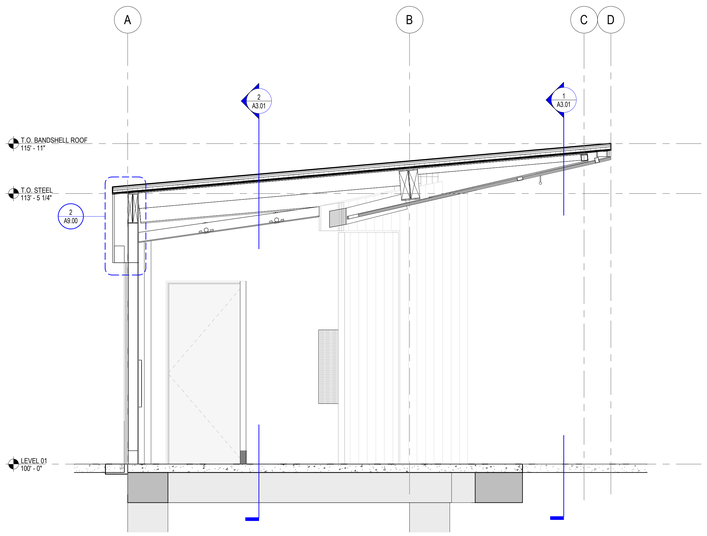


6 BANDSHELL ELEVATION - INSIDE - W
SCALE 3/8" = 1'-0"



5 BANDSHELL ELEVATION - INSIDE - E
SCALE 3/8" = 1'-0"



4 BANDSHELL SECTION - C
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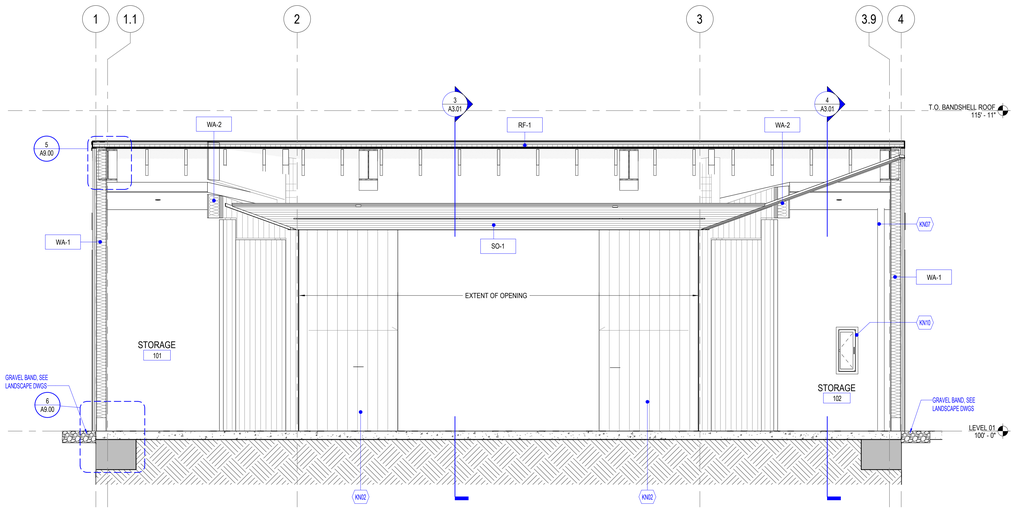

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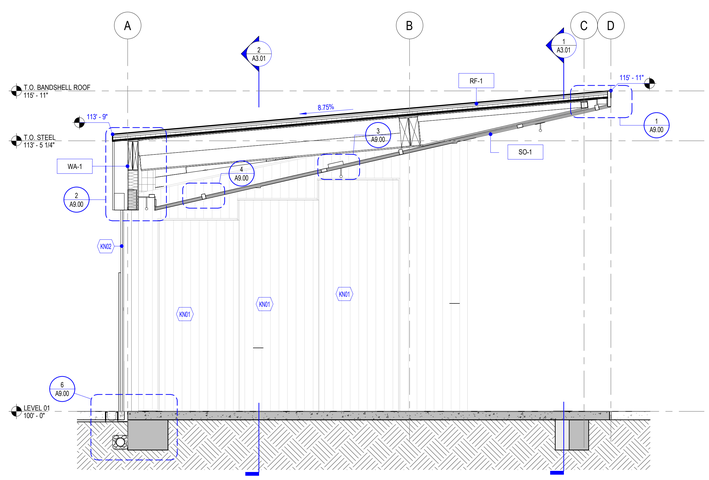

3 BANDSHELL SECTION - B
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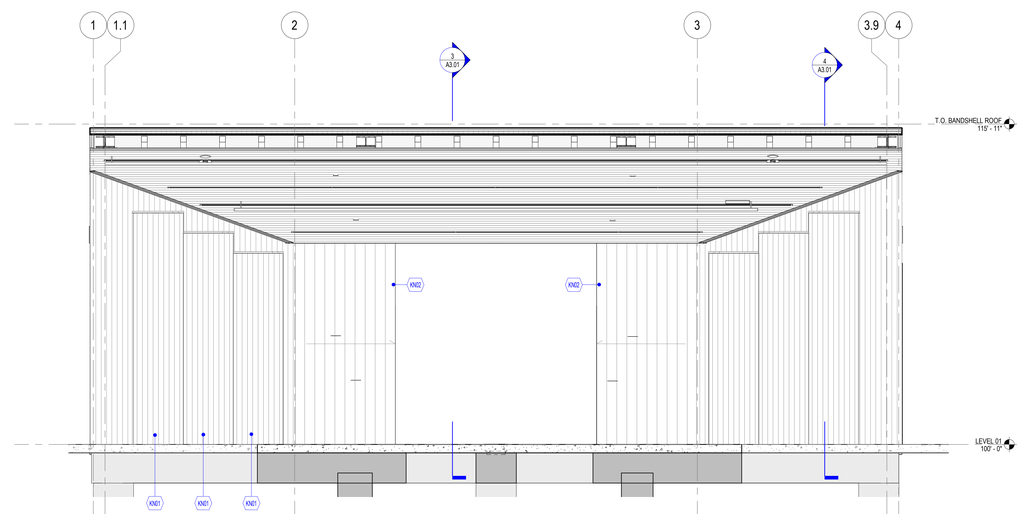

1 BANDSHELL SECTION - A1
SCALE 3/8" = 1'-0"

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1. MATERIAL SYMBOLS ON ELEVATIONS ARE TO DISPLAY THE EXTENT OF THE MATERIAL ONLY. THEY ARE NOT TO SCALE.
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EXTERIOR ELEVATION LEGEND

XX-X	EXTERIOR ASSEMBLY SYSTEMS, SEE A5.00

SHEET KEYNOTES

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KN01	08 43 29 PIVOTING PANELS WITH CANE BOLT LOCKING, DOOR STOP; STAGE SIDE FINISH TO MATCH ADJ. WALL FINISHES
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KN10	10 44 13 FULLY RECESSED FIRE EXTINGUISHER CABINET (FEC)

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PROJECT
VPT 2401

SCALE
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SHEET TITLE
EXTERIOR SECTIONS - BANDSHELL

SHEET NUMBER
A3.01

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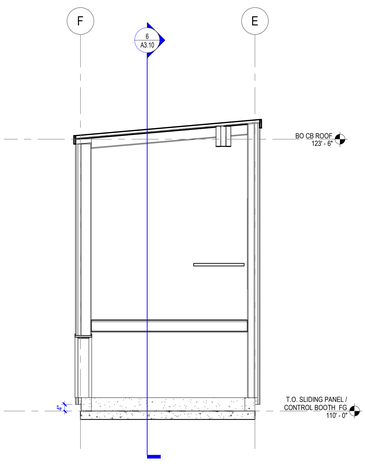
EXTERIOR ELEVATION LEGEND

XX-X — EXTERIOR ASSEMBLY SYSTEMS, SEE A5.00

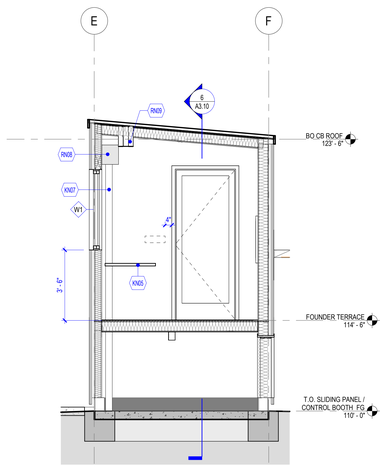
SHEET KEYNOTES

<<< Indicates Sheet Keynote on Plan

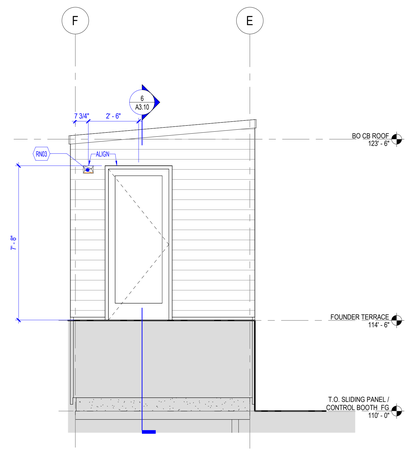
KN05	06 41 16 CONTROL BOOTH COUNTER @ 2' 10" AFF.
KN07	SPRINKLER RISER, DESIGN BUILD SCOPE. SEE FIRE PROTECTION DWGS.
KN10	10 44 13 FULLY RECESSED FIRE EXTINGUISHER CABINET (FEC)
RN03	WALL MOUNTED LIGHT FIXTURE, SEE LIGHTING DWGS
RN08	FAN COIL UNIT, SEE MECHANICAL DWGS
RN09	TRACK LIGHT, SEE ELECTRICAL DWGS



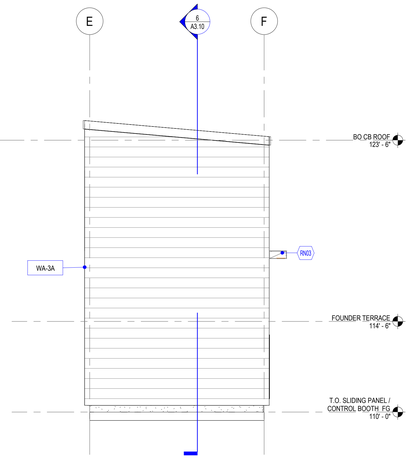
8 Elevation 2 - a
SCALE 3/8" = 1'-0"



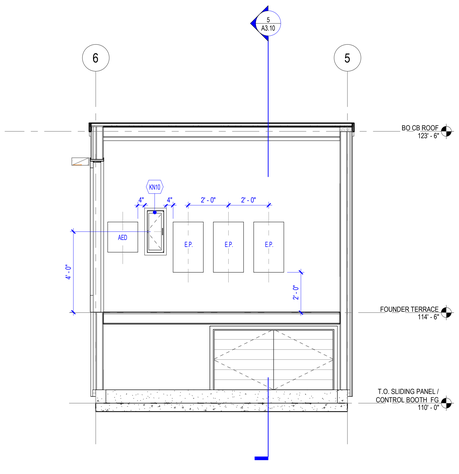
5 CONTROL BOOTH SECTION - 1
SCALE 3/8" = 1'-0"



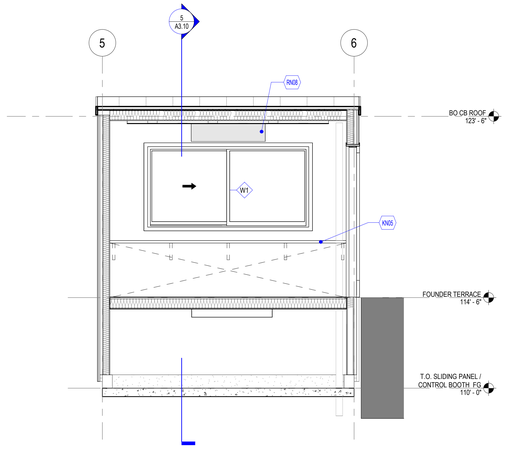
3 CONTROL BOOTH ELEVATION - EAST
SCALE 3/8" = 1'-0"



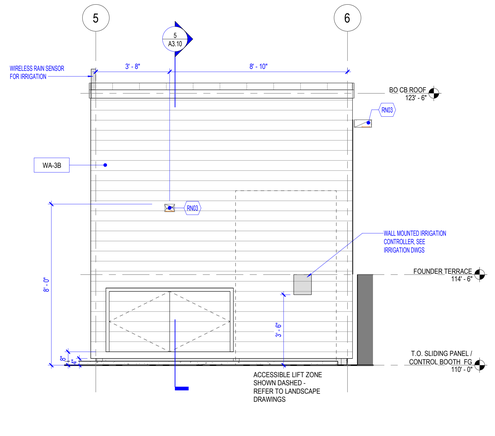
4 CONTROL BOOTH ELEVATION - WEST
SCALE 3/8" = 1'-0"



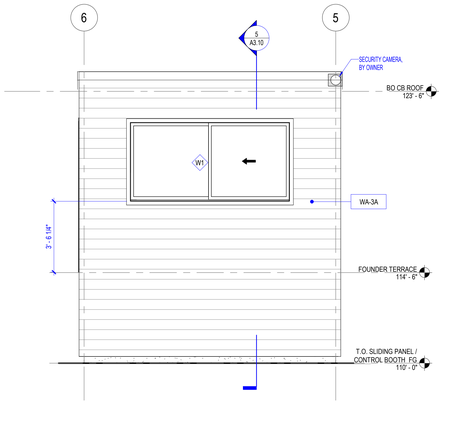
7 Elevation 1 - a
SCALE 3/8" = 1'-0"



6 CONTROL BOOTH SECTION -2
SCALE 3/8" = 1'-0"



2 CONTROL BOOTH ELEVATION - SOUTH
SCALE 3/8" = 1'-0"



1 CONTROL BOOTH ELEVATION - NORTH
SCALE 3/8" = 1'-0"

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PROJECT NAME

VIEWPOINT SCHOOL AMPHITHEATER

Calabasas, California

STAMP

LICENSED ARCHITECT
JEFFREY WRIGHT FRAZEE
NO. C21794
REN. 02-28-27
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

NO.	ISSUE	DATE
1	50% Construction Documents	08.15.25
2	50% Construction Documents R1	11.21.25
3	90% Construction Documents	02.05.26

PROJECT: VPT 2401
SCALE: As indicated

SHEET TITLE

EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS AND SECTIONS - CONTROL BOOTH

SHEET NUMBER

A3.10

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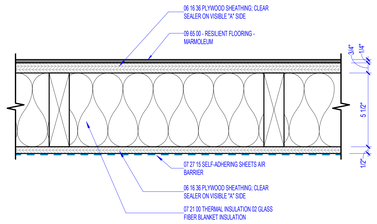
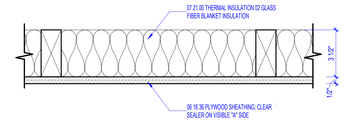
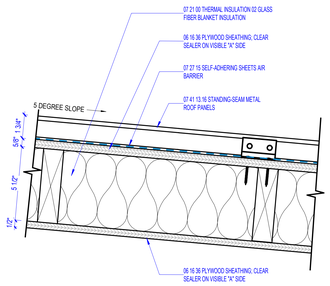


WUI COMPLIANT ASSEMBLY

8 FL-1 - FLOOR ASSEMBLY @ CONTROL BOOTH
SCALE 3" = 1'-0"

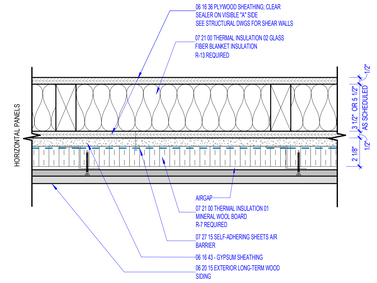


4 WA-4 - FURRING PARTITION
SCALE 3" = 1'-0"



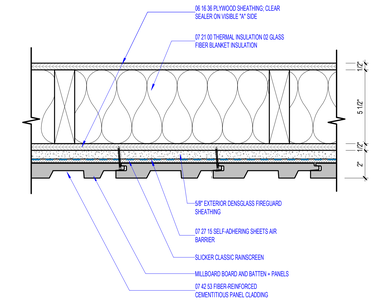
WUI COMPLIANT ASSEMBLY

7 RF-2 - METAL ROOF @ CONTROL BOOTH
SCALE 3" = 1'-0"



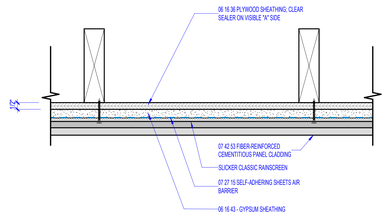
PLAN DETAIL WITH HORIZONTAL BOARDS - ACCOYA
WUI COMPLIANT ASSEMBLY

3 WA-3A, WA-3B - FIBER CEMENT RAINSCREEN @ CONTROL BOOTH
3" = 1'-0"



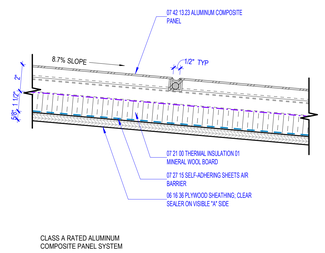
PLAN DETAIL WITH VERTICAL PANELS - MILLBOARD
WUI COMPLIANT ASSEMBLY

2 WA-2 - FIBER CEMENT RAINSCREEN @ BANDSHELL
3" = 1'-0"



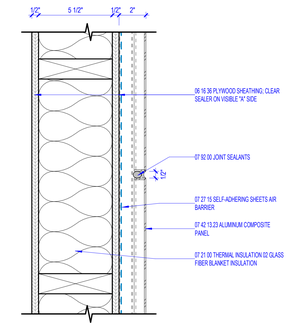
MILLBOARD

6 SO-1 - SOFFIT @ BANDSHELL
SCALE 3" = 1'-0"



CLASS A RATED ALUMINUM COMPOSITE PANEL SYSTEM

5 RF-1 - METAL RAINSCREEN ROOF @ BANDSHELL
SCALE 3" = 1'-0"



1 WA-1 - METAL RAINSCREEN @ BANDSHELL
SCALE 3" = 1'-0"

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PROJECT NAME
VIEWPOINT SCHOOL AMPHITHEATER
Calabasas, California

STAMP
LICENSED ARCHITECT JEFFER WRIGHT PP&D NO. C21794 REN. 02-28-27 STATE OF CALIFORNIA

NO.	ISSUE	DATE
1	50% Construction Documents	08.15.25
2	50% Construction Documents R1	11.21.25
3	90% Construction Documents	02.05.26

PROJECT VPT 2401
SCALE 3" = 1'-0"

SHEET TITLE
EXTERIOR ROOF AND WALL ASSEMBLIES

SHEET NUMBER
A5.00

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DOOR SCHEDULE

MARK		DOOR						FRAME							
		SIZE									DETAILS				
DOOR NO	ROOM NAME	W	HT	THK	TYPE	MATERIAL	FINISH	TYPE	MATERIAL	FINISH	HEAD	JAMB	FIRE RATING	HARDWARE SET NUMBER	REMARKS
101	STORAGE	3' - 10"	9' - 0"	0' - 1 3/4"	F	HM		2	HM						CONCEALED HINGE, ALUMINUM PANEL TO MATCH BANDSHELL WALLS
102	STORAGE	3' - 10"	9' - 0"	0' - 1 3/4"	F	HM		2	HM						CONCEALED HINGE, ALUMINUM PANEL TO MATCH BANDSHELL WALLS
200	CONTROL BOOTH	3' - 0"	7' - 6"	0' - 1 3/4"	FG	AL / GLASS		1	AL						

WINDOW SCHEDULE

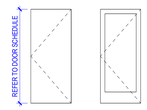
Type Mark	From Room: Name	Width	Height	Frame Material	Operation	Comments
W1	CONTROL BOOTH	8' - 0"	4' - 0"		SLIDING	08 51 13 ALUMINUM WINDOWS

DOORS AND WINDOWS GENERAL NOTES

GENERAL NOTES:

1. ALL DOORS AND WINDOWS TO BE WUI (WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE) COMPLIANT.
2. ALL GLAZING TO BE TEMPERED PER WUI REQUIREMENTS

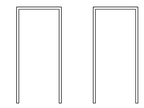
DOOR TYPES



FLUSH
F

FULL GLASS
FG

FRAME TYPES



ALUM
1

HM
2

WINDOW TYPES



SLIDING ALUMINUM WINDOW
W1

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PROJECT NAME

VIEWPOINT SCHOOL
AMPHITHEATER

Calabasas, California

STAMP

LICENSED ARCHITECT
PETER WRIGHT PYAU
NO. C21794
REN. 02-28-27
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

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VPT 2401

SCALE
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SHEET TITLE

DOOR AND WINDOW SCHEDULE

SHEET NUMBER

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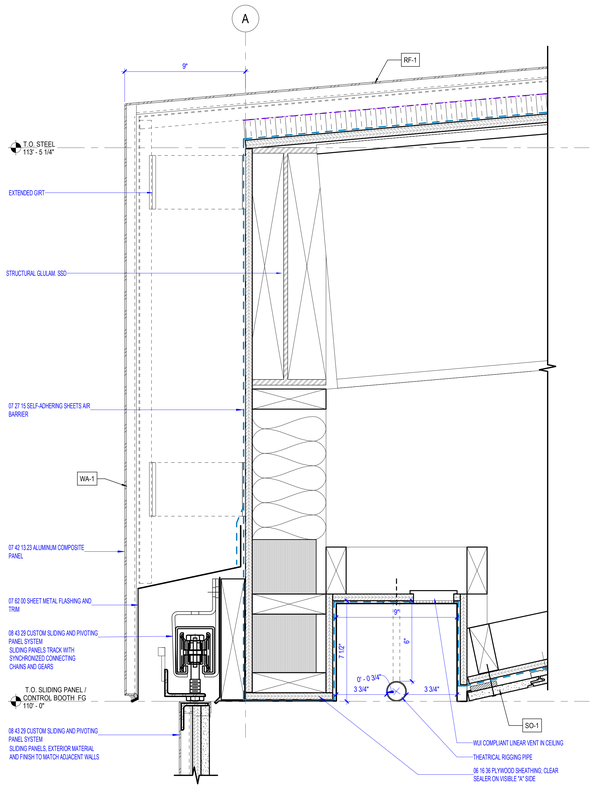
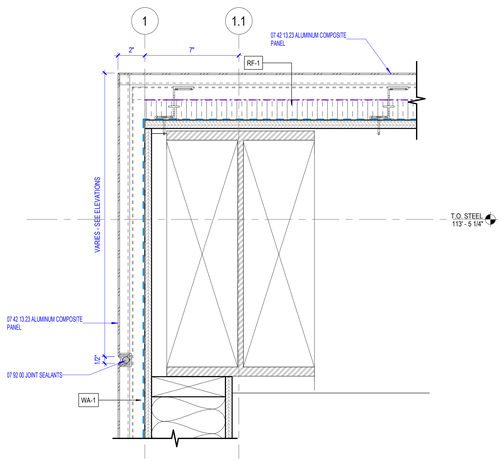
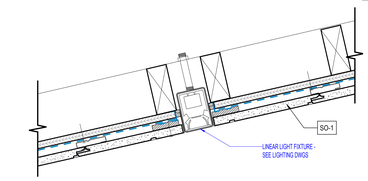


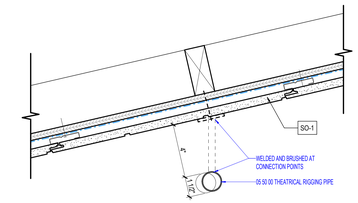
2 DETAIL @ SLIDING PANEL HEAD
SCALE 3" = 1'-0"



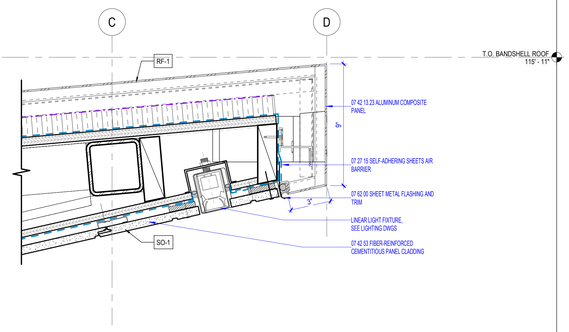
5 ROOF DETAIL @ RAKE
SCALE 3" = 1'-0"



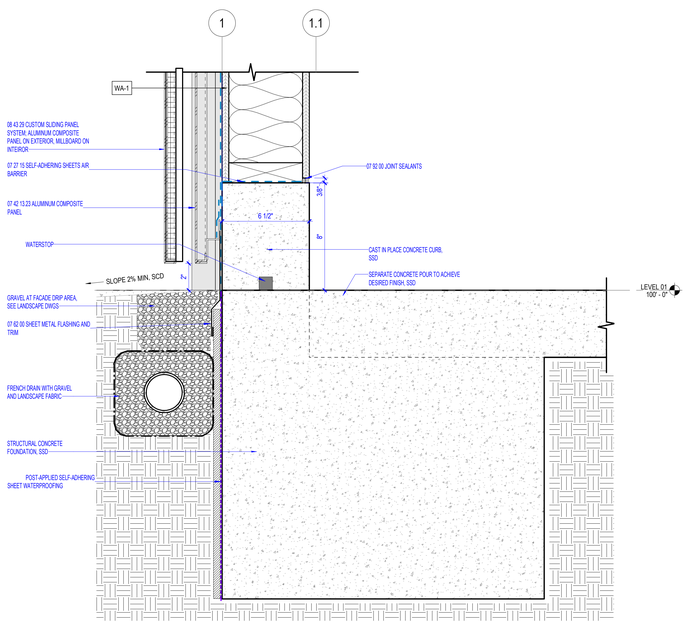
4 DETAIL @ LINEAR LIGHT
SCALE 3" = 1'-0"



3 DETAIL @ THEATRICAL RIGGING CHANNEL
SCALE 3" = 1'-0"



1 DETAIL @ ROOF PEAK
SCALE 3" = 1'-0"



6 DETAIL @ METAL PANEL WALL BASE
SCALE 3" = 1'-0"

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PROJECT
VPT 2401
SCALE
3" = 1'-0"

SHEET TITLE
EXTERIOR DETAILS

SHEET NUMBER
A9.00

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GENERAL NOTES

1. ALL WORK AND MATERIALS SHALL CONFORM TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE 2025 CALIFORNIA BUILDING CODE (REFERRED TO HEREINAFTER AS "CBC") .

2. ALL DETAILS, SECTIONS AND NOTES SHOWN ON THE DRAWINGS ARE INTENDED TO BE TYPICAL AND SHALL APPLY TO SIMILAR SITUATIONS ELSEWHERE, U.O.N. NOTES AND DETAILS ON THE DRAWINGS TAKE PRECEDENCE OVER THE GENERAL NOTES AND TYPICAL DETAILS.

3. ALL OMISSIONS AND CONFLICTS BETWEEN VARIOUS ELEMENTS OF THE WORKING DRAWINGS AND/OR ARCHITECTURAL SPECIFICATIONS (WHERE APPLICABLE) SHALL BE BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE STRUCTURAL ENGINEER BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH ANY OF THE WORK INVOLVED.

4. AT ALL TIMES THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE SOLELY AND COMPLETELY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CONDITIONS OF THE JOB SITE INCLUDING SAFETY OF THE PERSONS AND PROPERTY, AND FOR ALL NECESSARY INDEPENDENT ENGINEERING REVIEWS OF THESE CONDITIONS. THE ARCHITECT'S OR ENGINEER'S JOB SITE REVIEW IS NOT INTENDED TO INCLUDE REVIEW OF THE ADEQUACY OF THE CONTRACTOR'S SAFETY MEASURES.

5. DURING AND AFTER CONSTRUCTION, BUILDER AND/OR OWNER SHALL KEEP LOADS ON STRUCTURE WITHIN THE LIMITS OF DESIGN LOADS.

6. IN NO CASE SHALL WORKING DIMENSIONS BE SCALED FROM PLANS, SECTIONS OR DETAILS ON THE STRUCTURAL DRAWINGS.

7. SHOP DRAWINGS SHALL BE SUBMITTED TO THE STRUCTURAL ENGINEER PRIOR TO FABRICATION WITH SUFFICIENT TIME FOR REVIEW OF DESIGN INTENT (A MINIMUM OF 10 WORKING DAYS) FOR THE FOLLOWING ITEMS:
   a. STRUCTURAL STEEL
   b. REINFORCING STEEL

8. NO OPENINGS, CHASES, NOTCHES, ETC. SHALL BE PLACED IN COLUMNS, JOISTS, BEAMS, BEARING WALLS, AND SHEAR WALLS UNLESS SPECIFICALLY NOTED ON THESE DRAWINGS. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY THE STRUCTURAL ENGINEER WHEN DRAWINGS BY OTHERS SHOW SUCH OPENINGS.

9. CONTRACTOR SHALL COORDINATE ALL STRUCTURAL FRAMING WITH MECHANICAL, PLUMBING AND ELECTRICAL INFRASTRUCTURE, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, RECESSED AND SEMI-RECESSED LIGHTING, MECHANICAL DUCTS AND PIPING, FIRE SPRINKLER PIPE AND HEADS AND PLUMBING DRAINS, WASTE AND SUPPLY LINES.

10. ALL ASTM DESIGNATIONS SHALL BE AS AMENDED TO DATE, U.O.N.

DESIGN CRITERIA

1. **DEAD LOADS**

a.	ROOF	20 PSF
b.	FLOOR (BOOTH)	13 PSF
c.	FLOOR (DECK)	17 PSF
d.	WALL (EXTERIOR)	13 PSF

2. **LIVE LOADS**

a.	ROOF	20 PSF
b.	BANDSHELL	150 PSF
c.	AMPHITHEATER	100 PSF
d.	DECK AND PATHS	100 PSF

3. **SEISMIC DESIGN PARAMETERS**

a.	IMPORTANCE FACTOR	I = 1.0
b.	RISK CATEGORY	II
c.	SITE CLASS	D
d.	MAPPED SHORT PERIOD ACCELERATION	S_s = 1.87
e.	DESIGN SHORT PERIOD ACCELERATION	S_{DS} = 1.37
f.	MAPPED ONE SECOND ACCELERATION	S_1 = 0.58
g.	SEISMIC DESIGN CATEGORY	D

DESIGN BASE SHEAR: V = C_s*W (AT STRENGTH LEVEL), W = EFFECTIVE SEISMIC WEIGHT

h.	WOOD SHEAR WALLS	C_s = 0.167
	RESPONSE MODIFICATION FACTOR	R = 6.5

4. **WIND DESIGN PARAMETERS**

a.	BASIC WIND SPEED	94 MPH
b.	RISK CATEGORY	II
c.	EXPOSURE CATEGORY	B
d.	WIND PRESSURES (STRENGTH LEVEL):	
	• MAIN WIND FORCE RESISTING SYSTEM:	16 PSF

5. **FOUNDATION DESIGN PARAMETERS**

a.	**SPREAD FOOTING PARAMETERS**	
	• ALLOWABLE SOIL PRESSURE	
	DEAD LOADS	1,500 PSF
	DEAD + LIVE LOADS	1,500 PSF
	DEAD + LIVE + SEISMIC	2,000 PSF
	• PASSIVE PRESSURE	300 PCF
	• COEFFICIENT OF FRICTION	0.40
b.	**DRILLED PIER DESIGN PARAMETERS**	
	• ROCK ACTIVE PRESSURE	K_a = 40 PCF
	• ROCK PASSIVE PRESSURE	300 PSF/FT OVER 2Ø
	• ADHESION (SKIN FRICTION)	SEE REPORT FOR AXIAL CAPACITY CHART
c.	**RETAINING WALL LOADS**	
	• LATERAL EARTH PRESSURE (ACTIVE)	40 PCF
	• LATERAL EARTH PRESSURE (2:1)	55 PCF

FOUNDATION

1. FOUNDATION DESIGN IS BASED ON THE GEOTECHNICAL REPORT BY GORIAN & ASSOCIATES, INC. ON AUGUST 1, 2025 (WORK ORDER: 1548-AMP-0-100).

2. INSTALLATION OF THE FOUNDATION FOOTINGS OR PIERS WITH RESPECT TO THE DEPTH BELOW FINISHED OR NATURAL GRADE SHALL BE AT A MINIMUM ACCORDING TO THE FOUNDATION DETAILS ON THESE PLANS. FIELD DISCOVERED CONDITIONS MAY NECESSITATE DEEPER FOUNDATIONS.

3. EXCAVATIONS SHALL BE MADE AS NEAR AS POSSIBLE TO THE NEAT LINES REQUIRED BY THE SIZE AND SHAPE OF THE STRUCTURE, U.O.N.

4. ALL WATER, SOIL, AND OTHER DEBRIS SHALL BE REMOVED FROM FOUNDATION EXCAVATIONS PRIOR TO PLACING OF CONCRETE.

5. ALL BACKFILL WITH ENGINEERED FILLS SHALL BE COMPACTED TO 95% RELATIVE DENSITY, U.O.N. IN THE GEOTECHNICAL REPORT.

6. ALL EARTHWORK AND SITE DRAINAGE, INCLUDING PIER EXCAVATIONS, DRAINAGE AND BACKFILL BEHIND RETAINING WALLS, HARDSCAPE SUBGRADE/UNDERLAYMENT PREPARATION, AND SITE DRAINAGE INSTALLATION, SHOULD BE PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE GEOTECHNICAL LETTER/REPORT PER NOTE 1. THE GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER SHOULD BE PROVIDED AT LEAST 48 HOURS ADVANCE NOTIFICATION OF ANY EARTHWORK OPERATIONS AND SHOULD BE PRESENT TO OBSERVE AND TEST, AS NECESSARY, THE EARTHWORK AND FOUNDATION INSTALLATION PHASES OF THE PROJECT.

CONCRETE

1. ALL CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH CBC CHAPTER 19, BUILDING CODE REQUIREMENTS FOR STRUCTURAL CONCRETE.

2. GOVERNING STANDARDS:

a.	CONCRETE:	AMERICAN CONCRETE INSTITUTE, ACI 318-19
b.	READY-MIX CONCRETE:	ASTM C94
c.	CEMENT:	ASTM C150, TYPE II OR V
d.	AGGREGATE:	ASTM C33, ¾" MAXIMUM SIZE AND AS REQUIRED FOR WORKABILITY
e.	FLYASH:	ASTM C618, CLASS C OR F
f.	SLAG CEMENT:	ASTM C989, CLASS 100 OR 120
g.	SILICA FUME:	ASTM C1240
h.	NATURAL POZZOLANS:	ASTM C618, CLASS N

3. ALL STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS SHALL OBTAIN A 28-DAY MINIMUM COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH AS FOLLOWS:

a.	MAT SLABS, AND FOOTINGS	2,500 PSI
b.	STRUCTURAL SLABS AND SLABS-ON-GRADE	2,500 PSI
c.	WALLS, BEAMS, COLUMNS	2,500 PSI
d.	DRILLED PIERS AND GRADE BEAMS	3,000 PSI
e.	CONCRETE FILL ON METAL DECK	3,000 PSI
f.	MISC. CURBS, HOUSEKEEPING PADS ETC.	2,500 PSI
g.	NON-STRUCTURAL CONCRETE TOPPING SLAB	2,000 PSI

5. ALL CONCRETE SHALL BE NORMAL WEIGHT CONCRETE, WEIGHING LESS THAN 155 PCF, UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.

6. NOMINAL MAXIMUM SIZE OF AGGREGATES SHALL BE SELECTED SUCH THAT WORKABILITY AND PLACEABILITY OF CONCRETE ARE FACILITATED.

7. CONCRETE WITH SPECIFIED COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH GREATER THAN 2,500 PSI SHALL BE PER A CONCRETE MIX DESIGN. ALL CONCRETE MIX DESIGNS SHALL BE SUBMITTED TO THE STRUCTURAL ENGINEER FOR APPROVAL PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.

8. CONCRETE CLEAR COVER AT REINFORCING SHALL BE AS FOLLOWS:

a.	CAST AGAINST AND PERMANENTLY EXPOSED TO EARTH	3" CLEAR
b.	EXPOSED TO EARTH OR WEATHER BUT CAST AGAINST FORMS	2" CLEAR
c.	SLABS (EXCEPT FOR MATS)	CENTERED IN SLAB, U.O.N.
d.	BARS PARALLEL TO COLD JOINTS	2" CLEAR
e.	NOT EXPOSED TO WEATHER OR EARTH: SLABS, WALLS, JOISTS	¾" CLEAR
f.	NOT EXPOSED TO WEATHER OR EARTH: BEAMS AND COLUMN	1½" CLEAR

10. ALL REINFORCING STEEL, DOWELS, ANCHOR BOLTS, PIPE SLEEVES, AND OTHER INSERTS SHALL BE SECURED IN POSITION PRIOR TO PLACING OF CONCRETE. "WET SETTING" IS NOT PERMITTED.

11. DO NOT PLACE CONCRETE WHILE RAIN IS FALLING UNLESS ADEQUATE PROTECTION IS PROVIDED. DO NOT ALLOW RAIN WATER TO INCREASE WATER-CEMENT RATIO IN CONCRETE OR DAMAGE THE SURFACE OF THE CONCRETE.

12. PLACE CONCRETE IN A MANNER TO AVOID SEGREGATION.

13. THE SURFACE OF ALL CONSTRUCTION JOINTS SHALL BE CLEANED AND ROUGHENED BY REMOVING THE ENTIRE SURFACE AND EXPOSING CLEAN AGGREGATE SOLIDLY EMBEDDED IN MORTAR MIX.

14. EPOXY ADHESIVE SHALL BE USED AT ALL LOCATIONS WHERE EITHER THREADED STEEL ROD OR REINFORCING BAR IS BEING EMBEDDED INTO EXISTING HARDENED CONCRETE, U.O.N. DO NOT DAMAGE EXISTING CONCRETE.

15. ADMIXTURES SHALL BE USED AS REQUIRED FOR HOT OR COLD WEATHER, SET ACCELERATION, AND WORKABILITY. SUBMIT PRODUCT DATA TO STRUCTURAL ENGINEER FOR APPROVAL PRIOR TO CONCRETE POUR.

16. ARCHITECTURAL CONCRETE REQUIRES SPECIAL CONSTRUCTION TECHNIQUES, MATERIALS, AND REQUIREMENTS THAT ARE UNIQUE TO EACH PROJECT. REFER TO ACI 303R-12 FOR GUIDELINES AND ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR REQUIREMENTS REGARDING ARCHITECTURALLY EXPOSED CONCRETE (E.G. FORMWORK, CONSTRUCTION JOINTS, REINFORCEMENT SUPPORTS, PLACEMENT, COLOR, MATERIALS, FINISHING, CURING, REPAIRS, MOCKUP PANELS, ETC).

REINFORCING BAR

1. REINFORCING STEEL SHALL BE DEFORMED BARS PER SPECIFICATION AND GRADE LISTED BELOW WITH BAR MARKS LEGIBLY ROLLED INTO THE SURFACE INDICATION SIZE, TYPE OF STEEL, AND YIELD STRENGTH DESIGNATION.

a.	#3 BARS AND SMALLER	ASTM A615 GRADE 40 OR 60
b.	#4 BARS AND LARGER	ASTM A615 GRADE 60
c.	WELDED BARS	ASTM A706 GRADE 60

2. REINFORCING SHALL HAVE A MINIMUM LAP IN CONFORMANCE WITH DETAILS AND SPECIFICATIONS SHOWN ON THESE DRAWINGS. STAGGER SPLICES WHENEVER POSSIBLE. VERTICAL WALL REINFORCING BARS SHALL EITHER EXTEND INTO FOOTINGS OR LAP SPLICED WITH FOOTING DOWELS OF THE SAME SIZE BARS.

3. BENDING OF REINFORCING SHALL BE IN CONFORMANCE WITH DETAILS AND SPECIFICATIONS SHOWN ON THESE DRAWINGS. FIELD BENDING OF BARS THAT ARE IN PLACE IS NOT PERMITTED UNLESS APPROVED BY THE STRUCTURAL ENGINEER.

4. ALL BARS SHALL BE FREE OF LOOSE AND FLAKY RUST AND SCALE, GREASE, OR OTHER MATERIALS WHICH MIGHT AFFECT OR IMPAIR BOND.

5. ALL WELDING TO CONFORM TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF AWS D1.4/D1.4M-2018, STRUCTURAL WELDING CODE - STEEL REINFORCING BARS

6. WELDED WIRE MESH (WWF) SHALL CONFORM TO ASTM A1064, EXCEPT AT SLABS ON GRADE WHICH MAY BE GR40. USE 6x6 W10/10 AND LAP 12" MIN. U.O.N.

EPOXY ADHESIVE ANCHORS

1. EPOXY ADHESIVE SHALL BE ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:
   a. HILTI HIT-RE 500 V3 ADHESIVE (ICC-ES REPORT ESR-3814)
   b. SIMPSON SET-3G ADHESIVE (ICC-ES REPORT ESR-4057)
   c. EQUIVALENT ALTERNATES WILL BE CONSIDERED UPON REQUEST AND SUBMISSION OF MANUFACTURER'S SPECIFICATIONS AND ICC-ES REPORT.

2. INSTALLATION OF EPOXY ADHESIVE ANCHORS HORIZONTALLY OR UPWARDLY INCLINED TO SUPPORT SUSTAINED TENSION LOADS SHALL BE PERFORMED BY PERSONNEL CERTIFIED BY AN APPLICABLE CERTIFICATION PROGRAM. CERTIFICATION SHALL INCLUDE WRITTEN AND PERFORMANCE TESTS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ACI/CRSI ADHESIVE ANCHOR INSTALLER CERTIFICATION PROGRAM, OR EQUIVALENT. THE ACCEPTABILITY OF CERTIFICATION OTHER THAN ACI/CRSI ADHESIVE ANCHOR INSTALLER CERTIFICATION SHALL BE APPROVED BY THE ENGINEER OF RECORD.

3. INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS: INSTALL ADHESIVE AND ANCHORS PER MANUFACTURER'S SPECIFICATIONS. CONTRACTOR SHALL HAVE MANUFACTURER'S PRODUCT INSTALLATION LITERATURE AND PRODUCT EVALUATION REPORT ON SITE FOR REFERENCE DURING INSTALLATION.
   a. ANCHORS SHALL BE INSTALLED IN CONCRETE THAT HAS A MINIMUM AGE OF 21 DAYS PER ACI DS.5.2.
   b. HOLE PREPARATION: HOLES SHALL BE DRILLED, BLOWN OUT, AND BRUSHED PER MANUFACTURER'S SPECIFICATIONS.
   c. CARTRIDGE PREPARATION: EPOXY ADHESIVE SHALL BE MIXED AND DISPENSED PER MANUFACTURER'S SPECIFICATIONS.

4. VISUAL PERIODIC SPECIAL INSPECTION IS REQUIRED DURING INSTALLATION, AND SHALL BE PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE MANUFACTURER'S SPECIFICATIONS AND ICC-ES REPORT.
   a. THE SPECIAL INSPECTOR MUST BE ON THE JOBSITE TO VERIFY THE INITIAL INSTALLATIONS OF EACH TYPE AND SIZE OF ANCHOR BY CONSTRUCTION PERSONNEL. SUBSEQUENT INSTALLATIONS OF THE SAME TYPE AND SIZE BY THE SAME CONSTRUCTION PERSONNEL ARE PERMITTED TO BE PERFORMED IN THE ABSENCE OF THE SPECIAL INSPECTOR.
   b. ANY CHANGE IN THE PRODUCT OR PERSONNEL MUST REQUIRE AN INITIAL INSPECTION. FOR ONGOING INSTALLATION OVER AN EXTENDED PERIOD, THE SPECIAL INSPECTOR MUST MAKE REGULAR INSPECTIONS AT INTERVALS DETERMINED BY THE ENGINEER OF RECORD.
   c. IF THE CONTRACTOR FAILS TO ENSURE VISUAL PERIODIC SPECIAL INSPECTION IS ADEQUATELY PERFORMED, OR THE LOCAL BUILDING AUTHORITY SPECIFICALLY REQUIRES TESTING, CONTACT THE ENGINEER FOR PROOF LOADING REQUIREMENTS.

5. QUALITY CONTROL REQUIREMENTS:
   a. SHEAR ANCHORS: 25% OF ANCHORS RESISTING SHEAR FORCES ONLY, SUCH AS SILL PLATE OR LEDGER ANCHORS, SHALL BE TORQUE TESTED TO THE VALUES LISTED BELOW.
   b. TENSION ANCHORS: 5% (BUT NOT LESS THAN TWO) OF ANCHORS RESISTING TENSION FORCES, SUCH AS HOLDOWN ANCHORS, SHALL BE SUBJECT TO DIRECT TENSION TESTS PER THE TYPICAL "HOLDOWN TO EXISTING CONCRETE" DETAILS. AN ADDITIONAL 20% (BUT NOT LESS THAN THREE) SHALL BE TORQUE TESTED TO THE VALUES LISTED BELOW.
   c. TORQUE TESTING REQUIREMENTS: TEST ANCHORS USING A TORQUE CALIBRATED WRENCH TO THE FOLLOWING MINIMUM TORQUE VALUES:

ANCHOR	TORQUE
½"Ø	40 FT-LBS.
⅝"Ø	50 FT-LBS.
¾"Ø	60 FT-LBS.
⅞"Ø	70 FT-LBS.
1"Ø	80 FT-LBS.

WOOD

1. ALL WOOD CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CBC, CHAPTER 23 AND NDS 2018, NATIONAL DESIGN SPECIFICATION FOR WOOD CONSTRUCTION AND SDPWS 2021, SPECIAL DESIGN PROVISIONS FOR WIND & SEISMIC.

2. ALL SOLID SAWN STRUCTURAL LUMBER SHALL CONFORM TO THE GRADING RULES OF THE WESTERN WOOD PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION. LUMBER SHALL BE DOUGLAS FIR WITH GRADE AS FOLLOWS:

a.	JOISTS	NO. 2, 2" TO 4" THICK
b.	BEAMS & HEADERS	NO. 1
c.	POSTS	NO. 1, POST & TIMBERS
d.	STUDS	NO. 2
e.	PRESSURE TREATED	NO. 2

3. TRUS JOISTS SHALL BE MANUFACTURED BY WEYERHAEUSER. ALL CUTTING, NOTCHING AND DRILLING OF TRUS JOISTS MAY BE DONE ONLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE DETAILS PROVIDED BY THE MANUFACTURER.

4. ALL PARALLAM (PSL), MICROLAM (LVL), AND TIMBERSTRAND (LSL) MEMBER CALLOUTS REFER TO PRODUCTS OF WEYERHAEUSER. CUTTING, NOTCHING OR DRILLING OF MEMBERS MAY BE DONE ONLY WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE STRUCTURAL ENGINEER. GRADE SHALL BE AS FOLLOWS:

a.	2.2E PARALLAM (PSL)	F_b= 2,900 PSI	F_v = 290 PSI	E = 2,200,000 PSI
b.	2.0E MICROLAM (LVL)	F_b = 2,600 PSI	F_v = 285 PSI	E = 2,000,000 PSI
c.	1.55E TIMBERSTRAND (LSL)	F_b = 2,325 PSI	F_v = 310 PSI	E = 1,550,000 PSI

5. ALL STRUCTURAL LUMBER SHALL HAVE THE FOLLOWING MAXIMUM MOISTURE CONTENT (MC): MC LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO 19% AT TIME OF INSTALLATION.

6. LUMBER EXPOSED TO PROLONGED RAIN WILL LIKELY EXHIBIT DEFLECTIONS LARGER THAN ANTICIPATED.

7. CONTRACTOR TO SUBMIT NAIL SPECIFICATION TO STRANDBERG ENGINEERING FOR APPROVAL PRIOR TO INSTALLATION OF NAILS. ALL NAILS USED IN TIMBER-TO-TIMBER CONNECTIONS SHALL BE COMMON NAILS (8d NAIL SHALL HAVE A .131"Ø SHANK AND 2½" LENGTH AND .281"Ø HEAD, 10d NAIL SHALL HAVE A .148"Ø SHANK AND 3" LENGTH AND .312"Ø HEAD, AND 16d NAIL SHALL HAVE A .162"Ø SHANK AND 3½" LENGTH AND .344"Ø HEAD) AND NAILING SHALL CONFORM TO THE APPLICABLE BUILDING CODES. ALL NAILS CONNECTING PRE-MANUFACTURED METAL ITEMS (CONNECTORS, HANGERS, STRAPS, ETC) TO TIMBER SHALL CONFORM TO THE MANUFACTURER'S CATALOGUE AND APPLICABLE ICC REPORTS.

8. ALL STUD WALLS SHALL HAVE FIRE BLOCKING AT 10'-0"o.c. MAXIMUM.

9. WHERE WOOD IS IN CONTACT WITH CONCRETE OR MASONRY, OR EXPOSED TO WEATHER, PRESSURE-TREATED ("P.T.") DOUGLAS FIR SHALL BE USED, U.O.N. WEATHER RESISTANT SPECIES SUCH AS REDWOOD, CEDAR, OR WOLMANIZED WOOD MAY BE USED WHERE SPECIFIED IN THE DRAWINGS OR APPROVED BY THE ENGINEER.

10. BOLTS AND LAG SCREWS SHALL BE PER ANSI/ASME STANDARD B18.2.1. BOLT HOLES SHALL BE A MINIMUM OF 1/32" TO MAXIMUM OF 1/16" LARGER THAN THE BOLT DIAMETER. BE ACCURATELY ALIGNED IN MAIN MEMBERS AND SIDE MEMBER/PLATE, AND NOT FORCIBLY DRIVEN.

11. ALL SILL PLATES IN CONTACT WITH CONCRETE OR MASONRY SHALL BE BOLTED WITH ⅝"Ø F1554 ANCHOR BOLTS WITH 7" MINIMUM EMBEDMENT AND 3"x3"x.229" PLATE WASHERS AT 4'-0"o.c., U.O.N. PLATE WASHER SHALL EXTEND TO WITHIN ½" OF PLATE ON SHEATHED SIDE. SEE SHEAR WALL SCHEDULE FOR ADDITIONAL ANCHOR BOLT SPACING AND PLATE WASHER REQUIREMENTS.

12. AT NON-STRUCTURAL INTERIOR PARTITIONS, SILL PLATE MAY BE PRESSURE TREATED 2x AND FASTENED TO CONCRETE WITH SIMPSON ⅜"Ø "TITEN 2" CONCRETE SCREWS AT 24"o.c. (1½" MIN. EMBEDMENT) OR SIMPSON 0.157"Ø "PDPAWL" POWDER-ACTUATED FASTENERS AT 24"o.c. (1" MIN. EMBEDMENT).

13. ALL BOLT HEADS AND NUTS WHICH BEAR AGAINST THE FACE OF WOOD MEMBERS SHALL BE PROVIDED WITH WASHERS. NO UPSET THREADS ARE ALLOWED.

14. PROVIDE MULTIPLE STUDS FOR SOLID BEARING AT THE ENDS OF MISCELLANEOUS BEAMS OR GIRDER TRUSSES WHERE POSTS ARE NOT SHOWN.

15. PROVIDE DOUBLE FLOOR JOISTS UNDER PARALLEL PARTITIONS.

16. PROVIDE SOLID BLOCK AT BEARING WALLS, UNDER PERPENDICULAR PARTITIONS AND ELSEWHERE AS REQUIRED PER NDS SECTION 4.4.1. PROVIDE FULL DEPTH BLOCKING AT ENDS AND AT 8'-0"o.c. MAXIMUM SPACING.

17. FACE NAIL TWO PIECE BUILT-UP BEAMS WITH 16d AT 12"o.c. AT TOP AND BOTTOM TO ALTERNATE SIDES OF BEAM. PROVIDE ADDITIONAL ROW OF NAILING AT ALL BEAMS GREATER THAN 12" DEEP.

18. PREDRILL ALL HOLES FOR 20d AND LARGER NAILS, SPIKES AND LAG SCREWS. LEAD HOLES FOR LAG SCREWS SHALL BE AS FOLLOWS:
   a. SHANK PORTION SAME Ø AND LENGTH AS SHANK.
   b. THREADED PORTION 60% TO 75% OF THE Ø OF THE THREAD AND THE SAME LENGTH AS THREAD.

18. PROVIDE FULL DEPTH SOLID BLOCKING AT A MAXIMUM OF 8'-0"o.c. FOR 2x10 MEMBERS AND LARGER (CONTACT METAL BRIDGING OR EQUAL MAY BE USED) WHERE SHEATHING OR GYPSUM BOARD IS NOT APPLIED TO TOP AND BOTTOM OF JOISTS FOR ENTIRE LENGTH PER NDS SECTION 4.4.1.

19. ALL PREMANUFACTURED METAL ITEMS (CONNECTORS, HANGERS, STRAPS, ETC.) SHALL BE BY SIMPSON STRONG TIE COMPANY, INC., U.O.N. SEE NOTE ABOVE CONCERNING NAILING.

20. RETIGHTEN ALL BOLTS BEFORE CLOSING IN.

21. FASTENERS & CONNECTORS EXPOSED TO WEATHER SHALL BE STAINLESS STEEL, HOT-DIPPED GALVANIZED PER ASTM A153 - CLASS C OR ASTM A123, OR SIMPSON'S "ZMAX" OR DOUBLE-BARRIER/QUIK GUARD COATING.

22. FASTENERS & CONNECTORS IN CONTACT WITH WOOD TREATED WITH AMMONIA OR ACZA (CHEMONITE) OR OTHER CHEMICALS w/ CHEMICAL RETENTION > AWPA UC4A SHALL BE STAINLESS STEEL. FASTENERS & CONNECTORS IN CONTACT WITH OTHER PRESSURE-PRESERVATIVE TREATED WOOD SHALL BE STAINLESS STEEL, HOT-DIPPED GALVANIZED PER ASTM A153 - CLASS D OR ASTM A123, OR SIMPSON'S "ZMAX" OR DOUBLE-BARRIER/QUIK GUARD COATING.

23. ALL STUDS SHALL BE ONE PIECE BETWEEN FLOORS AND FROM FLOOR TO ROOF, U.O.N. ALIGN CENTERLINE OF STUDS WITH CENTERLINE OF FLOOR JOISTS. ALIGN CENTERLINE OF STUDS FOR FULL HEIGHT OF STRUCTURAL, TYP.

24. ALL POSTS SHALL BE FULL HEIGHT FROM FOUNDATION TO ROOF, U.O.N. WHERE POSTS ARE DISCONTINUOUS AT JOIST SPACE AND OR FROM TOP OF BEAM OR HEADERS TO LOWER TOP PLATE, BLOCK THIS SPACE WITH STUD POST.

SHEATHING

1. ALL SHEATHING TO BE ORIENTED STRAND BOARD (OSB) IN ACCORDANCE WITH US PRODUCT STANDARD PS 2-18 OR PLYWOOD IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE US PRODUCT STANDARD PS 1-19. ALL SHEATHING TO BE STAMPED BY THE AMERICAN PLYWOOD ASSOCIATION (APA) WITH BOND CLASSIFICATION OF "EXTERIOR" OR "EXPOSURE 1". SEE PLANS FOR THICKNESS AND NAILING PATTERN AT FLOOR AND ROOF SHEATHING. MINIMUM SHEET SIZE 24". SHEATHING SHALL BE DOUGLAS FIR AND AS FOLLOWS (U.O.N.):

   - ⅜" APA RATED 32/16, EXPOSURE 1*
   - ½" APA RATED 48/24, T&G, EXPOSURE 1**
   - ½" APA RATED 32/16, EXPOSURE 1
   - ½" APA RATED 24/0, EXPOSURE 1

* PROVIDE PLY CLIPS BETWEEN JOISTS WHERE EDGES ARE NOT BLOCKED.
** CONTRACTOR MAY OMIT T&G WHERE EDGES ARE BLOCKED

3. ALL EXTERIOR WALLS NOT NOTED AS SHEAR WALLS SHALL BE SHEATHED WITH SHEATHING AND CONSTRUCTED AS A TYPE-6 SHEAR WALL, INCLUDING ABOVE AND BELOW ALL WALL OPENINGS, AND GABLED WALLS.

4. GLUE FLOOR SHEATHING TO JOISTS WITH A CONTINUOUS BEAD OF CONSTRUCTION GRADE ADHESIVE (ASTM D3498) AND NAIL WITHIN 10 MINUTES OF GLUING.

5. SHEATHING SHEETS AT FLOORS AND ROOFS SHALL BE LAID WITH FACE GRAIN PERPENDICULAR TO JOISTS AND RAFTERS AND EDGES SHALL HAVE A STAGGERED LAYOUT.

6. SHEATHING SHEETS ON WALLS SHALL BE LAID WITH LONG DIMENSION VERTICAL. BLOCK ALL PANEL EDGES. PROVIDE 3x (OR 4x) MEMBERS (OR DOUBLE 2x TOP PLATE) AT ALL SHEATHING EDGES FOR SHEAR WALL WHERE NAILING IS EQUAL OR LESS THAN 4"o.c.

7. SHEATHING SHALL ABUT ALONG THE CENTERLINE OF FRAMING MEMBERS WITH NAILING NOT LESS THAN ⅜" FROM EDGE OF SHEETS AND FRAMING.

8. SHEAR WALLS SHALL RUN AND BE CONNECTED TO UNDERSIDE OF ROOF OR FLOOR SHEATHING WITH APPROVED BLOCKING AS REQUIRED AND SHALL CONNECT WITH FLOOR OR FOUNDATION BELOW.

9. WHERE SHEAR WALL CONNECTIONS ARE NOT SPECIFICALLY DETAILED ON THESE DRAWINGS, CONSTRUCTION DETAILS SHALL BE PER TYPICAL DETAILS AND SHEAR WALL SCHEDULE.

STRUCTURAL STEEL

1. ALL STRUCTURAL STEEL CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH CBC CHAPTER 22, AISC STEEL CONSTRUCTION MANUAL 15th EDITION AND AISC 360-16, SPECIFICATION FOR STRUCTURAL STEEL BUILDINGS AND AISC 341-16 SEISMIC PROVISIONS FOR STRUCTURAL STEEL BUILDINGS.

2. STEEL MATERIALS SHALL CONFORM TO THE FOLLOWING:

W SHAPES	ASTM A992	F_y = 50 KSI
HSS RECTANGULAR	ASTM A500 GR. B	F_y = 46 KSI
HSS ROUND	ASTM A500 GR. B	F_y = 42 KSI
PIPES	ASTM A53 GR. B	F_y = 35 KSI
CONTINUITY PLATES	ASTM A572	F_y = 50 KSI
DOUBLER PLATES	ASTM A572	F_y = 50 KSI
OTHER SHAPES AND PLATES	ASTM A36	
ELECTRODES	ASTM E70XX	
BASE PLATES	ASTM A36	
ANCHOR BOLTS	ASTM F1554	F_y = 36 KSI
MACHINE BOLTS	ASTM A307	
HIGH STRENGTH BOLTS	ASTM A325-N, U.O.N. AS ASTM A490-SC	
WELDED HEADED STUDS	ASTM A108	
THREADED RODS	A36	
THREADED RODS (HANGING)	ASTM A193 GR. B7	

3. BOLT HOLES SHALL BE ⅛" OVERSIZED, EXCEPT AT BASE PLATES WHERE THEY CAN BE 5/16" OVERSIZED WITH WELDED WASHERS WITH 5/16" OVERSIZED HOLES.

4. ALL SHOP AND FIELD WELDING SHALL BE INSPECTED BY AN APPROVED TESTING LABORATORY. SPECIAL INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS OF CHAPTER 17, CBC, APPLY TO ALL WELDING.

5. ALL WELDING TO CONFORM TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF AWS D1.1/D1.1M-15, STRUCTURAL WELDING CODE-STEEL, AND AWS D1.8/D1.8M:2016, STRUCTURAL WELDING CODE-SEISMIC SUPPLEMENT, AND SHALL BE PERFORMED BY CERTIFIED WELDERS.

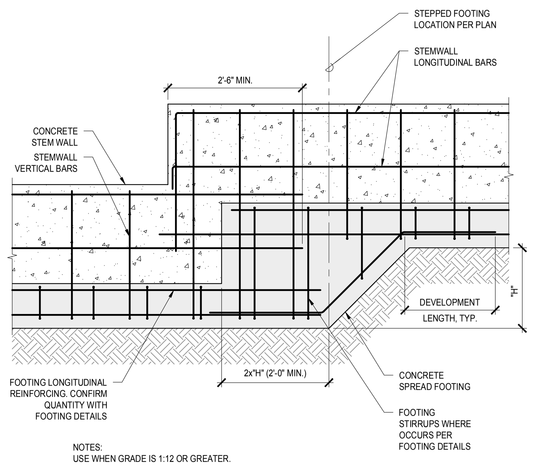
6. ALL WELDS NOT SPECIFIED SHALL BE CONTINUOUS FILLET WELDS, USING NOT LESS THAN THE MINIMUM SIZES BASED ON THICKNESS OF THICKER PART JOINED PER AISC/AWS, AND IN NO CASE LESS THAN ¼". U.O.N. WELD LENGTHS CALLED FOR ON PLANS ARE THE NET EFFECTIVE LENGTH REQUIRED.

7. WHERE WELDS ARE DESIGNATED AS DEMAND CRITICAL, THEY SHALL COMPLY WITH AWS D1.8 AND BE MADE WITH A FILLER METAL CAPABLE OF PROVIDING A MINIMUM CHARPY V-NOTCH (CVN) TOUGHNESS OF 20 FT-LB AT -20°F AS DETERMINED BY THE APPROPRIATE AWS CLASSIFICATION TEST METHOD OR MANUFACTURER CERTIFICATION, AND 40 FT-LB AT 70°F AS DETERMINED BY APPENDIX X OR OTHER APPROVED METHOD, WHEN THE STEEL FRAME IS NORMALLY ENCLOSED AND MAINTAINED AT A TEMPERATURE OF 50°F OR HIGHER.

8. NON-SHRINK GROUT IS REQUIRED UNDER ALL BASE PLATES. GROUT SHALL COMPLY WITH ASTM C 1107 GRADE A AND ATTAIN A MINIMUM COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH OF 7,000 PSI AT 28 DAYS.

9. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CONTROL OF ALL ERECTION PROCEDURES AND SEQUENCES, INCLUDING THOSE RELATING TO TEMPERATURE DIFFERENTIALS, ERECTION TOLERANCES, AND WITH RESPECT TO STRUCTURAL STEEL FRAMING INTO REINFORCED CONCRETE WALLS.

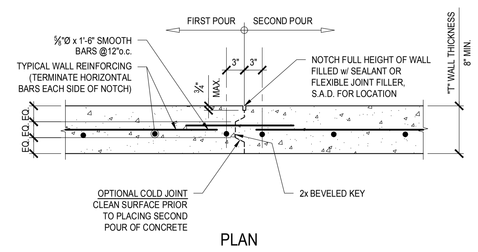
10. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL TAKE ALL MEASURES NECESSARY TO CONTROL DISTORTION OF THE STEEL DURING AND AFTER ALL FIELD AND SHOP WELDING, AND TO ENSURE THAT ALL STEEL REMAINS STRAIGHT AND OR PLUMB, DURING AND AFTER WELDING OPERATIONS. THIS INCLUDES, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PRE-SETTING, TRIAL ERECTION, USING FEWER WELD PASSES, BACKSTEP WELDING, PROPER WELDING SEQUENCE, AND CLAMPING. ALL CORRECTIONS NECESSARY DUE TO DISTORTION OF THE STEEL ELEMENT



NOTES:
USE WHEN GRADE IS 1:12 OR GREATER.

20 STEPPED CONCRETE FOOTING

SCALE: N.T.S.

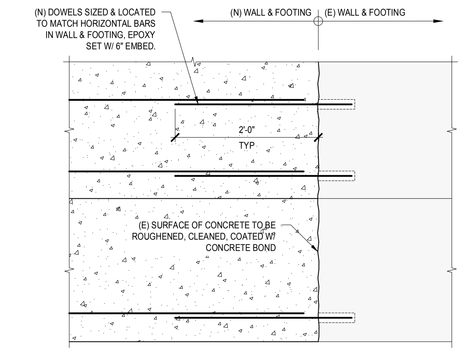


PLAN

NOTES:
1. SMOOTH BARS SHALL BE GREASED
2. NOTCHES MAY BE FORMED, TOOLED OR SAWCUT INTO THE WALL
3. SAWCUTTING MUST OCCUR AS SOON AS CONCRETE SURFACE IS FIRM ENOUGH SO CONCRETE WILL NOT BE DAMAGED, BUT NO LATER THAN 12 HOURS AFTER CONCRETE HAS BEEN PLACED
4. CONTRACTOR OPTION TO POUR WALL CONTINUOUSLY WITHOUT COLD JOINT

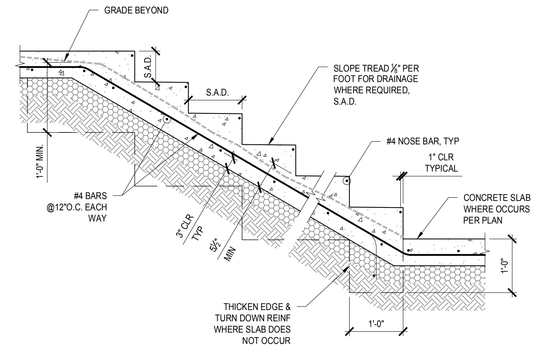
16 CONCRETE WALL VERTICAL CONTROL / CONSTRUCTION JOINT

SCALE: 1"=1'-0"



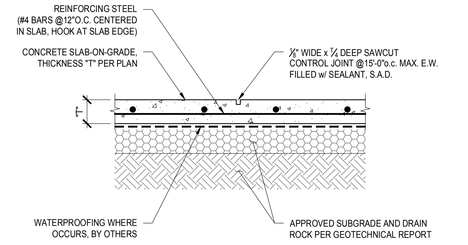
12 NEW TO EXISTING FOUNDATION

SCALE: N.T.S.



8 CONCRETE STAIR-ON-GRADE

SCALE: N.T.S.



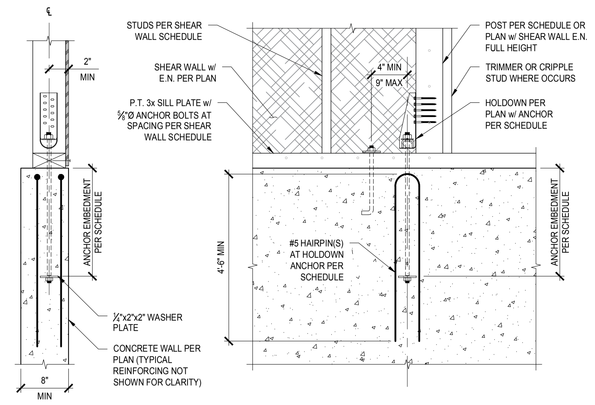
NOTES:
1. SAWING MUST OCCUR AS SOON AS CONCRETE SURFACE IS FIRM ENOUGH SO CONCRETE WILL NOT BE DAMAGED, BEFORE DRYING/SHRINKAGE CRACKS FORM, AND NO LATER THAN 12 HOURS AFTER CONCRETE HAS BEEN POURED.
2. DO NOT USE FOR SLABS OVER 6" THICK.
3. "ZIP STRIP" OR EQUIVALENT MAY BE SUBSTITUTED UPON ARCHITECT'S APPROVAL.
4. PROPOSE CONTROL JOINT LAYOUT TO ARCHITECT FOR APPROVAL PRIOR TO POURING CONCRETE.

4 CONCRETE SLAB-ON-GRADE

SCALE: N.T.S.

HOLDOWN AT STEM WALL SCHEDULE					
HOLDOWN TYPE	MIN END POST SIZE		HOLDOWN ANCHOR	MIN ANCHOR EMBEDMENT	HAIRPINS REQUIRED
	2x4 WALL	2x6 WALL			
HDU2	4x4	4x6	SB⅝x24	1'-6"	NONE
HDU4	4x4	4x6	SB⅝x24	1'-6"	ONE SIDE
HDU5	4x4	4x6	SB⅝x24	1'-6"	ONE SIDE
HDU8	4x6	6x6	⅞"Ø THREADED ROD	1'-6"	ONE SIDE
HDU11	4x8	6x8	1"Ø THREADED ROD	2'-0"	ONE SIDE
HDU14	4x8	6x8	1"Ø THREADED ROD	2'-6"	ONE SIDE
HD19	4x10	6x8	1⅛"Ø THREADED ROD	2'-6"	EACH SIDE

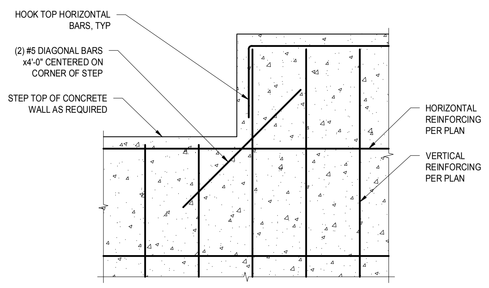
NOTES:
1. USE STANDARD STEEL FOR SIMPSON PRE-ASSEMBLED ANCHOR BOLTS AND OVERSIZE PENETRATION IN P.T. SILL PLATE ⅛".
2. VALUES ARE BASED ON 2,500 PSI MIN CONCRETE.



A: SECTION B: ELEVATION

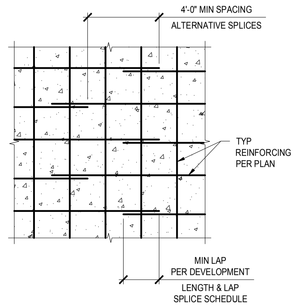
19 HOLDOWN ANCHORAGE AT STEM WALL

SCALE: N.T.S.



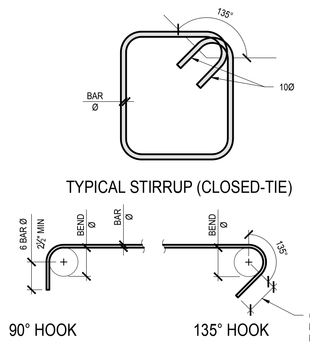
11 STEPPED CONCRETE WALL

SCALE: N.T.S.



7 CONCRETE WALL REINFORCING

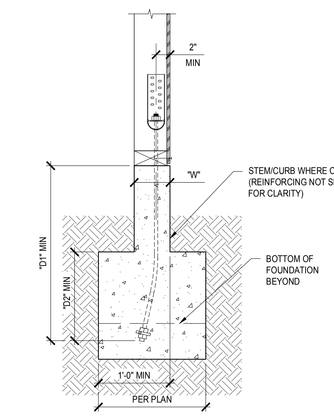
SCALE: N.T.S.

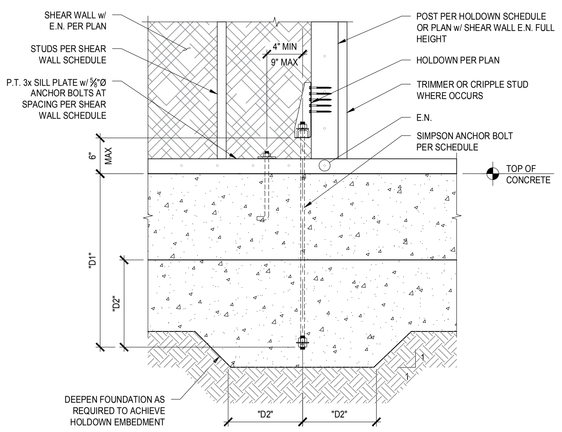


NOTES:
1. MINIMUM BEND DIAMETER FOR STIRRUPS AND TIES IS 4d FOR #5 BARS & SMALLER AND 6d FOR #6 THRU #8 BARS.
2. STIRRUPS CALLED OUT ON THE DRAWINGS MAY NEED TO BE INSTALLED IN PIECES TO ACCOMMODATE FIELD AND EXISTING CONDITIONS. WHERE THIS NEEDS TO OCCUR EACH PIECE NEEDS TO HAVE HOOKED ENDS AS SHOWN IN THIS DETAIL.
3. ON DRAWINGS, WHERE A STIRRUP CORNER SHOWS DOUBLE HOOKS, IT MEANS THAT HOOKS LAP AT CORNER. THIS THEREFORE IDENTIFIES THE PIECES OF THE STIRRUP

3 STIRRUP & TIE BENDS

SCALE: N.T.S.





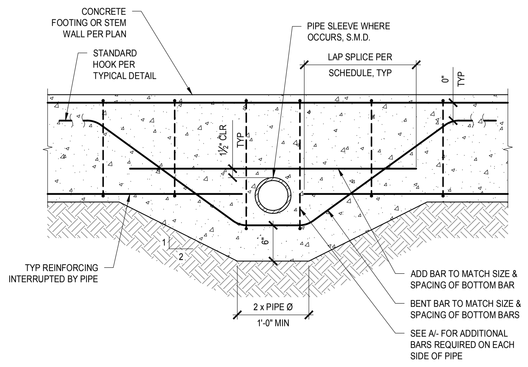
A: SECTION B: ELEVATION

HOLDOWN AT FOUNDATION SCHEDULE (CONCRETE STRENGTH = 2,500 PSI MIN)							
HOLDOWN TYPE	MIN END POST SIZE		SIMPSON ANCHOR BOLT	STEM/CURB MIN WIDTH "W"	MIN EMBEDMENT "D1"	MIN EMBEDMENT & CLEARANCE "D2"	ALTERNATIVE ANCHOR BOLT (SEE NOTE 5)
	2x4 WALL	2x6 WALL					
HDU2	4x4	4x6	SB⅝x24	6"	1'-6"	N/A	SSTB24
HDU4	4x4	4x6	SB⅝x24	6"	1'-6"	N/A	N/A
HDU5	4x4	4x6	SB⅝x24	6"	1'-6"	N/A	N/A
HDU8	4x6	6x6	SB⅞x24	6" (SEE NOTE 7)	1'-6"	N/A	N/A
HDU11	4x8	6x8	SB1x30	6" (SEE NOTE 7)	2'-0"	N/A	N/A
HDU14	4x8	6x8	PAB8 (SEE NOTE 6)	N/A	N/A	1'-5"	N/A
HD19	4x10	6x8	PAB10 (SEE NOTE 6)	N/A	N/A	1'-11"	N/A

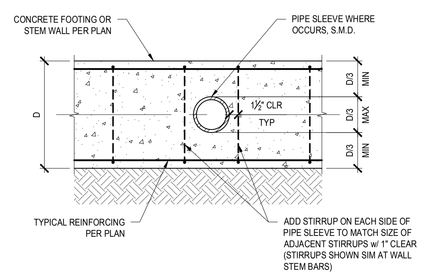
NOTES:
1. REFER TO THE PLANS FOR HOLDOWN SIZE AND HOLDOWN POST SIZES.
2. FOR HOLDOWN ASSEMBLIES, USE SIMPSON HOLDOWNS OR APPROVED EQUAL.
3. BOLTS THROUGH FLOOR AND EMBEDDED IN FOUNDATION SHALL BE F1554 STEEL, GRADE A36, ALL THREAD.
4. HOLDOWNS SHALL NOT BE SUBSTITUTED FOR SILL PLATE ANCHOR BOLTS.
5. EMBEDMENT PER MANUFACTURER'S REQUIREMENTS.
6. USE STANDARD STEEL FOR THE SIMPSON PRE-ASSEMBLED ANCHOR BOLTS AND OVERSIZE PENETRATION IN P.T. SILL PLATE ⅛".
7. STEM/CURB HEIGHT NOT TO EXCEED 110".
8. HOLDOWN ANCHOR BOLT NUT SHOULD BE FINGER TIGHT PLUS ¼ TO ½ TURN WITH HAND WRENCH.

17 HOLDOWN ANCHORAGE AT FOUNDATION

SCALE: N.T.S.



B: CASE II SECTION

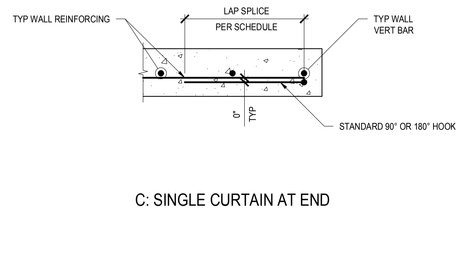


A: CASE I SECTION

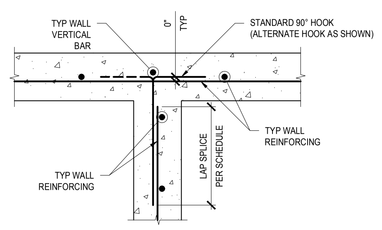
NOTES:
1. PENETRATIONS THROUGH STRUCTURAL MEMBERS ARE PERMITTED ONLY w/ THE REVIEW OF THE STRUCTURAL ENGINEER OF RECORD.
2. OFFSET CONDUIT FROM HOLDOWNS AND COLUMNS BY 1'-0", MIN

9 PIPE SLEEVE THROUGH CONCRETE FOOTING/STEM/GRADE BEAM

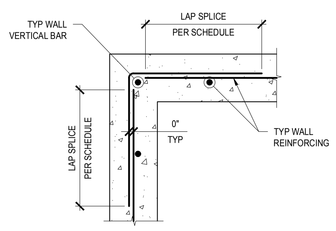
SCALE: N.T.S.



C: SINGLE CURTAIN AT END



B: SINGLE CURTAIN AT INTERSECTION



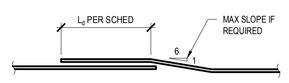
A: SINGLE CURTAIN AT CORNER

PLAN

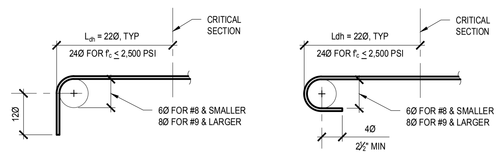
5 END, INTERSECTION, AND CORNERS OF CONCRETE WALLS & FOOTINGS

SCALE: N.T.S.

DEVELOPMENT LENGTH & LAP SPLICE (L_d) SCHEDULE (INCHES) CLASS B						
SIZE	LOCATION	CONCRETE COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH (PSI)				
		2,500	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000
#4	HORIZONTAL TOP BAR	41	38	33	29	27
	ALL OTHER BARS	32	29	25	23	21
#5	HORIZONTAL TOP BAR	51	47	41	36	33
	ALL OTHER BARS	39	36	31	28	26
#6	HORIZONTAL TOP BAR	61	56	49	44	40
	ALL OTHER BARS	47	43	37	34	31
#7	HORIZONTAL TOP BAR	89	81	71	63	58
	ALL OTHER BARS	69	63	54	49	45
#8	HORIZONTAL TOP BAR	102	93	81	72	66
	ALL OTHER BARS	78	72	62	56	51
#9	HORIZONTAL TOP BAR	115	105	91	81	74
	ALL OTHER BARS	88	81	70	63	57
#10	HORIZONTAL TOP BAR	129	118	102	92	84
	ALL OTHER BARS	100	91	79	71	64
#11	HORIZONTAL TOP BAR	143	131	114	102	93
	ALL OTHER BARS	110	101	87	78	71



C: LAP SPLICE



A: STANDARD 90° HOOK B: STANDARD 180° HOOK

NOTES:
1. LAP SPLICE LENGTHS ARE BASED ON 60 KSI REBAR YIELD STRENGTH AND NORMAL CONCRETE WEIGHT.
2. TOP BAR IS A HORIZONTAL BAR PLACED WITH MORE THAN 12" OF FRESH CONCRETE CAST BELOW BARS.
3. LAP SPLICE LENGTHS ARE BASED ON MINIMUM CLEAR COVER GREATER THAN ONE BAR Ø AND MINIMUM CLEAR SPACING GREATER THAN TWO BAR Ø.
4. IF EITHER REQUIREMENT IN NOTE 3 IS NOT SATISFIED, INCREASE LAP SPLICE LENGTH BY 50%.
4. MULTIPLY Ld & Ldh BY 1.2 FOR EPOXY COATED REINFORCING.

1 REBAR DEVELOPMENT LENGTHS

SCALE: N.T.S.

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818.591.6500

OWNER'S REPRESENTATIVE
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Pasadena, CA 91105
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PERKINS & WILL
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1553 Martin Luther King Jr. Way
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CA 94709
415.956.4100

RMA IRRIGATION
2760 Camino Diablo
Walnut Creek, CA 94597
925.939.3985

PROJECT NAME

VIEWPOINT SCHOOL AMPHITHEATER

Calabasas, California

STAMP

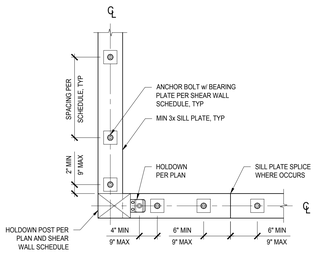
REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER DAVID B. STRAWBRIDGE No. 62993 Exp. 6-30-26 CIVIL STATE OF CALIFORNIA

NO.	ISSUE	DATE
1	50% Construction Documents	08.15.25
2	50% Construction Documents R1	11.21.25
3	90% Construction Documents	02.05.26
4	Bid Addendum #1	02.27.26
5	Bridge Permit Submittal	03.31.26

PROJECT
SE 2504

SHEET TITLE
TYPICAL DETAILS I

SHEET NUMBER
S1.10

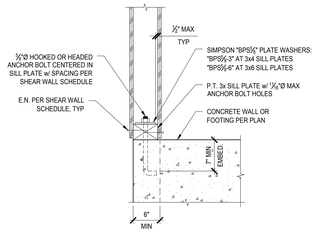


PLAN

NOTES:
1. MIN (2) SILL BOLTS PER CONTINUOUS SEGMENT OF SILL PLATE REQUIRED.
2. FOR ALL INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR FRAMING CONDITIONS NOT DESIGNATED AS SHEAR WALLS, INSTALL SILL BOLTS AT SIZE AND SPACING OF "TYPE-6" SHEAR WALL SILL BOLTS, U.O.N.

20 SILL PLATE BOLTING

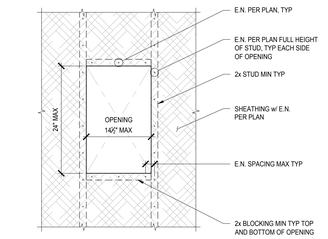
SCALE: N.T.S.



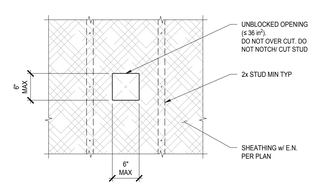
NOTES:
1. USE "BPS⁄16KT" PLATE WASHER w/ (4) SDS¼"x1½" WOOD SCREWS IF SILL PLATE HOLES EXCEED 9⁄16"Ø.
2. SEE SHEAR WALL SCHEDULE FOR CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS.

16 SHEAR WALL SILL PLATE

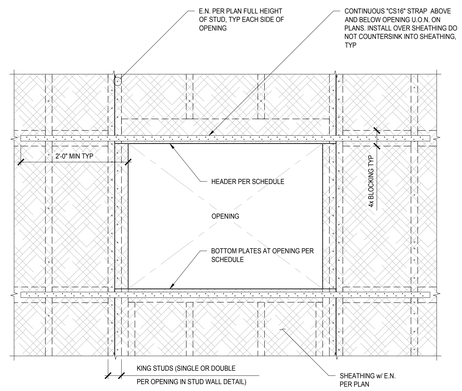
SCALE: N.T.S.



C: MEDIUM OPENING WITHIN STUD BAY

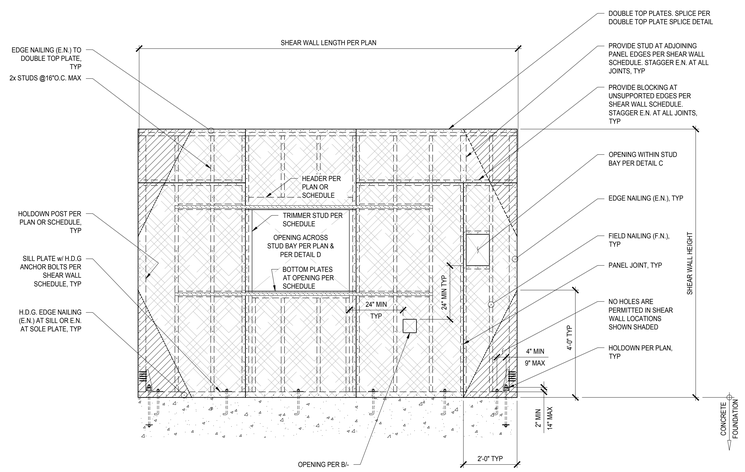


B: SMALL OPENING WITHIN STUD BAY



NOTE:
DO NOT USE THIS DETAIL UNLESS SPECIFICALLY NOTED ON PLAN.

D: LARGE OPENING ACROSS STUD BAYS PER PLAN

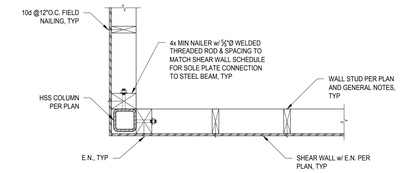


A: SHEAR WALL ELEVATION

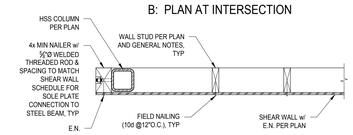
NOTES:
1. PROVIDE FULL HEIGHT EDGE NAILING AT ALL SHEAR WALL END POSTS AND EDGES OF ALL OPENINGS.
2. SEE SHEAR WALL SCHEDULE FOR NAILING REQUIREMENTS AT PANEL EDGES.
3. AT SINGLE SIDED SHEATHED WALLS, APPLY DETAIL TO SHEATHED SIDE OF WALL.
4. AT DOUBLE SIDED SHEATHED WALLS, APPLY DETAIL TO EACH SIDE OF SHEATHED WALL.
5. DEPTH OF BLOCKING TO MATCH STUD DEPTH.
6. FOR INFORMATION NOT SHOWN, SEE "OPENING IN STUD WALL" DETAIL.

10 SHEAR WALL FRAMING AND ALLOWABLE OPENINGS

SCALE: N.T.S.



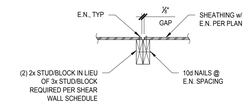
B: PLAN AT INTERSECTION



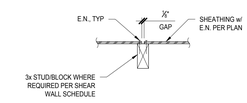
A: PLAN AT DOOR & WINDOW

6 HSS COLUMN AT END OF SHEAR WALL

SCALE: N.T.S.



B: ALTERNATE



A: TYPICAL

NOTES:
1. VERTICAL SPLICE JOINTS SHALL BE STAGGERED WHERE THEY OCCUR.
2. E.N. SPACING PER SHEAR WALL SCHEDULE.

5 SHEAR WALL PANEL EDGE BLOCKING

SCALE: N.T.S.

SHEAR WALL SCHEDULE

TYPE PER PLAN	"APA RATED" ½" WALL SHEATHING STRUCT 1	10d EDGE NAIL SPACING	WALL STUDS & BLOCKING AT ABUTTING PANEL EDGES	(N) P.T. 3x OR (E) P.T. 2x SILL PLATE TO CONCRETE		2x SOLE PLATE TO RIM/BLOCKING	SOLID SAWN OR LSL RIM/BLOCKING JOIST MIN. WIDTH	DBL. 2x TOP PLATE CONNECTION TO RIM/BLOCKING		⅝"Ø THREADED RODS STEEL BEAM TO SOLE PLATE/TOP PLATE	ALLOWABLE SHEAR (PLF)
				⅝"Ø ANCHOR BOLTS		SDS¼"x6" WOOD SCREWS U.O.N.		"LTP4" OR "A35" CLIPS U.O.N.	SDS¼"x6" WOOD SCREWS		
				2x	3x						
6	ONE SIDE	6"o.c.	2x	48"o.c.	48"o.c.	16d NAILS @6"o.c.	1½"	16"o.c.	8"o.c.	16"o.c.	340
4	ONE SIDE	4"o.c.	3x OR DBL. 2x	32"o.c.	32"o.c.	8"o.c.	1½"	12"o.c.	8"o.c.	16"o.c.	510
3	ONE SIDE	3"o.c.	3x OR DBL. 2x	16"o.c.	32"o.c.	6"o.c.	1½"	8"o.c.	6"o.c.	16"o.c.	665
2	ONE SIDE	2"o.c.	3x OR DBL. 2x	16"o.c.	16"o.c.	6"o.c.	3½"	6"o.c.	6"o.c.	16"o.c.	870
6-6	TWO SIDES	6"o.c.	2x	16"o.c.	32"o.c.	6"o.c.	1½"	8"o.c.	6"o.c.	16"o.c.	680
4-4	TWO SIDES	4"o.c.	3x OR DBL. 2x	16"o.c.	16"o.c.	6"o.c.	3½"	6"o.c.	6"o.c.	16"o.c.	1020
3-3	TWO SIDES	3"o.c.	3x OR DBL. 2x	8"o.c.	16"o.c.	4"o.c.	3½"	A35 CLIPS 6"o.c.	4"o.c.	8"o.c.	1330
2-2	TWO SIDES	2"o.c.	3x OR DBL. 2x	8"o.c.	8"o.c.	3"o.c.	3½"	A34 CLIPS 3"o.c.	3"o.c.	8"o.c.	1740

NOTES:
1. SCHEDULE IS BASED ON AWC SDPWS TABLE 4.3A.
2. USE COMMON OR GALVANIZED BOX NAILS FOR ALL NAILING. 10d COMMON NAIL SHALL HAVE .148"Ø AND 16d COMMON NAIL SHALL HAVE .162"Ø. 10d GALVANIZED BOX NAIL SHALL HAVE .128"Ø AND 16d GALVANIZED BOX NAIL SHALL HAVE .135"Ø. NAILS SHALL HAVE ½" MIN PENETRATION INTO FRAMING MEMBER OR BLOCKING.
3. THIS SCHEDULE SHALL APPLY TO NAILING AT ALL STUDS, WALL SHEATHING JOINTS, TOP PLATES, SILL PLATES, SOLE PLATES, RIMS, AND BLOCKING.
4. NAILING AT INTERMEDIATE MEMBERS (FIELD NAILING) SHALL BE 10d NAIL @12"O.C.
5. WALL SHEATHING SHALL BE APPLIED OVER STUDS SPACED AT 16"O.C.
6. ALL SILL FASTENING TO CONCRETE SHALL HAVE AS A MINIMUM ⅝"Ø ANCHOR BOLTS w/ SIMPSON H.D.G. BPS5⁄8-6 (BPS ⅝-3 AT 2x4 WALLS) BEARING PLATE WASHER OR EQUIVALENT. BEARING PLATE SHALL EXTEND TO WITHIN ½" OF THE EDGE OF THE SILL PLATE ON THE SIDE(S) WITH SHEATHING. ANCHOR BOLTS SHALL BE EMBEDDED 7" MIN IN CONCRETE WALL OR FOUNDATION.
7. NAILS PENETRATING PRESSURE TREATED WOOD SHALL BE HOT-DIPPED GALVANIZED PER ASTM A153, CLASS D.
8. DOUBLE 2x STUDS AT ABUTTING PANEL EDGES SHALL BE FASTENED TOGETHER w/ 16d NAILS AT EDGE NAIL SPACING.
9. NAILING SPACED AT 3"O.C. OR LESS SHALL BE STAGGERED ½" MIN AND INSTALLED ¾" MIN FROM EDGE OF WALL SHEATHING AND STUD.

4 SHEAR WALL SCHEDULE

SCALE: N.T.S.

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CA 94709
415.956.4100

RMA IRRIGATION
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Walnut Creek, CA 94597
925.939.3985

PROJECT NAME

VIEWPOINT SCHOOL AMPHITHEATER
Calabasas, California

STAMP

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER — JAMES D. STRANDBERG — No. 62993 Exp. 6-30-26 — CIVIL — STATE OF CALIFORNIA

NO.	ISSUE	DATE
1	50% Construction Documents	08.15.25
2	50% Construction Documents R1	11.21.25
3	90% Construction Documents	02.05.26
4	Bid Addendum #1	02.27.26
5	Bridge Permit Submittal	03.31.26

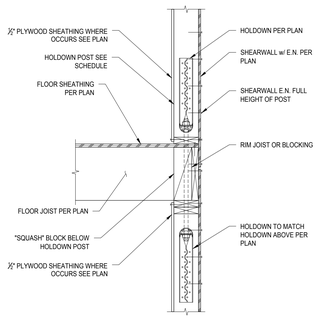
PROJECT
SE 2504

SHEET TITLE

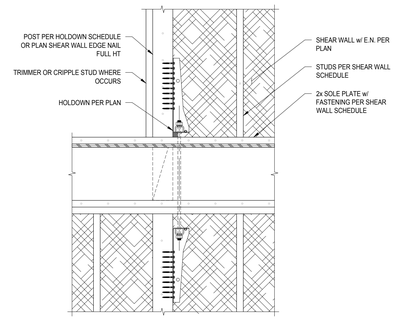
TYPICAL DETAILS II

SHEET NUMBER

S1.20



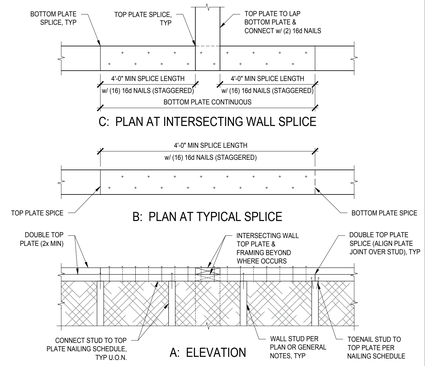
A: SECTION



B: ELEVATION

12 HOLDOWN TO HOLDOWN AT FRAMED FLOOR

SCALE: N.T.S.



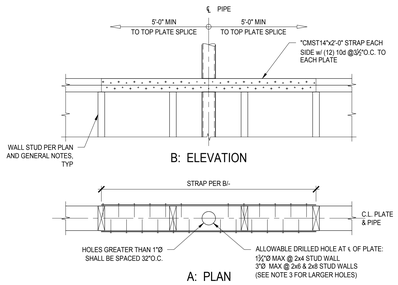
C: PLAN AT INTERSECTING WALL SPLICE

B: PLAN AT TYPICAL SPLICE

A: ELEVATION

3 DOUBLE TOP PLATE SPLICE

SCALE: N.T.S.



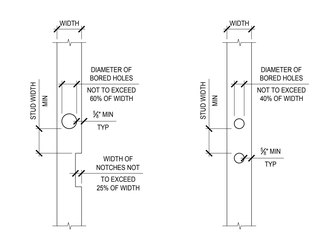
B: ELEVATION

A: PLAN

NOTES:
1. REQUIREMENTS APPLY TO ALL SHEAR WALLS, LOAD BEARING WALLS, & EXTERIOR WALLS.
2. STRAPS NOT REQUIRED FOR 1"Ø MAX HOLES LOCATED IN THE MIDDLE ⅓ OF THE PLATE.
3. FOR DRILLED HOLES GREATER THAN DIAMETERS SHOWN, USE "CTS216" STRAPS IN LIEU OF "CMST14" SHOWN TO EACH PLATE, EACH SIDE (4 TOTAL).

11 PENETRATIONS IN WALL PLATES

SCALE: N.T.S.



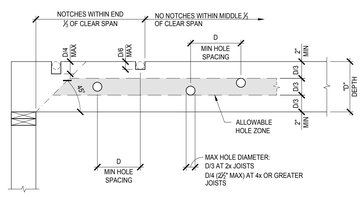
A: INTERIOR NON-BEARING WALLS

B: EXTERIOR WALLS & BEARING WALLS

NOTE:
PORTION OF STUD REMAINING AT NOTCHES OR HOLES SHALL BE SOUND WOOD WITHOUT EXCESSIVE STRENGTH-REDUCING PROPERTIES SUCH AS KNOTS, BREAKS, SPLITS, EXCESSIVE SLOPE OF GRAIN, ETC.

8 HOLES & NOTCHES IN STUDS

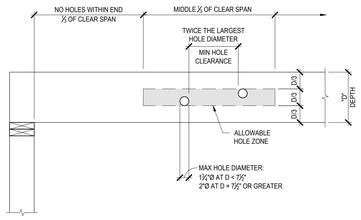
SCALE: N.T.S.



NOTE:
1. CLEAR SPAN IS THE DISTANCE BETWEEN THE INSIDE FACE OF TWO WALLS OR BEAM SUPPORTING THE STRUCTURAL MEMBER.
2. HOLES AND NOTCHES NOT PERMITTED IN THE BOTTOM EDGE.
3. HOLES AND NOTCHES NOT PERMITTED WHERE DEPTH IS 5" OR LESS.
4. APPLY PRESERVATIVE TO HOLES IN PRESSURE TREATED WOOD.

10 HOLES & NOTCHES IN SAWN LUMBER JOISTS

SCALE: N.T.S.



NOTE:
1. CLEAR SPAN IS THE DISTANCE BETWEEN THE INSIDE FACE OF TWO WALLS OR BEAM SUPPORTING THE STRUCTURAL MEMBER.
2. ROUND HOLES ONLY.
3. NOTCHES NOT PERMITTED IN THE TOP OR BOTTOM EDGE.
4. HOLES AND NOTCHES NOT PERMITTED IN CANTILEVERS.
5. HOLES AND NOTCHES NOT PERMITTED WHERE DEPTH IS 5" OR LESS.
6. ALLOWABLE HOLE ZONE SHOWN IS SUITABLE FOR BEAMS WITH UNIFORM LOADS ONLY, CONTACT THE STRUCTURAL ENGINEER FOR BEAMS SUPPORTING POSTS AND BEAMS.

7 HOLES & NOTCHES IN LSL/LVL/PSL

SCALE: N.T.S.

NAILING SCHEDULE (CBC TABLE 2304.10.1 EXCERPT)

#	DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING ELEMENTS	#TYPE OF FASTENER(S)	SPACING & LOCATION(S)
	ROOF		
1	BLOCKING BETWEEN CEILING JOISTS, RAFTERS OR TRUSSES TO TOP PLATE OR OTHER FRAMING BELOW	(3) 8d COMMON	EACH END, TOENAIL
	BLOCKING BETWEEN RAFTERS OR TRUSS NOT AT THE WALL TOP PLATE, TO RAFTER OR TRUSS	(2) 8d COMMON	EACH END, TOENAIL
		(2) 16d COMMON	END NAIL
	FLAT BLOCKING TO TRUSS/WEB FILLER	16d COMMON	FACE NAIL
2	CEILING JOISTS TO TOP PLATE	(3) 8d COMMON	EACH JOIST, TOENAIL
3	CEILING JOIST NOT ATTACHED TO PARALLEL RAFTER, LAPS OVER PARTITIONS (NO THRUST)	(3) 16d COMMON	FACE NAIL
4	CEILING JOIST ATTACHED TO PARALLEL RAFTER (HEEL JOINT) (SEE CBC SECTION 2308.7.3.1, TABLE 2308.7.3.1)	PER CBC TABLE 2308.7.3.1	FACE NAIL
5	COLLAR TIE TO RAFTER	(3) 10d COMMON	FACE NAIL
6	RAFTER OR ROOF TRUSS TO TOP PLATE (SEE CBC TABLE 2308.7.5)	(3) 10d COMMON	TOENAIL
7	ROOF RAFTERS TO RIDGE/VALLEY/HIP RAFTERS OR ROOF RAFTER TO 2" RIDGE BEAM	(2) 16d COMMON	END NAIL
		(3) 10d COMMON	TOENAIL
	WALL		
8	STUD TO STUD (NOT AT BRACED WALL PANELS)	16d COMMON	FACE NAIL @24"O.C.
9	STUD TO STUD AND ABUTTING STUDS AT INTERSECTING WALLS (AT BRACED WALL PANELS)	16d COMMON	FACE NAIL @16"O.C.
11	CONTINUOUS HEADER TO STUD	(4) 8d COMMON	TOENAIL
12	TOP PLATE TO TOP PLATE	16d COMMON	FACE NAIL @16"O.C.
14	BOTTOM PLATE TO JOIST, RIM JOIST, BAND JOIST/BLOCKING (NOT AT BRACED WALL PANELS)	16d COMMON	FACE NAIL @16"O.C.
15	BOTTOM PLATE TO JOIST, RIM JOIST, BAND JOIST OR BLOCKING AT BRACED WALL PANELS	(2) 16d COMMON	FACE NAIL @16"O.C.
16	STUD TO TOP/BOTTOM PLATE	(4) 8d COMMON	TOENAIL
		(2) 16d COMMON	END NAIL
17	TOP OR BOTTOM PLATE TO STUD	(2) 16d COMMON	END NAIL
18	TOP PLATES, LAPS AT CORNERS/INTERSECTIONS	(2) 16d COMMON	FACE NAIL
	FLOOR		
22	JOIST TO SILL/TOP PLATE/GIRDER	(3) 8d COMMON	TOENAIL
23	RIM JOIST, BAND JOIST, OR BLOCKING TO TOP PLATE, SILL OR OTHER FRAMING BELOW	8d COMMON	TOENAIL @6" O.C.
27	BUILT UP GIRDERS & BEAMS, 2" LUMBER LAYERS	20d COMMON	FACE NAIL @32"O.C. AT TOP & BOTTOM STAGGERED ON OPPOSITE SIDES
		(2) 20d COMMON	ENDS & AT EACH SPLICE, FACE NAIL
29	JOIST TO BAND JOIST OR RIM JOIST	(3) 16d COMMON	END NAIL
30	BRIDGING/BLOCKING TO JOIST, RAFTER/TRUSS	(2) 8d COMMON	EACH END, TOENAIL

NOTES:
1. ANY FASTENING SPECIFIED ON PLANS, DETAILS OR GENERAL NOTES TAKES PRECEDENCE OVER THIS SCHEDULE.
2. FOR FULL FASTENING SCHEDULE, REFERENCE CBC.

4 NAILING SCHEDULE

SCALE: N.T.S.

JOIST AND BEAM HANGER SCHEDULE

JOIST / BEAM	FACE MOUNT HANGER	TOP FLANGE HANGER	CONCEALED FLANGE HANGER
2x10	LUS210	LB201AZ	LUC210Z
2x12	LUS210	LB212AZ	LUC210Z
1¾"x9¼" LSL/LVL	HUS1.81/10	BA1.81/9.5	HUCQ1.81/9-SDS
1¾"x11⅞" LSL/LVL	HUS1.81/10	BA1.81/11.88	HUCQ1.81/11-SDS
1¾"x14" LSL/LVL	HUS1.81/10	BA1.81/14	HUCQ1.81/11-SDS
1¾"x16" LSL/LVL	HU14	BA1.81/16	-
3½"x9½" LSL/PSL	HHUS410	BA3.56/9.5	HUCQ410-SDS
3½"x11⅞" LSL/PSL	HHUS410	BA3.56/11.88	HUCQ412-SDS
3½"x14" LSL/PSL	HHUS410	HGLTV3.514	HUCQ412-SDS
3½"x16" LSL/PSL	HGUS414	HGLTV3.516	HUCQ412-SDS
5½"x9½" PSL	HHUS5.50/10	HGLTV5.37, H=9.5	HUCQ610-SDS
5½"x11⅞" PSL	HHUS5.50/10	HGLTV5.37, H=11.875	HUCQ612-SDS
5½"x14" PSL	HHUS5.50/10	HGLTV5.37, H=14	HUCQ612-SDS
5½"x16" PSL	HGUS5.50/14	HGLTV5.37, H=16	HUCQ612-SDS
7"x9½" PSL	HHUS7.25/10	HGLTV7, H=9.5	HUC410-2
7"x11⅞" PSL	HHUS7.25/10	HGLTV7, H=11.875	HUC412-2
7"x14" PSL	HHUS7.25/10	HGLTV7, H=14	HUC414-2
7"x16" PSL	HGUS7.25/14	HGLTV7, H=16	HUC414-2
9½" TJI 230	IUS2.37/9.5	ITS2.37/9.5	-
11⅞" TJI 210	IUS2.06/11.88	ITS2.06/11.88	-
11⅞" TJI 230/360	IUS2.37/11.88	ITS2.37/11.88	-
11⅞" TJI 560	IUS3.56/11.88	ITS3.56/11.88	-
14" TJI 210	IUS2.06/14	ITS2.06/14	-
14" TJI 230/360	IUS2.37/14	ITS2.37/14	-
14" TJI 560	IUS3.56/14	ITS3.56/14	-

NOTE:
1. USE JOIST AND BEAM HANGERS PER SCHEDULE, U.O.N. ON PLANS OR DETAILS.
2. LVL/LSL/PSL REPRESENTS STRUCTURAL COMPOSITE LUMBER.
3. FOR BUILT-UP MEMBERS, USE HANGERS PER BEAM OF EQUIVALENT WIDTH.
4. USE FACE MOUNTED HANGER, U.O.N.
5. USE CONCEALED FLANGE HANGERS ONLY WHERE INDICATED ON PLANS.
6. HANGERS SHALL BE PRODUCED BY SIMPSON STRONG-TIE U.O.N., FOR EQUIVALENT ALTERNATIVES/SUBSTITUTIONS, NOTIFY STRUCTURAL ENGINEER OF RECORD FOR APPROVAL.
7. FOLLOW MANUFACTURER'S INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS. USE NUMBER AND SIZE OF FASTENERS AS SPECIFIED BY MANUFACTURER, DO NOT SUBSTITUTE. PROVIDE MAXIMUM FASTENERS LISTED BY MANUFACTURER, FILL ALL ROUND AND TRIANGULAR HOLES.
8. CONTACT STRUCTURAL ENGINEER OF RECORD FOR BEAM SIZES NOT SHOWN.
9. PROVIDE WEB STIFFENERS PER MANUFACTURERS SPECIFICATIONS AT ALL BEARING POINTS AT ROOF TJI JOISTS.

1 JOIST & BEAM HANGER SCHEDULE

SCALE: N.T.S.

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PROJECT NAME

VIEWPOINT SCHOOL AMPHITHEATER
Calabasas, California

STAMP

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
CHRISTOPHER D. STAFFORD
No. 62993
Exp. 6-30-26
CIVIL
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

NO.	ISSUE	DATE
1	50% Construction Documents	08.15.25
2	50% Construction Documents R1	11.21.25
3	90% Construction Documents	02.05.26
4	Bid Addendum #1	02.27.26
5	Bridge Permit Submittal	03.31.26

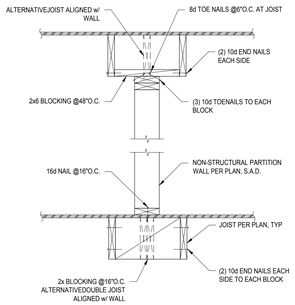
PROJECT
SE 2504

SHEET TITLE

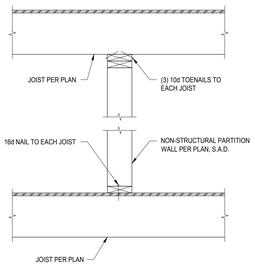
TYPICAL DETAILS III

SHEET NUMBER

S1.30



A: JOISTS PARALLEL

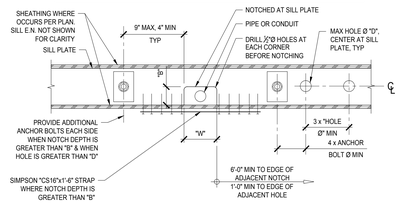


B: JOISTS PERPENDICULAR

15 NON-STRUCTURAL WALLS

SCALE: N.T.S.

SILL PLATE HOLE & NOTCH SCHEDULE			
MIN NOMINAL SILL PLATE	MAX HOLE Ø IN CENTER OF SILL PLATE "D"	NOTCH DEPTH "B"	MAX NOTCH WIDTH "W"
3x4	1½"	1½"	3½"
3x6	2"	1½"	5½"

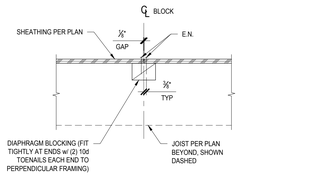


PLAN

NOTE:
NOTCHES w/ DEPTH GREATER THAN "B" NOT ALLOWED IN SHEAR WALL TYPE 4-4, 3-3, & 2-2.

7 SHEAR WALL SILL HOLES & NOTCHES

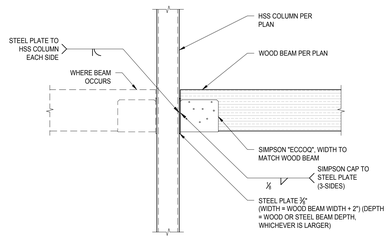
SCALE: N.T.S.



NOTE:
2x SOLID JOIST DEPTH BLOCKING USED IN LIEU OF TYP BLOCKING IF IN PROPER ALIGNMENT WITH PLYWOOD.

3 HORIZONTAL DIAPHRAGM BLOCKING

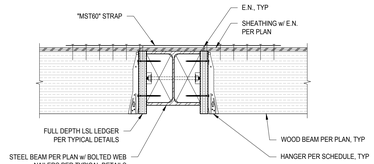
SCALE: N.T.S.



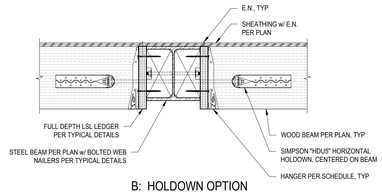
NOTE:
CONNECTION PLATE MAY BE OMITTED WHERE THE FLAT SURFACE OF HSS COLUMN IS WIDER THAN COLUMN CAP (WELD CAP DIRECTLY TO HSS COLUMN w/ ¾" THK FILLET WELD, ALL AROUND)

14 WOOD BEAM TO HSS COLUMN CONNECTION

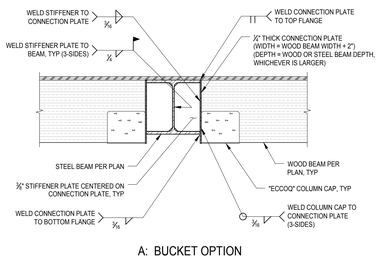
SCALE: N.T.S.



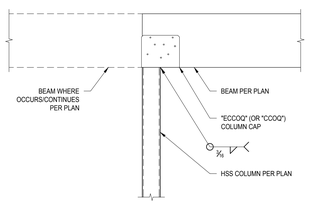
C: STRAP OPTION



B: HOLDOWN OPTION



A: BUCKET OPTION

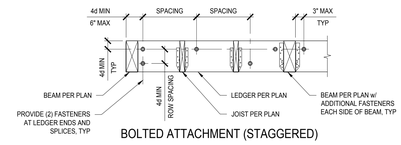


13 WOOD BEAM TO HSS COLUMN

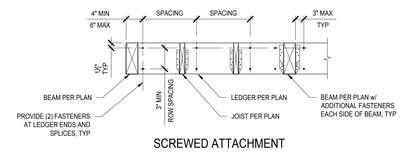
SCALE: N.T.S.

9 WOOD BEAM TO STEEL BEAM DRAG

SCALE: N.T.S.



BOLTED ATTACHMENT (STAGGERED)

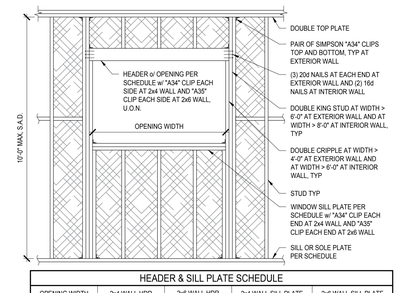


SCREWED ATTACHMENT

NOTES:
1. SEE DETAILS FOR LEDGER ATTACHMENT TYPE, DIAMETER, AND SPACING.
2. d = DIAMETER OF BOLT PER DETAIL
3. AT DECKS EXPOSED TO WEATHER USE SPACER ("DECKZWALL" OR EQUIVALENT) BETWEEN LEDGER AND SIDING.

6 LEDGER ATTACHMENT

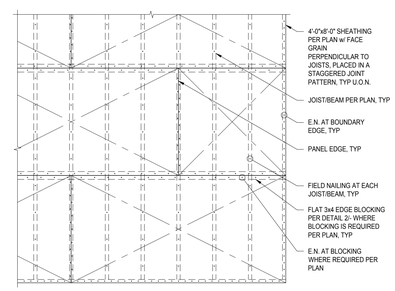
SCALE: N.T.S.



HEADER & SILL PLATE SCHEDULE				
OPENING WIDTH	2x4 WALL HDR	2x6 WALL HDR	2x4 WALL SILL PLATE	2x6 WALL SILL PLATE
3'-6" MAX	4x6	6x6	2x4	2x6
6'-0" MAX	4x8	6x8	(2) 2x4	(2) 2x6
8'-0" MAX	4x10	6x8	(3) 2x4	(2) 2x6

5 OPENING IN STUD WALL

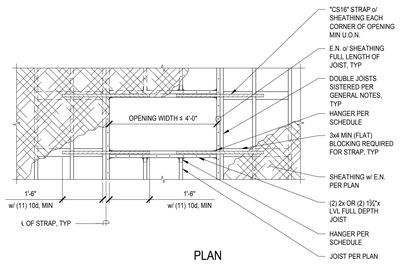
SCALE: N.T.S.



PLAN

1 HORIZONTAL DIAPHRAGM

SCALE: N.T.S.



PLAN

NOTES:
1. STRAP TO BE INSTALLED OVER SHEATHING. DO NOT COUNTERSINK INTO SHEATHING.
2. SEE PLANS FOR STRAPS IN LARGER OPENINGS.

2 HORIZONTAL DIAPHRAGM OPENING

SCALE: N.T.S.

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PROJECT NAME

VIEWPOINT SCHOOL AMPHITHEATER

Calabasas, California

STAMP

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER — CHRISTOPHER M. STRANDBERG — No. 62993 Exp. 6-30-26 — CIVIL — STATE OF CALIFORNIA

NO.	ISSUE	DATE
1	50% Construction Documents	08.15.25
2	50% Construction Documents R1	11.21.25
3	90% Construction Documents	02.05.26
4	Bid Addendum #1	02.27.26
5	Bridge Permit Submittal	03.31.26

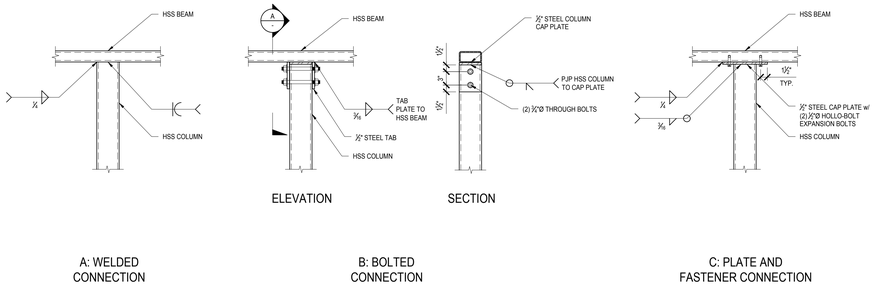
PROJECT
SE 2504

SHEET TITLE

TYPICAL DETAILS IV

SHEET NUMBER

S1.40



A: WELDED CONNECTION

ELEVATION

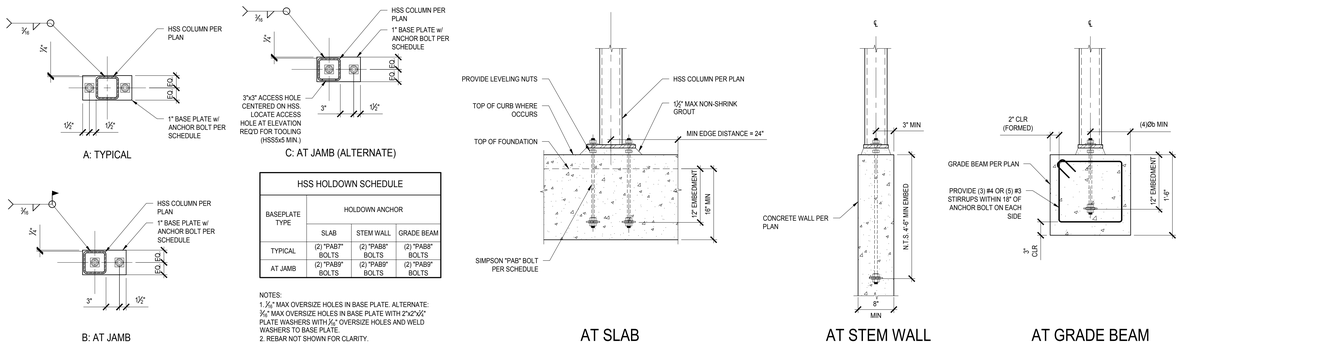
B: BOLTED CONNECTION

SECTION

C: PLATE AND FASTENER CONNECTION

20 HSS COLUMN TO HSS BEAM (BEAM TO BEAM SIM.)

SCALE: N.T.S.



A: TYPICAL

C: AT JAMB (ALTERNATE)

B: AT JAMB

HSS HOLDOWN SCHEDULE			
BASEPLATE TYPE	HOLDOWN ANCHOR		
	SLAB	STEM WALL	GRADE BEAM
TYPICAL	(2) "PAB7" BOLTS	(2) "PAB8" BOLTS	(2) "PAB8" BOLTS
AT JAMB	(2) "PAB9" BOLTS	(2) "PAB9" BOLTS	(2) "PAB9" BOLTS

NOTES:
1. ⅛" MAX OVERSIZE HOLES IN BASE PLATE. ALTERNATE: ⅜" MAX OVERSIZE HOLES IN BASE PLATE WITH 2"x2"x¼" PLATE WASHERS WITH ⅛" OVERSIZE HOLES AND WELD WASHERS TO BASE PLATE.
2. REBAR NOT SHOWN FOR CLARITY.

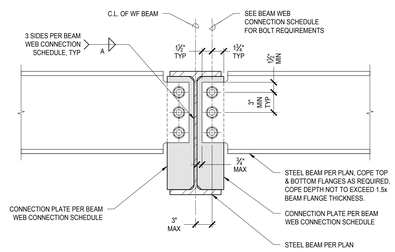
AT SLAB

AT STEM WALL

AT GRADE BEAM

12 HSS COLUMN HOLDOWN CONNECTION

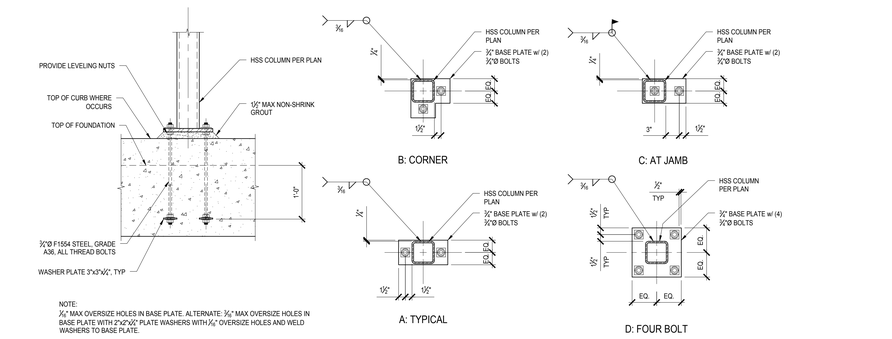
SCALE: N.T.S.



NOTE:
SEE BEAM WEB CONNECTION SCHEDULE FOR CONNECTION PLATE THICKNESS AND WELD SIZES.

15 WF-WF BEAM CONNECTION

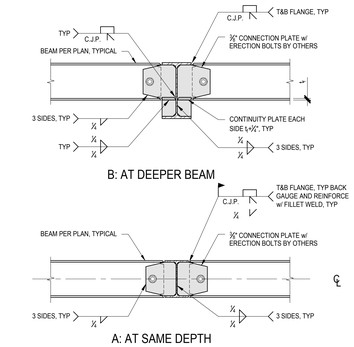
SCALE: N.T.S.



NOTE:
⅛" MAX OVERSIZE HOLES IN BASE PLATE. ALTERNATE: ⅜" MAX OVERSIZE HOLES IN BASE PLATE WITH 2"x2"x½" PLATE WASHERS WITH ⅛" OVERSIZE HOLES AND WELD WASHERS TO BASE PLATE.

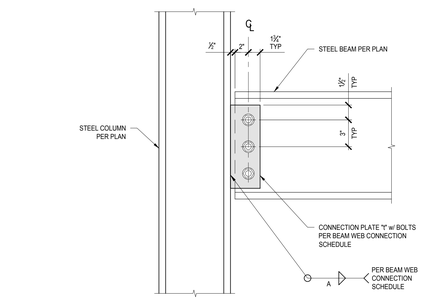
11 HSS COLUMN BASE PLATE CONNECTION

SCALE: N.T.S.



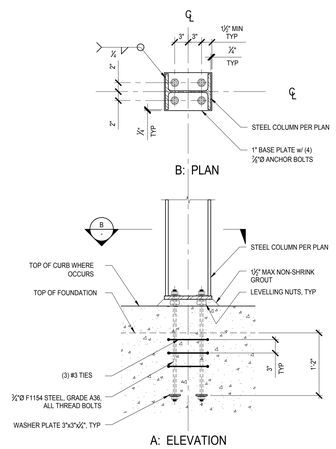
3 BEAM TO BEAM MOMENT CONNECTION

SCALE: N.T.S.



14 WF COLUMN TO WF BEAM CONNECTION

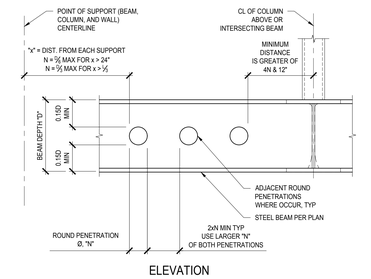
SCALE: N.T.S.



NOTES:
1/16" MAX OVERSIZE HOLES IN BASE PLATE. ALTERNATE: 3/16" MAX OVERSIZE HOLES IN BASE PLATE WITH 2"x2"x5/16" PLATE WASHERS WITH 1/16" OVERSIZE HOLES AND WELD WASHERS TO BASE PLATE.

9 STEEL COLUMN BASE PLATE CONNECTION

SCALE: N.T.S.

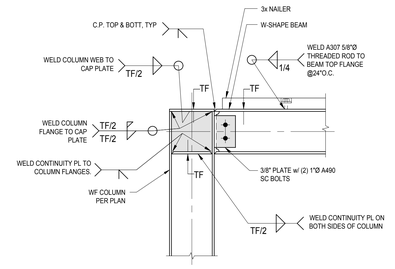


ELEVATION

NOTES:
1. APPLICABLE WHEN BEAM SIZE IS W24x & SMALLER.
2. "L" IS THE SPAN OF THE BEAM, WHICH IS THE DISTANCE BETWEEN THE POINT OF SUPPORT CENTERLINES. POINTS OF SUPPORT INCLUDE BEAMS, COLUMNS, AND WALLS.
3. WHERE SOLID WOOD BLOCKING OCCURS AT WEB LOCATE PENETRATION 2½" MIN FORM WELDED THREADED ROD ATTACHMENT.

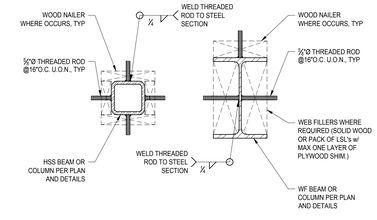
6 ROUND PENETRATIONS IN STEEL BEAM WEB

SCALE: N.T.S.



2 MOMENT CONNECTION DETAIL

SCALE: N.T.S.



A: HSS SECTION B: WF SECTION

NOTES:
1. ALTERNATIVELY, THREADED ROD MAY BE WELDED WITH ½" PARTIAL JOINT PENETRATION WELD ALL AROUND.
2. CONTRACTOR OPTION TO USE WELDED THREADED STUDS.

5 NAILER TO STEEL SECTION CONNECTION

SCALE: N.T.S.

BEAM WEB CONNECTION SCHEDULE				
NOMINAL MEMBER DEPTH (SEE NOTE 1)	NUMBER OF BOLTS	CONNECTION PLATE, t	FILLET WELD SIZE, A	MIN TOP OF BEAM TO ℄ OF 1ST BOLT
6x & SMALLER	SEE NOTE 5	⅜"	¼"	2½"
8x	2	⅜"	¼"	2½"
10x	2	⅜"	¼"	3"
12x & 14x	3	⅜"	¼"	3"
16x & 18x	4	⅜"	¼"	3"
21x	5	½"	5/16"	4½"
24x	6	½"	5/16"	4½"
27x	7	½"	5/16"	4½"
30x	8	½"	5/16"	4½"
40x	11	½"	5/16"	4½"

NOTES:
1. BEAM WEB CONNECTION SCHEDULE APPLIES FOR W, C AND MC TYPE SECTIONS.
2. ALL BOLTS SHALL BE ⅞"Ø, U.O.N.
3. USE ASTM A325-N OR A325-X BOLTS, U.O.N.
4. ALL BOLTS SHALL BE PRE-TENSIONED, U.O.N.
5. FOR W6x, C6x OR MC6x MEMBERS (OR SHALLOWER), WELD CONNECTION PLATE TO BEAM WEB WITH ¼" FILLET WELD, U.O.N.
6. IN LIEU OF FILLET WELD SIZE SHOWN, CONTRACTOR OPTION TO USE ¾" P.J.P. WELD (ONE SIDE).

1 BEAM WEB CONNECTION SCHEDULE

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PROJECT NAME

VIEWPOINT SCHOOL AMPHITHEATER

Calabasas, California

STAMP

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
CHRISTOPHER D. HARRISON
No. 62993
Exp. 6-30-26
CIVIL
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

NO.	ISSUE	DATE
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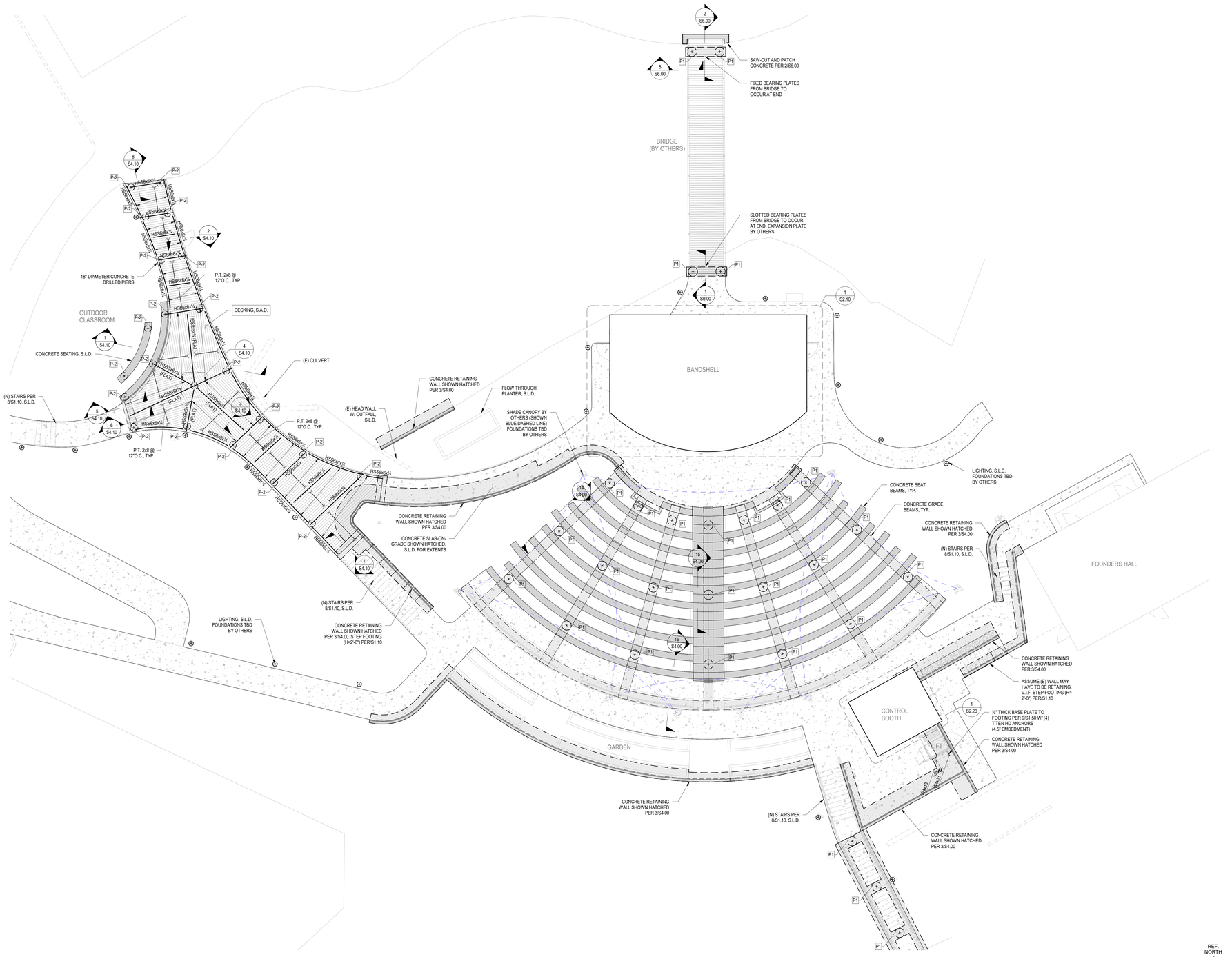
PROJECT
SE 2504

SHEET TITLE

TYPICAL DETAILS V

SHEET NUMBER

S1.50



1 **SITE PLAN**

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

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STATE OF CALIFORNIA

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PROJECT

SE 2504

SHEET TITLE

STRUCTURAL SITE PLAN

SHEET NUMBER

S2.00

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PLAN LEGEND

STRUCTURAL BEARING WALL ABOVE FRAMING PLAN, S.A.D. FOR WALL LAYOUT DIMENSIONS. SEE SHEET S1.X FOR FRAMING REQUIREMENTS & DETAILS

STRUCTURAL (SHEAR AND/OR BEARING) WALL BELOW FRAMING PLAN

NON-STRUCTURAL WALL ABOVE FRAMING PLAN, S.A.D.

"#" DENOTES STRUCTURAL SHEAR WALL TYPE & EDGE NAIL SPACING AND "#'-#" DENOTES MINIMUM SHEAR WALL LENGTH. SEE SHEET S1.20 FOR SHEAR WALL SCHEDULE & DETAILS

CONCRETE CURB OR PARTIAL HEIGHT WALL ABOVE PLAN

CONCRETE WALL BELOW PLAN

CONCRETE WALL ABOVE PLAN

CONCRETE FOUNDATION. SEE SHEET S1.10 FOR TYP. REQUIREMENTS & DETAILS

DRILLED AND CAST-IN-PLACE CONCRETE PIER
"P#" INDICATES PIER TYPE PER PIER DETAIL 5/S4.00, IF NO PIER NUMBER INDICATED SEE DETAILS IN THAT AREA

WOOD POST ABOVE — WOOD POST BELOW

HSS COLUMN ABOVE — HSS COLUMN BELOW

WF COLUMN ABOVE — WF COLUMN BELOW

HSS COLUMN BASE PLATE CONNECTION SEE TYPICAL DETAIL 11/S1.50, U.O.N.

HSS COLUMN & 4x MIN. NAILER AT END OF SHEAR WALL. SEE TYPICAL DETAIL 12/S1.50, U.O.N.

"HDU#" DENOTES SHEAR WALL HOLDOWN TYPE
SEE SHEET S1.10 FOR INFO AND MIN. END POST SIZE

HEADER BELOW, SEE TYPICAL DETAIL 5/S1.40 U.O.N.

BEAM SIZE (##) — STEEL BEAM WITH BEAM SIZE AS INDICATED. "(##)" INDICATES TOP OF STEEL ELEVATION OFFSET RELATIVE TO TYPICAL TOP OF STEEL AT FRAMING PLAN

DENOTES SIMPSON HANGER PER SCHEDULE 1/S1.30, U.O.N.

DENOTES SIMPSON CONCEALED FLANGE HANGER PER SCHEDULE 1/S1.30, U.O.N.

DENOTES SIMPSON "A35" FRAMING ANGLE ONE SIDE, U.O.N.

STEEL BEAM TO STEEL COLUMN MOMENT CONNECTION SEE TYPICAL DETAIL 3/S1.50, U.O.N.

PLAN NOTES

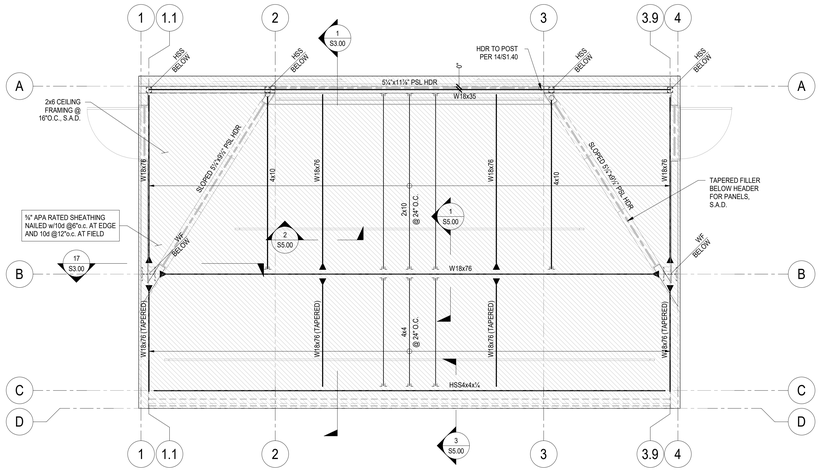
1. FOUNDATION PERIMETER, SUB-SLAB DRAINAGE, AND WATERPROOFING BY OTHERS.
2. FOUNDATION AND SUBGRADE SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED AND PREPARED PER GEOTECHNICAL REPORT.
3. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL COMPENSATE FOR BEAM DEFLECTIONS TO PROVIDE FOR LEVELED FINISHED SURFACES AND ACCOMMODATE FOR THE DEFLECTIONS LISTED BELOW FOR WINDOWS AND DOORS.

   ALL BEAM DEFLECTIONS:
   TOTAL LOAD L/240
   LIVE LOAD L/360

   BEAM DEFLECTIONS ABOVE AND BELOW WINDOWS AND GLASS DOORS, U.O.N.:
   TOTAL LOAD LESSER OF L/240, 1/4"

   BEAM DEFLECTIONS ABOVE AND BELOW WOOD DOORS AND WOOD SLIDING DOORS, U.O.N.:
   TOTAL LOAD LESSER OF L/240, 3/4"

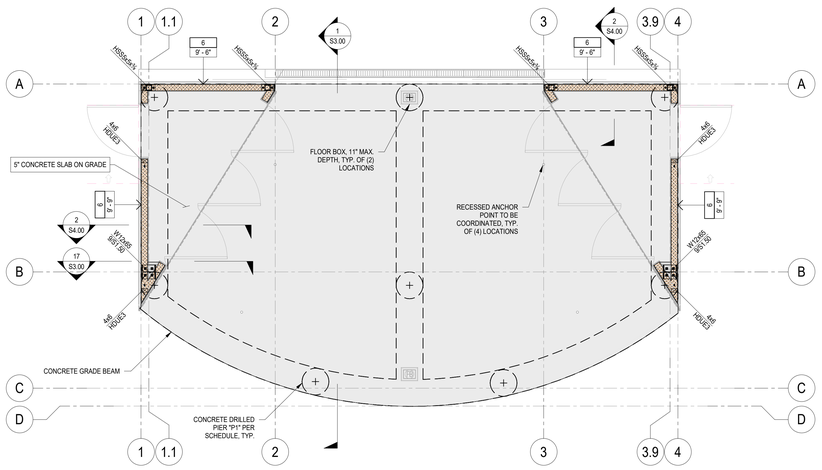
   BEAM DEFLECTIONS AT CANTILEVERED END:
   TOTAL LOAD LESSER OF L/120, 1"
   LIVE LOAD LESSER OF L/180, 3/4"
4. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR BRACING AND SHORING THE EXISTING STRUCTURE, AND PARTIALLY COMPLETED PORTIONS OF WORK.
5. EXTERIOR STUDS SHALL BE 2x6 @16"o.c. U.O.N. AND INTERIOR STUDS SHALL BE 2x4 @16"o.c. U.O.N.
6. ALL MEMBERS LABELED AS DRAG STRUT (D.S.) TO RECEIVE 10d NAILS (OR 16d NAILS AS NOTED) THROUGH PLYWOOD SHEATHING AT EDGE NAIL SPACING PER PLAN, TYP. ALTERNATIVELY CONNECT WITH "A35" CLIPS @16"o.c. w/ "SPAX" 0.138"/2x1/2" PAN HEAD UNIDRIVE WOOD SCREWS TO (E) SHEATHING.
7. ALL STEEL EXPOSED TO "WEATHER" AND PRESSURE TREATED LUMBER SHALL BE HOT-DIPPED GALVANIZED OR STAINLESS STEEL INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO WF BEAMS AND FASTENERS. AFTER WELDING, "WELDING SLAG" MUST BE REMOVED AND ZINC-RICH PAINT MUST BE APPLIED TO WELD AND ADJACENT AREAS WHERE COATING HAS BEEN DAMAGED. ZINC-RICH PAINT MUST BE APPLIED TO A THICKNESS EQUIVALENT TO HOT-DIPPED GALVANIZED COATING.



2 ROOF FRAMING PLAN

SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

REF. NORTH



1 FOUNDATION PLAN

SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

REF. NORTH

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PROJECT
SE 2504

SHEET TITLE

BANDSHELL PLANS

SHEET NUMBER

S2.10

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PLAN LEGEND

STRUCTURAL BEARING WALL ABOVE FRAMING PLAN, S.A.D. FOR WALL LAYOUT DIMENSIONS. SEE SHEET S1.X FOR FRAMING REQUIREMENTS & DETAILS

STRUCTURAL (SHEAR AND/OR BEARING) WALL BELOW FRAMING PLAN

NON-STRUCTURAL WALL ABOVE FRAMING PLAN, S.A.D.

8'-6"

"#" DENOTES STRUCTURAL SHEAR WALL TYPE & EDGE NAIL SPACING AND "8'-4" DENOTES MINIMUM SHEAR WALL LENGTH. SEE SHEET S1.20 FOR SHEAR WALL SCHEDULE & DETAILS

CONCRETE CURB OR PARTIAL HEIGHT WALL ABOVE PLAN

CONCRETE WALL BELOW PLAN

CONCRETE WALL ABOVE PLAN

CONCRETE FOUNDATION. SEE SHEET S1.10 FOR TYP. REQUIREMENTS & DETAILS

P#

DRILLED AND CAST-IN-PLACE CONCRETE PIER
"P#" INDICATES PIER TYPE PER PIER DETAIL 5/S4.00, IF NO PIER NUMBER INDICATED SEE DETAILS IN THAT AREA

WOOD POST ABOVE — WOOD POST BELOW

HSS COLUMN ABOVE — HSS COLUMN BELOW

WF COLUMN ABOVE — WF COLUMN BELOW

HSS COLUMN BASE PLATE CONNECTION SEE TYPICAL DETAIL 11/S1.50, U.O.N.

HSS COLUMN & 4x MIN. NAILER AT END OF SHEAR WALL. SEE TYPICAL DETAIL 12/S1.50, U.O.N.

"HDU#" DENOTES SHEAR WALL HOLDOWN TYPE
SEE SHEET S1.10 FOR INFO AND MIN. END POST SIZE

HEADER BELOW, SEE TYPICAL DETAIL 5/S1.40 U.O.N.

BEAM SIZE (##)

STEEL BEAM WITH BEAM SIZE AS INDICATED. "(##)" INDICATES TOP OF STEEL ELEVATION OFFSET RELATIVE TO TYPICAL TOP OF STEEL AT FRAMING PLAN

DENOTES SIMPSON HANGER PER SCHEDULE 1/S1.30, U.O.N.

DENOTES SIMPSON CONCEALED FLANGE HANGER PER SCHEDULE 1/S1.30, U.O.N.

DENOTES SIMPSON "A35" FRAMING ANGLE ONE SIDE, U.O.N.

STEEL BEAM TO STEEL COLUMN MOMENT CONNECTION SEE TYPICAL DETAIL 3/S1.50, U.O.N.

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   TOTAL LOAD L/240
   LIVE LOAD L/360

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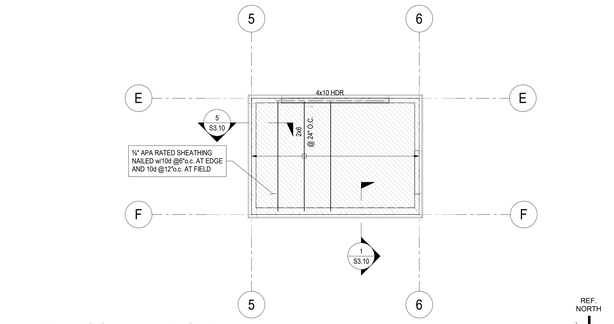
   TOTAL LOAD LESSER OF L/240, 1/4"

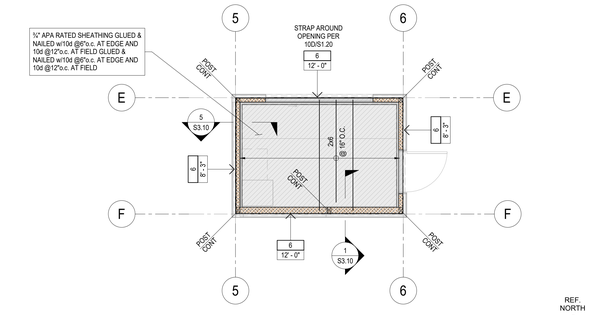
   BEAM DEFLECTIONS ABOVE AND BELOW WOOD DOORS AND WOOD SLIDING DOORS, U.O.N.:
   TOTAL LOAD LESSER OF L/240, 3/4"

   BEAM DEFLECTIONS AT CANTILEVERED END:
   TOTAL LOAD LESSER OF L/120, 1"
   LIVE LOAD LESSER OF L/180, 3/4"
4. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR BRACING AND SHORING THE EXISTING STRUCTURE, AND PARTIALLY COMPLETED PORTIONS OF WORK.
5. EXTERIOR STUDS SHALL BE 2x6 @16"o.c. U.O.N. AND INTERIOR STUDS SHALL BE 2x4 @16"o.c. U.O.N.
6. ALL MEMBERS LABELED AS DRAG STRUT (D.S.) TO RECEIVE 10d NAILS (OR 16d NAILS AS NOTED) THROUGH PLYWOOD SHEATHING AT EDGE NAIL SPACING PER PLAN, TYP.
   ALTERNATIVELY CONNECT WITH "A35" CLIPS @16"o.c. w/ "SPAX" 0.138"(2x1/2" PAN HEAD UNIDRIVE WOOD SCREWS TO (E) SHEATHING.
7. ALL STEEL EXPOSED TO "WEATHER" AND PRESSURE TREATED LUMBER SHALL BE HOT-DIPPED GALVANIZED OR STAINLESS STEEL INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO WF BEAMS AND FASTENERS. AFTER WELDING, "WELDING SLAG" MUST BE REMOVED AND ZINC-RICH PAINT MUST BE APPLIED TO WELD AND ADJACENT AREAS WHERE COATING HAS BEEN DAMAGED. ZINC-RICH PAINT MUST BE APPLIED TO A THICKNESS EQUIVALENT TO HOT-DIPPED GALVANIZED COATING.



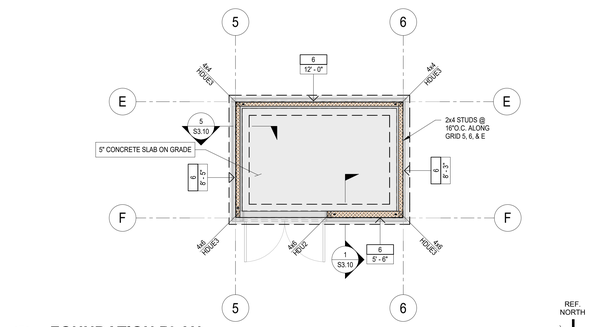
3 **ROOF FRAMING PLAN**

SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"



2 **FLOOR FRAMING PLAN**

SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"



1 **FOUNDATION PLAN**

SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

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PROJECT NAME

VIEWPOINT SCHOOL AMPHITHEATER
Calabasas, California

STAMP

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
CHRISTOPHER D. STRAWBRIDGE
No. 62993
Exp. 6-30-26
CIVIL
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

NO.	ISSUE	DATE
1	50% Construction Documents	08.15.25
2	50% Construction Documents R1	11.21.25
3	90% Construction Documents	02.05.26
4	Bid Addendum #1	02.27.26
5	Bridge Permit Submittal	03.31.26

PROJECT
SE 2504

SHEET TITLE

CONTROL BOOTH PLANS

SHEET NUMBER

S2.20

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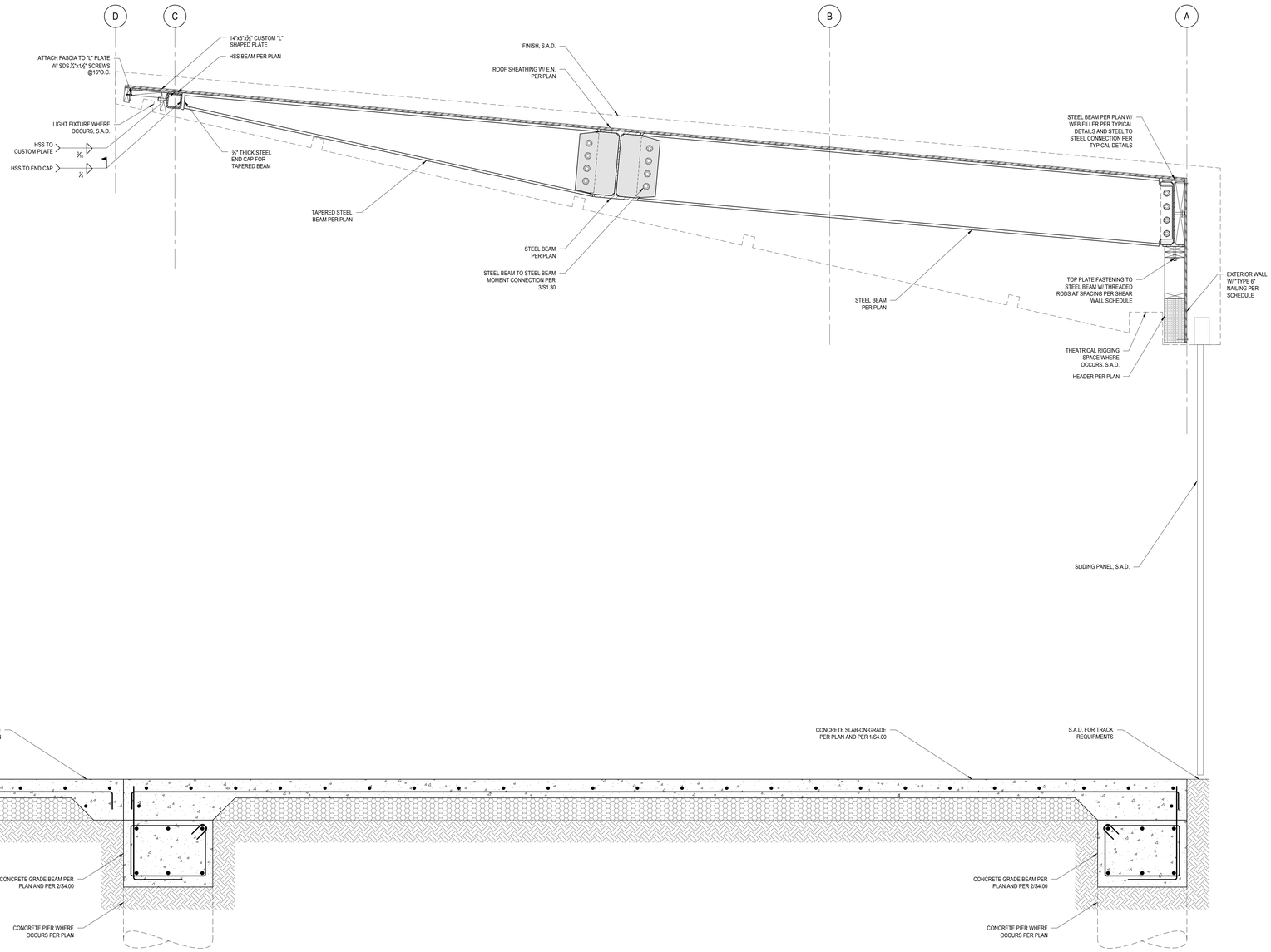

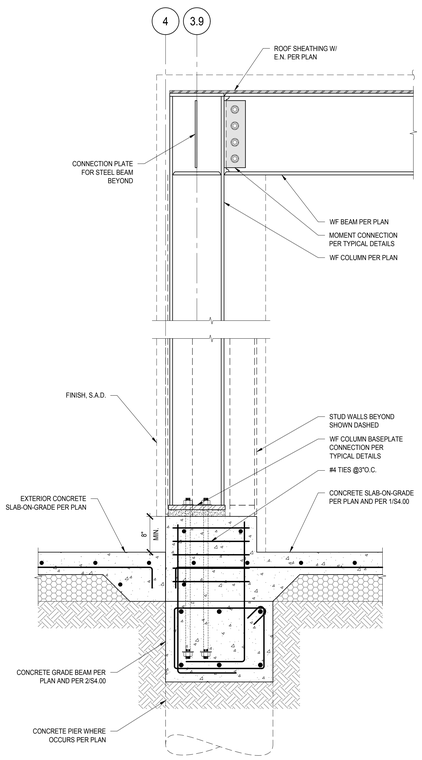

17 BANDSHELL SECTION

SCALE: 1"=1'-0"

1 BANDSHELL SECTION

SCALE: 1"=1'-0"

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PROJECT NAME

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Calabasas, California

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DAVID M. STRANDBERG
No. 62993
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STATE OF CALIFORNIA

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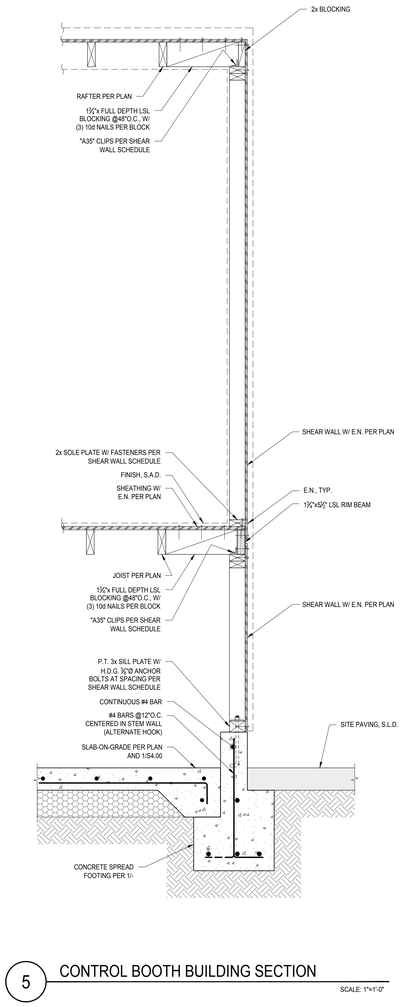
PROJECT
SE 2504

SHEET TITLE

BUILDING SECTIONS

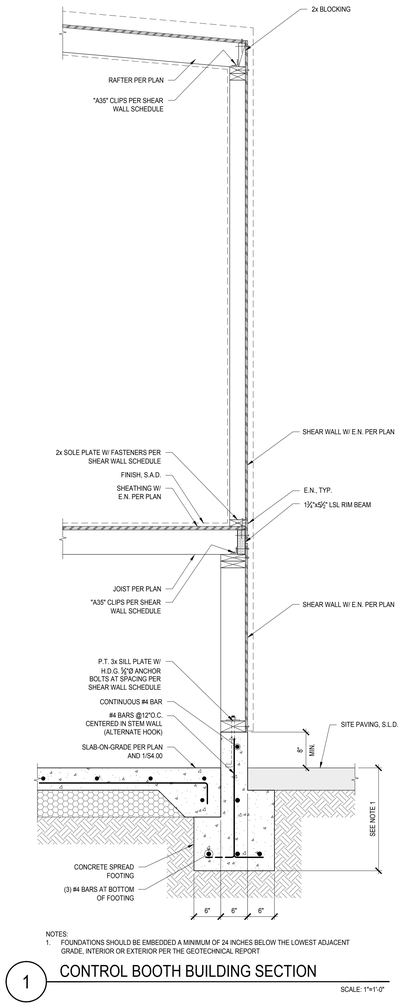
SHEET NUMBER

S3.00



5 CONTROL BOOTH BUILDING SECTION

SCALE: 1"=1'-0"



NOTES:
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1 CONTROL BOOTH BUILDING SECTION

SCALE: 1"=1'-0"

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PROJECT NAME

VIEWPOINT SCHOOL AMPHITHEATER

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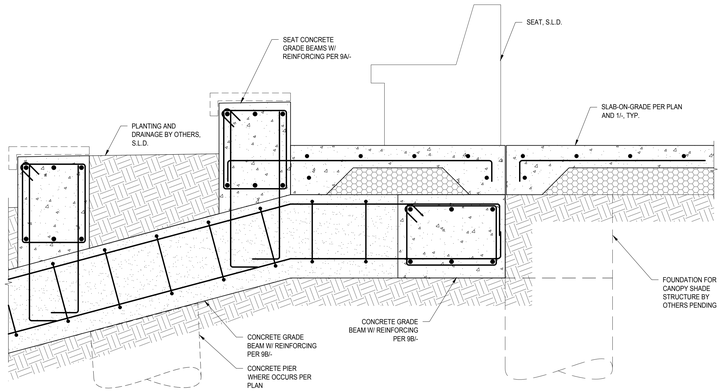
PROJECT
SE 2504

SHEET TITLE

BUILDING SECTIONS

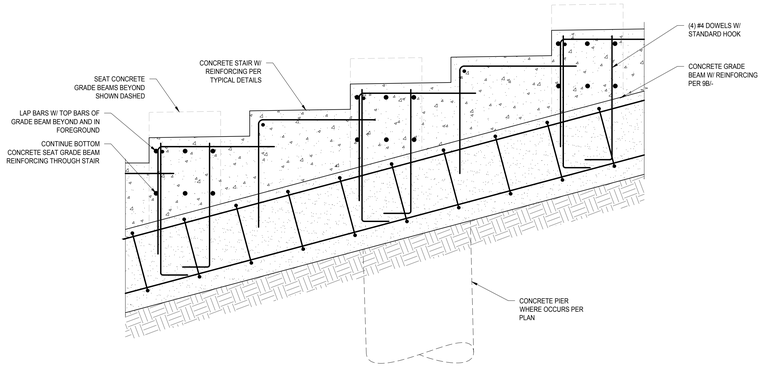
SHEET NUMBER

S3.10



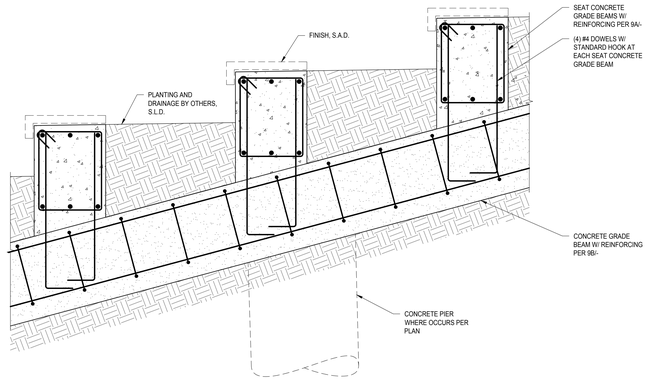
16 AMPHITHEATER DETAIL

SCALE: 1"=1'-0"



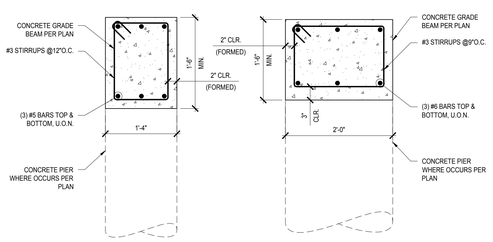
15 AMPHITHEATER STAIR DETAIL

SCALE: 1"=1'-0"



14 AMPHITHEATER DETAIL

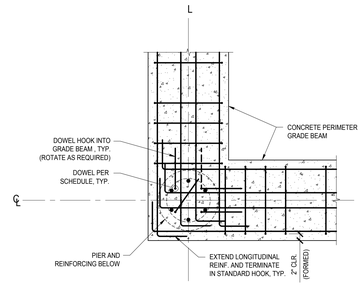
SCALE: 1"=1'-0"



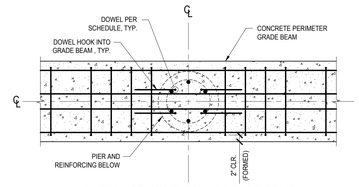
A: SEAT GRADE BEAM B: TYPICAL GRADE BEAM

9 GRADE BEAM DETAIL

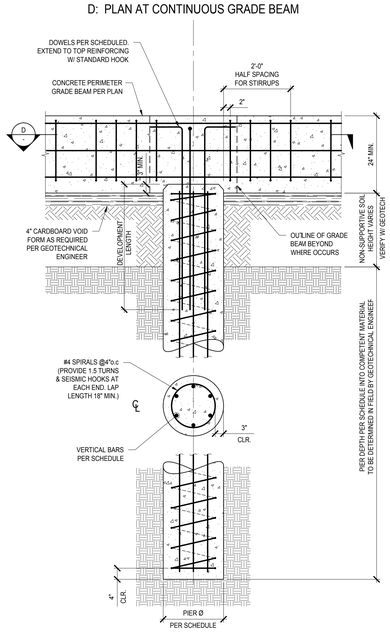
SCALE: 1"=1'-0"



E: PLAN AT CORNER GRADE BEAM



D: PLAN AT CONTINUOUS GRADE BEAM



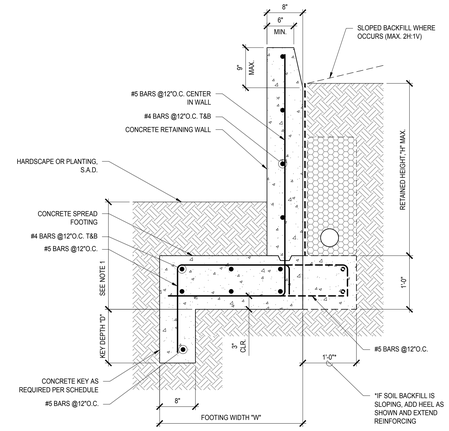
C: ELEVATION AT GRADE BEAM

PIER SCHEDULE				
PIER TYPE	PIER Ø	PIER DEPTH	VERTICAL REINFORCING	DOWELS
P1	24"	24'-0"	(6) #6	(4) #5
P2	18"	15'-0"	(6) #6	(4) #5

NOTES:
1. ACTUAL DEPTH OF PIER SHOULD BE DETERMINED IN THE FIELD BY THE GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER DURING PIER DRILLING.
2. BOTTOMS OF PIER HOLES SHOULD BE KEPT DRY AND REASONABLY FREE OF LOOSE CUTTINGS AND FALL-IN PRIOR TO INSTALLING REINFORCING STEEL AND POURING CONCRETE.
3. EXCESS CONCRETE AROUND TOPS OF PIERS SHOULD BE CLEARED AWAY BEFORE THE CONCRETE SETS.

5 CONCRETE PIER TO GRADE BEAM

SCALE: 3/4"=1'-0"



RETAINING WALL SCHEDULE			
MAXIMUM RETAINED HEIGHT "HT"	FOOTING WIDTH "W"	KEY REQUIRED (Y/N)	KEY DEPTH "D".
2'-0"	2'-0"	NO	N/A
4'-0"	2'-6"	YES	12"
5'-9"	4'-0"	YES	18"

NOTES:
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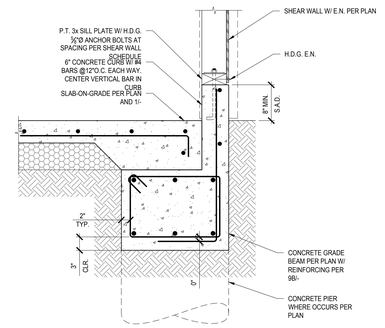
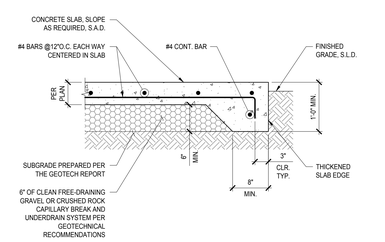
3 SITE WALL DETAIL

SCALE: 1"=1'-0"



2 FOUNDATION DETAIL

SCALE: 1"=1'-0"



1 SLAB-ON-GRADE DETAIL

SCALE: 1"=1'-0"

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PROJECT NAME

VIEWPOINT SCHOOL AMPHITHEATER

Calabasas, California

STAMP

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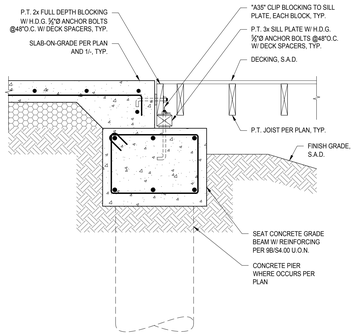
PROJECT
SE 2504

SHEET TITLE

DETAILS

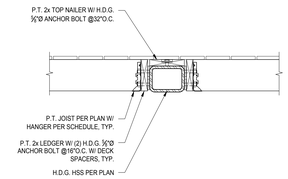
SHEET NUMBER

S4.00



5 BOARDWALK DETAIL

SCALE: 1"=1'-0"



3 BOARDWALK DETAIL

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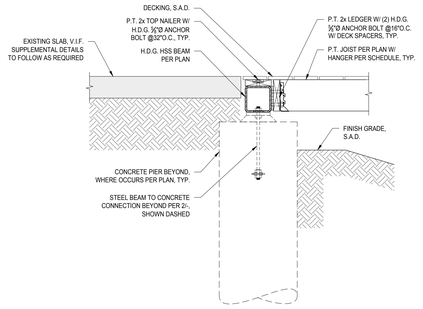
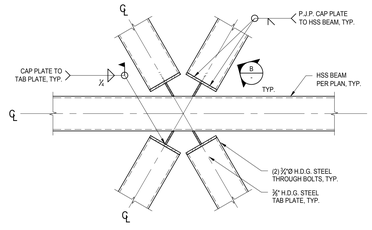


8 BOARDWALK DETAIL

SCALE: 1"=1'-0"

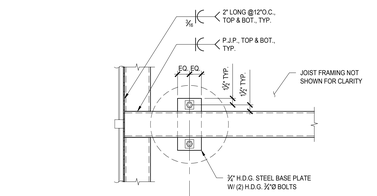


A: SECTION

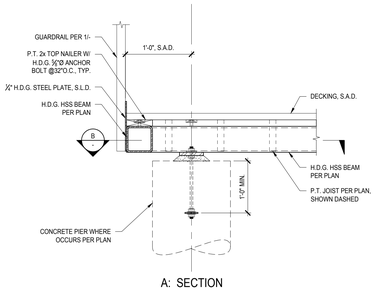
NOTES:
1. SE TO PROVIDE BOLTED CONNECTION AS REQUESTED

4 BOARDWALK DETAIL

SCALE: 1"=1'-0"



B: PLAN

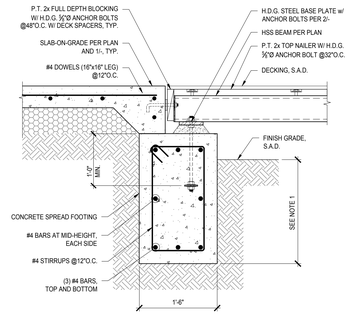


A: SECTION

NOTES:
1. SE TO PROVIDE BOLTED CONNECTION AS REQUESTED

2 BOARDWALK DETAIL

SCALE: 1"=1'-0"



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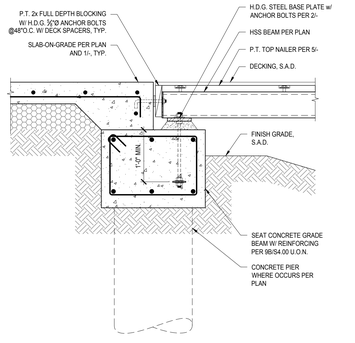
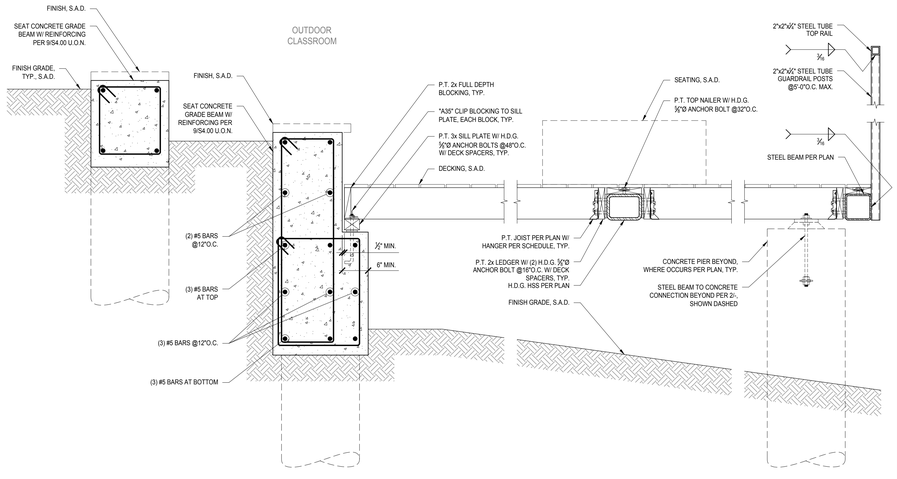
7 BOARDWALK DETAIL

SCALE: 1"=1'-0"



6 BOARDWALK DETAIL

SCALE: 1"=1'-0"



1 BOARDWALK DETAIL

SCALE: 1"=1'-0"

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PROJECT
SE 2504

SHEET TITLE
DETAILS

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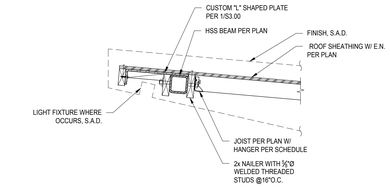
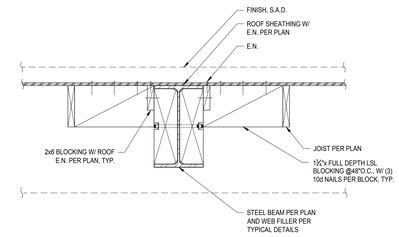


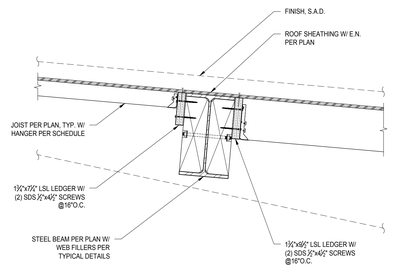
3 BANDSHELL ROOF DETAIL

SCALE: 1"=1'-0"



2 BANDSHELL ROOF DETAIL

SCALE: 1"=1'-0"



1 BANDSHELL ROOF DETAIL

SCALE: 1"=1'-0"

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415.956.4100

RMA IRRIGATION
2760 Camino Diablo
Walnut Creek, CA 94597
925.939.3985

PROJECT NAME

VIEWPOINT SCHOOL AMPHITHEATER

Calabasas, California

STAMP

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
DAVID A. STRAHAN
No. 62993
Exp. 6-30-26
CIVIL
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

NO.	ISSUE	DATE
1	50% Construction Documents	08.15.25
2	50% Construction Documents R1	11.21.25
3	90% Construction Documents	02.05.26
4	Bid Addendum #1	02.27.26
5	Bridge Permit Submittal	03.31.26

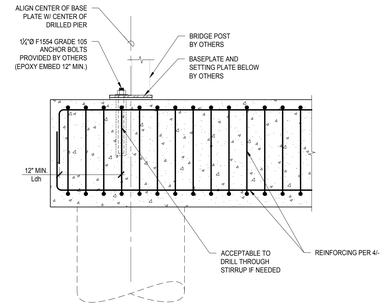
PROJECT
SE 2504

SHEET TITLE

DETAILS

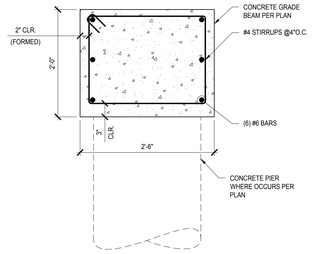
SHEET NUMBER

S5.00



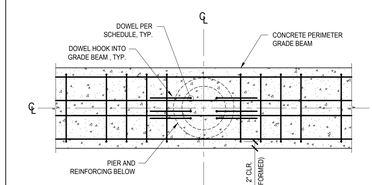
8 GRADE BEAM DETAIL

SCALE: 1"=1'-0"

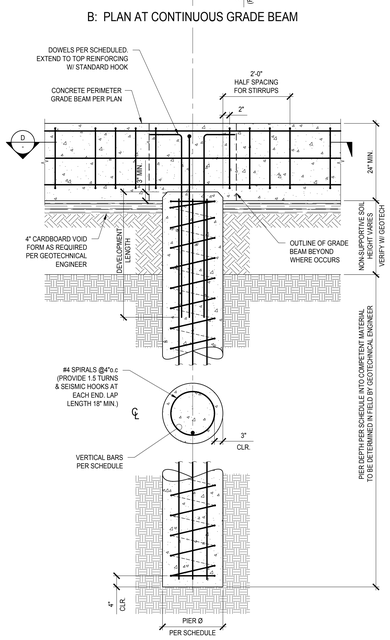


4 GRADE BEAM DETAIL

SCALE: 1"=1'-0"



B: PLAN AT CONTINUOUS GRADE BEAM



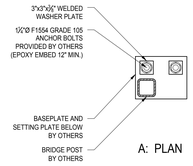
A: ELEVATION AT GRADE BEAM

PIER SCHEDULE				
PIER TYPE	PIER Ø	PIER DEPTH	VERTICAL REINFORCING	DOWELS
P3	24"	14'-0"	(8) #8	(6) #6

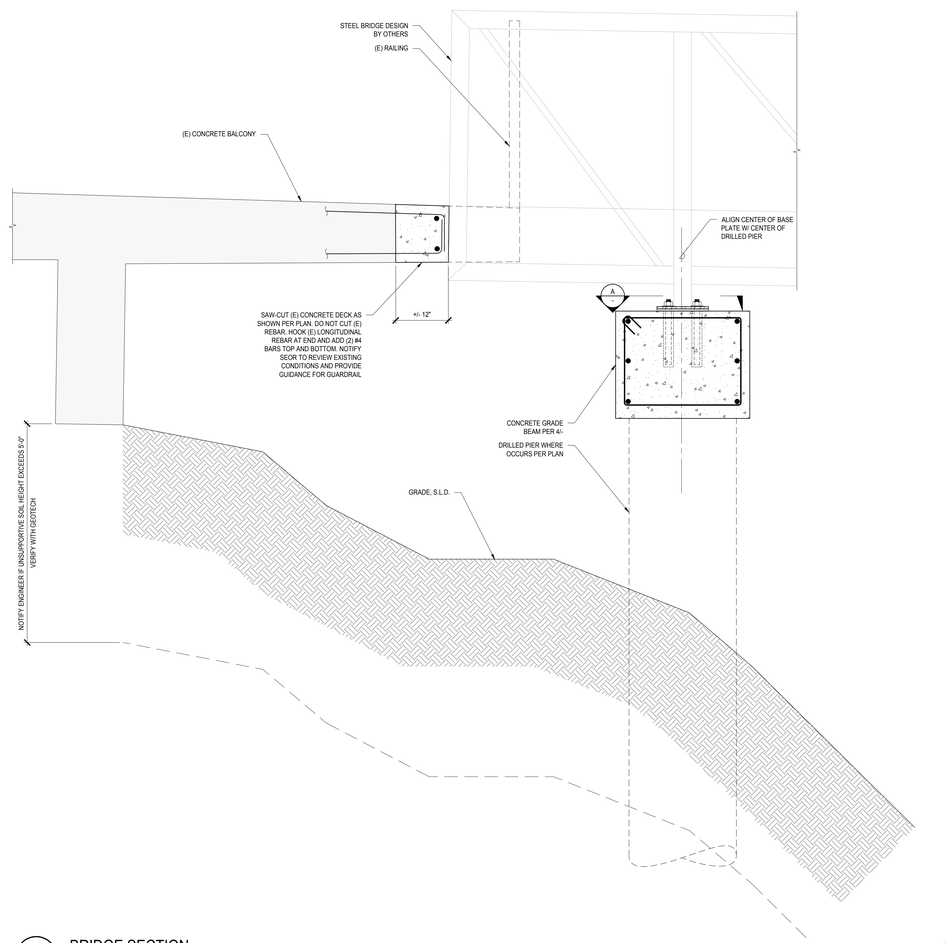
NOTES:
1. ACTUAL DEPTH OF PIER SHOULD BE DETERMINED IN THE FIELD BY THE GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER DURING PIER DRILLING.
2. BOTTOMS OF PIER HOLES SHOULD BE KEPT DRY AND REASONABLY FREE OF LOOSE CUTTINGS AND FALL-IN PRIOR TO INSTALLING REINFORCING STEEL AND POURING CONCRETE.
3. EXCESS CONCRETE AROUND TOPS OF PIERS SHOULD BE CLEARED AWAY BEFORE THE CONCRETE SETS.

5 CONCRETE PIER TO GRADE BEAM

SCALE: 3/4"=1'-0"

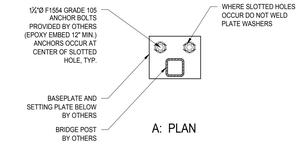


A: PLAN

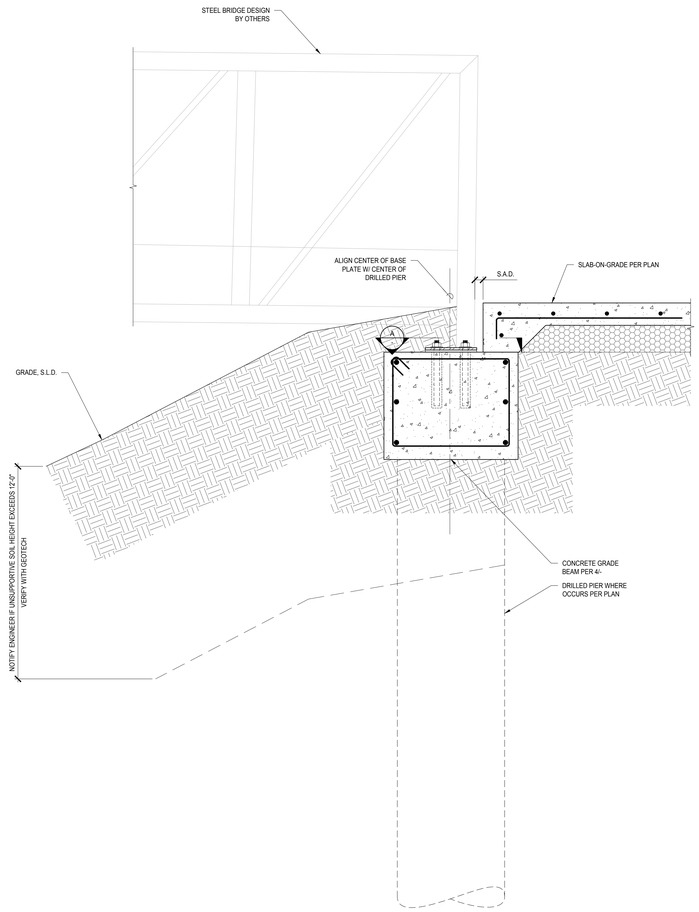


2 BRIDGE SECTION

SCALE: 1"=1'-0"



A: PLAN



1 BRIDGE SECTION

SCALE: 1"=1'-0"

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PROJECT NAME

VIEWPOINT SCHOOL AMPHITHEATER

Calabasas, California

STAMP

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER — TIMOTHY D. STRANDBERG — No. 62993 Exp. 6-30-26 — CIVIL — STATE OF CALIFORNIA

NO.	ISSUE	DATE
1	50% Construction Documents	08.15.25
2	50% Construction Documents R1	11.21.25
3	90% Construction Documents	02.05.26
4	Bid Addendum #1	02.27.26
5	Bridge Permit Submittal	03.31.26

PROJECT
SE 2504

SHEET TITLE

BRIDGE DETAILS

SHEET NUMBER

S6.00

MECHANICAL LEGEND AND ABBREVIATIONS

EQUIPMENT ABBREVIATIONS

CDU	EXTERNAL CONDENSING UNIT
FCU	FAN COIL UNIT

EQUIPMENT TAG LEGEND



GENERAL ABBREVIATIONS

BTUH	BRITISH THERMAL UNIT PER HOUR
CFM	CUBIC FEET PER MINUTE
DB	DRY BULB
EER	ENERGY EFFICIENCY RATIO
°F	DEGREES FARENHEIT
FLA	FULL LOAD AMPS
LBS	POUNDS
MANUF.	MANUFACTURER
MCA	MINIMUM CIRCUIT AMPACITY

PIPING LEGEND

RL	REFRIGERANT LIQUID PIPING
RS	REFRIGERANT SUCTION PIPING

MECHANICAL SHEET LIST

SHEET NUMBER	SHEET NAME
M0.01	MECHANICAL LEGEND & ABBREVIATIONS
M0.10	MECHANICAL TITLE 24
M4.00	MECHANICAL ENLARGED PLANS

plural

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PROJECT NAME

VIEWPOINT SCHOOL
AMPHITHEATER

Calabasas, California

STAMP



NO.	ISSUE	DATE
1	50% Construction Documents	08.15.25
2	50% Construction Documents R1	11.21.25
3	90% Construction Documents	02.05.26

PROJECT
VPT 2401

SCALE
12" = 1'-0"

SHEET TITLE

MECHANICAL
LEGEND &
ABBREVIATIONS

SHEET NUMBER

M0.01

2/5/2026 9:22:12 AM Autodesk Docs://Viewpoint School/MA+Viewpoint Amphitheater_ME-R25.rvt

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
Mechanical Systems
CALIFORNIA ENERGY COMMISSION

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE		NRCC-MCH-E
This document is used to demoastrate compliance for mechanical systems that are within the scope of the permit application and are demonstrating compliance using the prescriptive path outlined in §140.4, or §141.0(b)2 for alterations.		
Project Name: Viewpoint Amphitheater	**Report Page:**	**(Page 1 of 6)**
Project Address: 23620 Mulholland Hwy. Calabasas, CA 91302	**Date Prepared:**	2026-02-03T13:28:38-05:00

A. GENERAL INFORMATION

01	Project Location (city)	Calabasas	04	Total Conditioned Floor Area	91
02	Climate Zone	9	05	Total Unconditioned Floor Area	211
03	Occupancy Types Within Project:		06	# of Stories (Habitable Above Grade)	1

● All Other Occupancies

B. PROJECT SCOPE

This table includes mechanical systems or components that are within the scope of the permit application and are demonstrating compliance using the prescriptive path outlined in §140.4, §170.2(b) or §141.0(b)2 and §180.2(b)2 for alterations.

01	02	03
Air System(s)	Wet System Components	Dry System Components
☐ Heating Air System	☐ Water Economizer	☐ Air Economizer
☐ Cooling Air System	☐ Pumps	☐ Electric Resistance Heat
☐ Ventilation (including DOAS, ERV, HRV systems)	☐ System Piping	☒ Fan Systems
Mechanical Controls	☐ Cooling Towers	☐ Ductwork (existing to remain, altered or new)
	☐ Chillers	
☐ Mechanical Controls (existing to remain, altered or new)	☐ Boilers	☐ Zonal Systems/ Terminal Boxes

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
Mechanical Systems
CALIFORNIA ENERGY COMMISSION

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE		NRCC-MCH-E
Project Name: Viewpoint Amphitheater	**Report Page:**	**(Page 2 of 6)**
	Date Prepared:	2026-02-03T13:28:38-05:00

C. COMPLIANCE RESULTS

Table C will indicate if the project data input into the compliance document is compliant with mechanical requirements. This table is not editable by the user. If this table says "DOES NOT COMPLY" or "COMPLIES with Exceptional Conditions" refer to Table D., or the table indicated as not compliant for guidance.

01		02		03		04		05		06		07		08	09
System Summary §110.1, §110.2, §140.4, §170.2(c), §141.0(b), §180.2(b2)	AND	Pumps §140.4(k), §170.2(c)4	AND	Fans/Economizers §140.4(c), §140.4(e), §140.4(p), §170.2(c)	AND	System Controls § 110.2, §120.2, §140.4(f), §140.4(r), §170.2(c)	AND	Ventilation §120.1, §160.2	AND	Terminal Box Controls §140.4(d), §170.2(c)4B	AND	Distribution §120.3, §140.4(l), §160.2, §160.3, §141.0(b)2D, §180.2(b)2B-i	AND	Cooling Towers §110.2(e)2	Compliance Results
(See Table F)	AND	(See Table G)	AND	(See Table H)	AND	(See Table I)	AND	(See Table J)	AND	(See Table K)	AND	(See Table L)	AND	(See Table M)	
	AND		AND	Yes	AND		AND		AND		AND		AND		COMPLIES
Mandatory Measures Compliance (See Table Q for Details)												COMPLIES			

D. EXCEPTIONAL CONDITIONS

This table is auto-filled with uneditable comments because of selections made or data entered in tables throughout the form.

E. ADDITIONAL REMARKS

This table includes remarks made by the permit applicant to the Authority Having Jurisdiction.

F. HVAC SYSTEM SUMMARY (DRY & WET SYSTEMS)

This section does not apply to this project.

G. PUMPS

This section does not apply to this project.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
Mechanical Systems
CALIFORNIA ENERGY COMMISSION

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE		NRCC-MCH-E
Project Name: Viewpoint Amphitheater	**Report Page:**	**(Page 3 of 6)**
	Date Prepared:	2026-02-03T13:28:38-05:00

H. FAN SYSTEMS & AIR ECONOMIZERS

This table is used to demonstrate compliance with prescriptive requirements found in §140.4(c), §140.4(e), §140.4(m), §170.2(c)3, and §170.2(c)4A for fan systems. Fan systems serving only process loads are exempt from these requirements and do not need to be included in Table H.

System Name	FCU-01	Quantity	1	Fan System Status	New	System Zoning	all other systems	Serving Dwelling Units	Not Serving Dwelling Units	Fan System Airflow (cfm)	670	Site Elevation	930	Economizer	NA: <=83 kBtu/h cooling
01	02	03	04			05		06	07	08	09			10	11
									Allowance		Design				
Fan Name or Item Tag	Fan Type	Qty	Component			Airflow through Component (%)		Water Gauge (w.g)	Component Allowance (watt/cfm)	Fan Allowance (watt/cfm)[1]	Design Electrical Input Power Method			Motor Nameplate Horsepower	Fan Electrical Input Power (kW)
FCU-01	Supply	1	None used							0	Manufacturer provided				0.13
Supply Fan Base Allowance (watt/cfm)		Exhuast/Return/Relief/Transfer Fan Base Allowance(watt/cfm)							Fan System Alowance (kW)[1]				Fan System Electrical Input Power (kW)		0.14

[1] FOOTNOTES: Fans serving spaces with design background noise goals below NC35
[2] Low-turndown single-zone VAV fan system must be capable of and configured to reduce airflow to 50 percent of design airflow and use no more than 30 percent of the design wattage at that airflow. No more than 10 percent of the design load served by the equipment shall have fixed loads.
[3] Fan system allowance includes fan system base allowance.
[4] Filter pressure loss can only be counted once per fan system.
[5] Complex Fan System means a fan system that combines a single cabinet fan system with other supply fans, exhaust fans, or both.
[6] Computer room economizers must meet requirements of §140.9(a) and will be documented on the NRCC-PRC-E document..
[7] Indoor fans meeting the requirements of 140.4(a)3D shall turn off when there is no demand for heating or cooling in the space. At 66% air flow the power draw shall be no more than 51% of the fan power at full fan speed and at 33% airflow the power draw shall be no more than 12% of the fan power at full fan speed.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
Mechanical Systems
CALIFORNIA ENERGY COMMISSION

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE		NRCC-MCH-E
Project Name: Viewpoint Amphitheater	**Report Page:**	**(Page 4 of 6)**
	Date Prepared:	2026-02-03T13:28:38-05:00

H. EXHAUST AIR HEAT RECOVERY 140.4(q), 170.2(c)4O

01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11
Fan System Name	Qty	Hours of Operation per Year	Design Supply Airflow Rate	Outdoor Airflow	% Outdoor Air at Full Design Airflow	Exemptions to Exhaust Air Heat Recovery Requirement per §140.4(q) & §170.2(c)4O	Exhaust Air Heat Recovery §140.4(q) & §170.2(c)4O	Type Of Heat Recovery Rating	Required Recovery Ratio	Energy Recovery Bypass
FCU-01	1	< 8,000	670	0		No Exemptions Apply	Not Required			

Fan Energy Index (FEI)

01	02	03
Name or Item Tag	FEI Exception	FEI
FCU-01	<1.00 HP or 0.89 kW	

I. SYSTEM CONTROLS

This section does not apply to this project.

J. VENTILATION AND INDOOR AIR QUALITY

This section does not apply to this project.

K. TERMINAL BOX CONTROLS

This section does not apply to this project.

L. DISTRIBUTION (DUCTWORK and PIPING)

This section does not apply to this project.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
Mechanical Systems
CALIFORNIA ENERGY COMMISSION

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE		NRCC-MCH-E
Project Name: Viewpoint Amphitheater	**Report Page:**	**(Page 5 of 6)**
	Date Prepared:	2026-02-03T13:28:38-05:00

M. COOLING TOWERS

This section does not apply to this project.

N. DECLARATION OF REQUIRED CERTIFICATES OF INSTALLATION

Selections have been made based on information provided in previous tables of this document. If any selection needs to be changed, please explain why in Table E Additional Remarks. These documents must be provided to the building inspector during construction and can be found online at https://www.energy.ca.gov/programs-and-topics/programs/building-energy-efficiency-standards/2022-building-energy-efficiency-4

Form/Title
NRCI-MCH-E - Must be submitted for all buildings

O. DECLARATION OF REQUIRED CERTIFICATES OF ACCEPTANCE

There are no NRCA forms required for this project.

P. DECLARATION OF REQUIRED CERTIFICATES OF VERIFICATION

There are no NRCV forms required for this project.

Q. MANDATORY MEASURES DOCUMENTATION LOCATION

This table is used to indicate where mandatory measures are documented in the plan set or construction documentation.

01		02
Compliance with Mandatory Measures documented through MCH Mandatory Measures Note Block	Yes	Plan sheet or construction document location: M0.10

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
Mechanical Systems
CALIFORNIA ENERGY COMMISSION

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE		NRCC-MCH-E
Project Name: Viewpoint Amphitheater	**Report Page:**	**(Page 6 of 6)**
Project Address: 23620 Mulholland Hwy. Calabasas, CA 91302	**Date Prepared:**	2026-02-03T13:28:38-05:00

DOCUMENTATION AUTHOR'S DECLARATION STATEMENT

I certify that this Certificate of Compliance documentation is accurate and complete.

Documentation Author Name:	Documentation Author Signature:
Abigail Jones	
Company: MEYERS+ ENGINEERS	Signature Date: 01/03/2026
Address: 98 Battery Street, Suite 500	CEA/HERS Certification Identification (if applicable):
City/State/Zip: San Francisco/CA94111	Phone: 415-432-8107

RESPONSIBLE PERSON'S DECLARATION STATEMENT

I certify the following under penalty of perjury, under the laws of the State of California:

1. The information provided on this Certificate of Compliance is true and correct.
2. I am eligible under Division 3 of the Business and Professions Code to accept responsibility for the building design or system design identified on this Certificate of Compliance (responsible designer)
3. The energy features and performance specifications, materials, components, and manufactured devices for the building design or system design identified on this Certificate of Compliance conform to the requirements of Title 24, Part 1 and Part 6 of the California Code of Regulations.
4. The building design features or system design features identified on this Certificate of Compliance are consistent with the information provided on other applicable compliance documents, worksheets, calculations, plans and specifications submitted to the enforcement agency for approval with this building permit application.
5. I will ensure that a completed signed copy of this Certificate of Compliance shall be made available with the building permit(s) issued for the building, and made available to the enforcement agency for all applicable inspections. I understand that a completed signed copy of this Certificate of Compliance is required to be included with the documentation the builder provides to the building owner at occupancy.

Responsible Person Name: Wayne Gaw	Responsible Person Signature:
Responsible Person Scope: Mechanical Engineering	
Company: MEYERS+ ENGINEERS	Date Signed: 01/03/2026
Address: 98 Battery Street, Suite 500	License: M32442
City/State/Zip: San Francisco/CA94111	Phone: 415-432-0229

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PROJECT NAME
VIEWPOINT SCHOOL AMPHITHEATER

Calabasas, California

STAMP

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER — ABIGAIL D. MCGRATH — No. M32442 — MECHANICAL — STATE OF CALIFORNIA

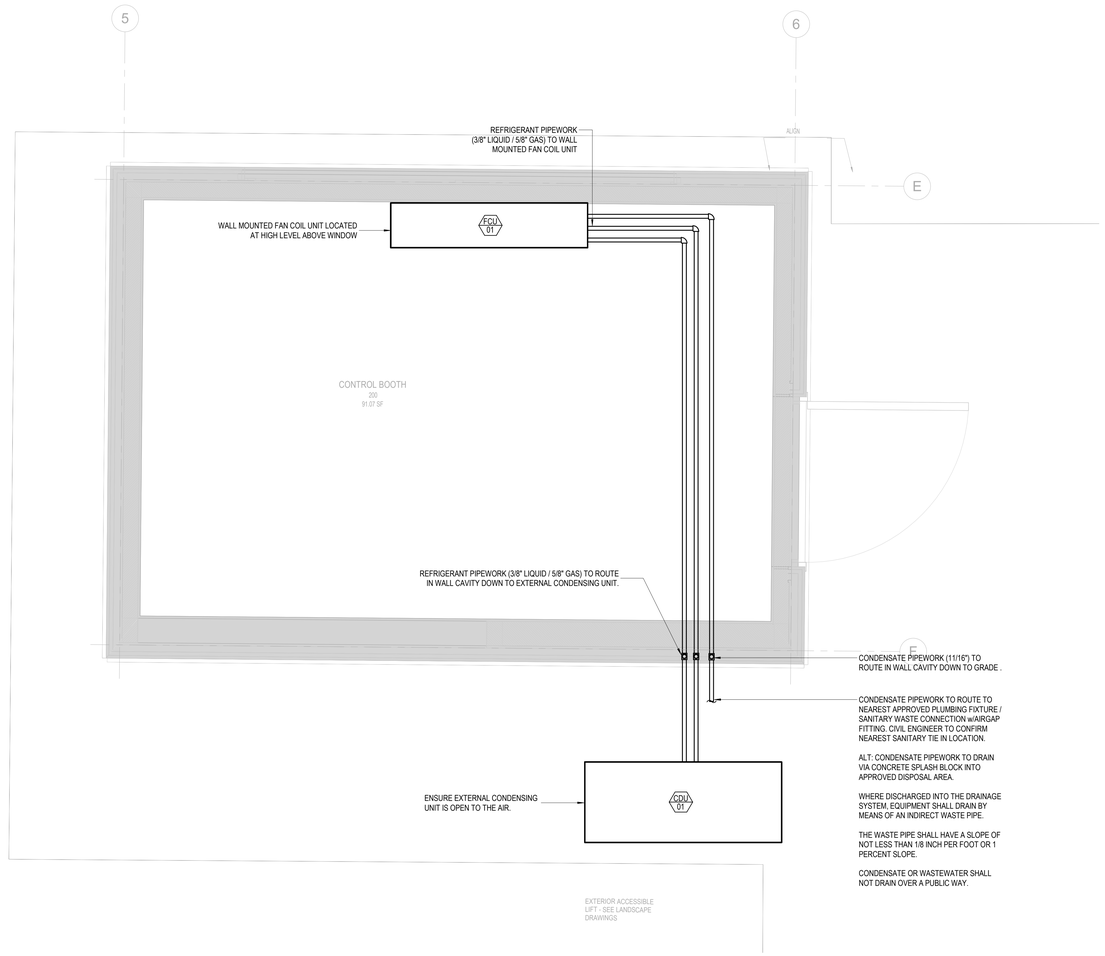
NO.	ISSUE	DATE
1	50% Construction Documents	08.15.25
2	50% Construction Documents R1	11.21.25
3	90% Construction Documents	02.05.26

PROJECT VPT 2401
SCALE

SHEET TITLE
MECHANICAL TITLE 24

SHEET NUMBER
M0.10

2/5/2026 9:22:12 AM Autodesk Docs://Viewpoint School/MH-Viewpoint Amphitheater_ME.RVT



2 CONTROL BOOTH
1" = 1'-0"

WALL MOUNT SPLIT SYSTEM

EVAPORATOR (INDOOR UNIT)									CONDENSER (OUTDOOR UNIT)								
			SUPPLY FAN		ELECTRICAL DATA									ELECTRICAL DATA				
DESIGNATION	LOCATION	MANUF. MODEL NUMBER	AIR FLOW H / M / L (CFM)	CAPACITY (BTU/HR)	VOLTAGE/ PHASE	UNIT FLA	OPERATING WEIGHT (LBS)	PIPE SIZE LIQUID / GAS	DESIGNATION	LOCATION	MANUF. MODEL NUMBER	AMBIENT TEMP DB (°F)	EER2	VOLTAGE/ PHASE	UNIT MCA	OPERATING WEIGHT (LBS)	REFRIGERANT	NOTES
FCU-01	CONTROL BOOTH	DAIKIN FAA24AAVJU	670 / 565 / 476	24,000	208 / 1	0.6	35	3/8 / 5/8	CDU-01	EXTERNAL	DAIKIN RZA24AAVJU	102	11.4	208 / 1	19.8	234	R-32	ALL

NOTES:
1. OUTDOOR UNIT REQUIRES SEPARATE POWER SUPPLY.
2. INDOOR UNIT REQUIRES SEPARATE POWER SUPPLY.
3. PROVIDE WALL-MOUNTED TOUCHSCREEN PROGRAMMABLE THERMOSTAT.
4. EXTERNAL CONDENSING UNIT TO BE SECURELY MOUNTED PER SPECIFICATION.
5. CONDENSATE SHALL BE COLLECTED AND DISCHARGED TO AN APPROVED PLUMBING FIXTURE OR DISPOSAL AREA PER CMC AND DIV. 22.
6. PROVIDE INTERLOCK CONTROLS PER CEC SECTION 140.4.

0' 0.5' 1' 2'

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Walnut Creek, CA 94597
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PROJECT NAME

VIEWPOINT SCHOOL AMPHITHEATER

Calabasas, California

STAMP

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PAUL O. MCGRATH
MECHANICAL
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

NO.	ISSUE	DATE
1	50% Construction Documents	08.15.25
2	50% Construction Documents R1	11.21.25
3	90% Construction Documents	02.05.26

PROJECT VPT 2401

SCALE As indicated

SHEET TITLE

MECHANICAL ENLARGED PLANS

SHEET NUMBER

M4.00

ELECTRICAL LEGEND AND ABBREVIATIONS

EQUIPMENT NAMING LEGEND

1ST	NONE	NORMAL POWER
	E	EMERGENCY POWER
	S	LEGALLY REQUIRED STANDBY POWER
	O	OPTIONAL STANDBY POWER
	U	UPS POWER
2ND	L	PANELBOARD 120/208V
	H	PANELBOARD 277/480V
	DL	DISTRIBUTION PANEL 120/208V
	DH	DISTRIBUTION PANEL 277/480V
	DSL	SWITCHBOARD 120/208V
	DSH	SWITCHBOARD 277/480V
	MS	MAIN SWITCHBOARD
	MCC	MOTOR CONTROL CENTER
	PDU	POWER DISTRIBUTION UNIT
	PSG	PRIMARY SWITCHGEAR
	SS	SUBSTATION
	T	TRANSFORMER
	ATS	AUTOMATIC TRANSFER SWITCH
	BUS	BUS DUCT
	RMC	RESIDENTIAL METER CENTER
3RD	1, S	FLOOR LEVEL, SITE
5TH	A	FIRST ON FLOOR
6TH	2,4,6	CIRCUIT NUMBERS
EXAMPLE		EL-1WA,2,4,6

FIRE ALARM LEGEND

F	FIRE ALARM SPEAKER - CEILING MOUNTED
F	FIRE ALARM SPEAKER - WALL MOUNTED
V	VISUAL ALARM - CEILING MOUNTED
V	VISUAL ALARM - WALL MOUNTED
FV	COMBINATION FIRE ALARM SPEAKER/VISUAL ALARM STROBE - CEILING MOUNTED
FV	COMBINATION FIRE ALARM SPEAKER/VISUAL ALARM STROBE - WALL MOUNTED
H	FIRE ALARM HORN - CEILING MOUNTED
H	FIRE ALARM HORN - WALL MOUNTED
H	COMBINATION FIRE ALARM HORN/VISUAL ALARM - CEILING MOUNTED
H	COMBINATION FIRE ALARM HORN/VISUAL ALARM - WALL MOUNTED
S	AREA SMOKE DETECTOR - CEILING MOUNTED
S CO	COMBINATION SMOKE/CO DETECTOR - CEILING MOUNTED
S	AREA SMOKE DETECTOR - WALL MOUNTED
S CO	COMBINATION SMOKE/CO DETECTOR - WALL MOUNTED
S D	SMOKE DETECTOR - DUCT MOUNTED
S D S	SMOKE DETECTOR - DUCT MOUNTED - SUPPLY
S D R	SMOKE DETECTOR - DUCT MOUNTED - RETURN
S B	SMOKE DETECTOR - BEAM TYPE
S E	VESDA SMOKE DETECTOR - WALL MOUNTED
H	HEAT DETECTOR - CEILING MOUNTED
T	FIRE SERVICE ELEVATOR TEMPERATURE SENSOR
CO	CO DETECTOR
PS	MANUAL PULL STATION
T	TAMPER SWITCH
W	WATER OR SPRINKLER FLOW SWITCH
V	SPRINKLER VALVE TAMPER SWITCH
K	KITCHEN HOOD FIRE SUPPRESSION SYSTEM
C	CLEAN AGENT FIRE SUPPRESSION SYSTEM
H	MAGNETIC DOOR HOLDER
L	ELECTRIC DOOR LOCK
F	FAN CONTROL
D	DAMPER CONTROL
P	STAIRWELL EMERGENCY TELEPHONE
E	ELEVATOR LOBBY 2-WAY TELEPHONE
FSD	FIRE/SMOKE DAMPER
SD	SMOKE DAMPER
FASP	FIRE ALARM SATELLITE PANEL
FACP	FIRE ALARM CONTROL PANEL
FATC	FIRE ALARM TERMINAL CABINET
FARA	FIRE ALARM REMOTE ANNUNCIATOR
VACP	VOICE ALARM COMMUNICATION PANEL
VASP	VOICE ALARM SATELLITE PANEL
FDCP	FAN/DAMPER CONTROL PANEL
FPSP	FIRE PUMP STATUS PANEL
GSP	GENERATOR STATUS PANEL
ESP	ELEVATOR STATUS PANEL
FSAE	FIRE SERVICE ACCESS ELEVATOR STATUS PANEL
FCP	FIRE DEPARTMENT COMMUNICATION PANEL

POWER LEGEND

	ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT, SIZE APPROXIMATELY AS SHOWN. FRONT SHOWN DOUBLE LINE
	SURFACE MOUNTED PANEL, SIZE APPROXIMATELY AS SHOWN
	RECESSED MOUNTED PANEL, SIZE APPROXIMATELY AS SHOWN
	BUS DUCT RISER WITH PLUG-IN UNIT
	HORIZONTAL BUS DUCT
CTB	CABLE TAP BOX
	TRANSFORMER STEP DOWN TYPE
G	GENERATOR
	TRANSFER SWITCH
	DISCONNECT SWITCH
	DISCONNECT SWITCH WITH FUSE
	MOTOR STARTER
	COMBINED MOTOR STARTER/DISCONNECT SWITCH
VFD	VARIABLE FREQUENCY DRIVE
VFD	COMBINED VARIABLE FREQUENCY DRIVE/DISCONNECT SWITCH
$MD	MOTORIZED DOOR OR GRILLE CONTROLLER (FBO)
$MS	MOTORIZED SHADE CONTROLLER (FBO)
$FS	FAN SPEED CONTROLLER (FBO)
$PS	PROJECTION SCREEN CONTROLLER (FBO)
$T	THERMAL OVERLOAD/DISCONNECT SWITCH
EPO	EMERGENCY POWER OFF SWITCH
G	GROUND BUS
MGB	MAIN GROUND BUS
TMGB	TELECOM MAIN GROUND BUS
	GROUND ROD
M	MOTOR CONNECTION
J	JUNCTION BOX CEILING MOUNTED
J	JUNCTION BOX WALL MOUNTED
	PULL BOX
	SPLICE BOX
	CIRCUIT BREAKER
	FUSED SWITCH
	SWITCH
	DRAWOUT CIRCUIT BREAKER
	DRAWOUT FUSED SWITCH
	VACUUM CIRCUIT BREAKER
M	UTILITY METER WITH CT's
EM W	ELECTRONIC METERING
	NORMALLY OPEN CONTACT
	NORMALLY CLOSED CONTACT
TB	TELECOM BACKBOARD
	RELAY WITH COIL DE-ENERGIZED
	TRANSFORMER
K	KIRK KEY INTERLOCK
AC 1	EQUIPMENT TAG. REFER TO EQUIPMENT CONNECTION SCHEDULE.
AC-3 L-1B1/20,27	EQUIPMENT TAG / POWER SOURCE

WIRING DEVICE LEGEND

	SIMPLEX RECEPTACLE - 125V, 15A
	DUPLEX RECEPTACLE - 125V, 15A
	DUPLEX RECEPTACLE SPLIT WIRED - 125V, 15A
	DUPLEX RECEPTACLE - 125V, 20A
	TWIN DUPLEX RECEPTACLE - 125V, 15A
	SPECIAL PURPOSE RECEPTACLE RATING AS SHOWN OR SCHEDULED
	CLOCK STYLE RECEPTACLE - 125V, 15A
	WIRED FURNITURE SYSTEM POWER CONNECTION
	PUSHBUTTON
B	BUZZER
B	BELL
	POWER PLUG STRIP LENGTH APPROXIMATELY AS SHOWN
	POWER AND TELECOM PLUG STRIP LENGTH APPROXIMATELY AS SHOWN
	TELECOM OUTLET
	WIRED FURNITURE SYSTEM TELECOM CONNECTION
TV	TELEVISION OUTLET

LINE VOLTAGE CONTROLS

$	SINGLE POLE SWITCH
$D	DIMMER SWITCH
$F	TRANSFER FAN SWITCH
$I	ILLUMINATED HANDLE SWITCH
$K	KEY SWITCH
$OS	OCCUPANCY SENSOR SWITCH
$P	PILOT LIGHT SWITCH
$3	THREE WAY SWITCH
$TS	TIMER SWITCH
$VS	VACANCY SENSOR SWITCH

PROGRAMMABLE LIGHTING CONTROLS

$LV	LOW VOLTAGE SWITCH
D	DIMMER SWITCH - PROVIDE 1 DIMMER SWITCH PER ZONE INDICATED ON PLAN
OS	CEILING MOUNTED OCCUPANCY SENSOR
OSWS	WALL MOUNTED SWITCH WITH INTEGRAL OCCUPANCY SENSOR
VS	VACANCY SENSOR
PC	PHOTOCELL
GS	GRAPHICAL SCREEN CONTROLLER
SS	MULTI-BUTTON PRESET SCENE CONTROLLER WITH MASTER RAISE/LOWER. # INDICATES QTY OF SCENE BUTTONS

SUBSCRIPT KEY

AC	ABOVE COUNTER
CM	CEILING MOUNTED
FRE	FREEZER
GFI	GROUND FAULT INTERRUPTER
GD	GARBAGE DISPOSAL
IG	ISOLATED GROUND
L	WITH LOCKABLE COVER
MW	MICROWAVE
PROJ	PROJECTOR
PS	PROJECTOR SCREEN
REF	REFRIGERATOR
USB	WITH DUAL USB CHARGING PORTS
WP	WEATHERPROOF
	= INDICATES 50% OF POWER OUTLETS IN DEVICE PERMANENTLY LABELED AS "CONTROLLED" AND CONNECTED TO CIRCUIT WITH AUTOMATIC SHUTOFF
	= INDICATES 100% OF POWER OUTLETS IN DEVICE PERMANENTLY LABELED AS "CONTROLLED" AND CONNECTED TO CIRCUIT WITH AUTOMATIC SHUTOFF

FLOOR BOX LEGEND

	POKE THROUGH PEDESTAL
	DUPLEX RECEPTACLE - 125V, 15A
	DUPLEX RECEPTACLE - 125V, 20A
	TWIN DUPLEX RECEPTACLE - 125V, 15A
	SPECIAL PURPOSE RECEPTACLE RATING AS INDICATED
	COMBINED DUPLEX RECEPTACLE AND TELECOM - 125V, 15A
	COMBINED TWIN DUPLEX RECEPTACLE AND TELECOM OUTLET - 125V, 15A
	TELECOM OUTLET
	WIRED FURNITURE SYSTEM POWER CONNECTION
	WIRED FURNITURE SYSTEM TELECOM CONNECTION
	POKE THROUGH RECESSED FLUSH
	DEVICE KEY SIMILAR TO PEDESTAL TYPE
	RECESSED FLUSH
	DUPLEX RECEPTACLE - 125V, 15A
	DUPLEX RECEPTACLE SPLIT WIRED - 125V, 20A
	DUPLEX RECEPTACLE - 125V, 20A
	TWIN DUPLEX RECEPTACLES - 125V, 15A
	COMBINED DUPLEX RECEPTACLE/TELECOM - 125V, 15A
	COMBINED TWIN DUPLEX RECEPTACLE/TELECOM - 125V, 15A
	TELECOM OUTLET
	DIRECT WIRING TO FURNITURE
	RAISED ACCESS FLOOR BOX
	DEVICE KEY SIMILAR TO RECESSED FLUSH TYPE

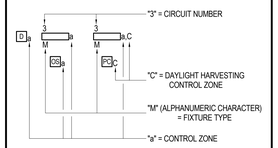
ABBREVIATIONS LEGEND

A	AMPERES
AFF	ABOVE FINISHED FLOOR
AF/AS	AMPERE RATING OF FUSE/SWITCH
AT/AF	AMPERE RATING OF CIRCUIT BREAKER TRIP/FRAME
A/V	AUDIO/VISUAL
BMS	BUILDING MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
C	CONDUIT
DW	DISHWASHER
(E)	EXISTING TO REMAIN
EC	EMPTY CONDUIT
ECC	ENGINEERING CONTROL CENTER
ELEV	ELEVATOR
EMT	ELECTRICAL METALLIC TUBING
(F)	FUTURE
FBO	FURNISHED BY OTHERS
FCC	FIRE CONTROL CENTER
GFI	GROUND FAULT INTERRUPTER
G	GROUND
IG	ISOLATED GROUND
MCP	MOTOR CIRCUIT PROTECTOR
MIC	MINERAL INSULATED CABLE
(N)	NEW
NC	NORMALLY CLOSED
NO	NORMALLY OPEN
NTS	NOT TO SCALE
PL	PRODUCTION LIGHTING
PVC	POLYVINYL CHLORIDE CONDUIT
(R)	RELOCATE EXISTING
RAC	RIGID ALUMINUM CONDUIT
RNG	RANGE
RSC	RIGID STEEL CONDUIT
SCC	SECURITY CONTROL CENTER
TEL	TELECOMMUNICATIONS
TYP	TYPICAL
UON	UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED
V	VOLTS
VCB	VACUUM CIRCUIT BREAKER
W/D	WASHER/DRYER
WP	WEATHERPROOF
(X)	EXISTING TO BE DEMOLISHED
XP	EXPLOSION PROOF

LIGHTING LEGEND

	CEILING MOUNTED DOWNLIGHT FIXTURE
	WALL MOUNTED LIGHTING FIXTURE
	CEILING MOUNTED LIGHTING FIXTURE SIZE APPROXIMATELY AS SHOWN
	WALL MOUNTED LIGHTING FIXTURE SIZE APPROXIMATELY AS SHOWN
EM / EM	LIGHTING FIXTURE CONNECTED TO EMERGENCY POWER SYSTEM
	CONTINUOUS ROW LIGHTING FIXTURE CEILING MOUNTED
	ADJUSTABLE OR WALL WASH LIGHTING FIXTURE CEILING MOUNTED
	POLE MOUNTED LIGHTING FIXTURE
2 a	LIGHTING FIXTURE SUBSCRIPTS NUMBER INDICATES PANELBOARD CIRCUIT LETTER INDICATES SWITCH/ZONE CONTROL
	LIGHTING TRACK OR STRING WITH FIXTURES LENGTH APPROXIMATELY AS SHOWN
	WALL MOUNTED EMERGENCY BATTERY PACK LIGHT
	CEILING MOUNTED EMERGENCY BATTERY PACK LIGHT
	WALL MOUNTED EXIT SIGN
	CEILING MOUNTED EXIT SIGN
R	RECESSED WALL MOUNTED EXIT SIGN
P	PENDANT MOUNTED EXIT SIGN
L	LOW LEVEL EXIT SIGN RECESSED IN WALL

LIGHTING & CONTROL DEVICE SUBSCRIPT LEGEND



NOTE: OCCUPANCY SENSOR TYPICALLY CONTROLS ALL LIGHTS IN ROOM, UON.

CONTROL ZONE SUBSCRIPT KEY

a-z	=	ZONE CONTROLLED BY MANUAL DEVICES AND OCCUPANCY SENSORS INDICATED
A-Z	=	DAYLIGHT HARVESTING ZONE CONTROLLED BY PHOTO CELL INDICATED

RACEWAY LEGEND

	CONDUIT CONCEALED WITHIN WALL OR CEILING SPACE
	CONDUIT CONCEALED BELOW GRADE OR EMBEDDED IN FLOOR SLAB
	CONDUIT UP
	CONDUIT DOWN
	CONDUIT STUB WITH BUSHING
	CONDUIT STUB WITH CAP
AV	AUDIO/VISUAL SYSTEM RACEWAY
CT	CABLE TRAY
TV	CABLE TELEVISION SYSTEM RACEWAY
FA	FIRE ALARM SYSTEM RACEWAY
G	GROUNDING SYSTEM RACEWAY
MI	MINERAL INSULATED CABLE
2H	2 HOUR RATED CABLE IN CONDUIT
S	SECURITY SYSTEM RACEWAY
T	TELECOM SYSTEM RACEWAY
	CONDUIT HOMERUN
	GROUNDING CONDUCTOR / PHASE CONDUCTORS
	NEUTRAL CONDUCTOR / ISOLATED GROUNDING CONDUCTOR

ELECTRICAL SHEET LIST

SHEET NUMBER	SHEET NAME
E0.01	ELECTRICAL LEGEND & ABBREVIATIONS
E0.02	ELECTRICAL SCHEDULES
E0.03	ELECTRICAL VOLTAGE DROP TABLES
E0.10	ELECTRICAL TITLE 24
E0.11	ELECTRICAL TITLE 24
E0.12	ELECTRICAL TITLE 24
E1.00	ELECTRICAL SITE PLAN
E1.01	ELECTRICAL OVERALL PLAN
E4.00	ELECTRICAL ENLARGED PLANS
E5.01	ELECTRICAL RISER DIAGRAM
E5.02	LIGHTING CONTROLS NETWORK DIAGRAM
E6.00	ELECTRICAL DETAILS
E6.01	ELECTRICAL DETAILS
E6.02	ELECTRICAL DETAILS

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PROJECT NAME
VIEWPOINT SCHOOL AMPHITHEATER

Calabasas, California

STAMP

NO.	ISSUE	DATE
1	50% Construction Documents	08.15.25
2	50% Construction Documents R1	11.21.25
3	90% Construction Documents	02.05.26

PROJECT: VPT 2401
SCALE: NTS

SHEET TITLE
ELECTRICAL LEGEND & ABBREVIATIONS

SHEET NUMBER
E0.01

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WIRING SCHEDULE - 600V (THHN/THWN)

COPPER CONDUCTORS

CIRCUIT	CONDUIT SIZE (INCHES)				CONDUCTOR SIZE	
RATING	1 PHASE - 2 WIRE	3 PHASE - 3 WIRE	3 PHASE - 4 WIRE	3 PHASE - 5 WIRE*	PHASE & NEUTRAL	GROUND
15	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	12	12
20	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	12	12
30	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.75	10	10
40	0.5	0.75	0.75	0.75	8	10
50	0.75	0.75	1	1	6	10
60	1	1	1.25	1.25	4	10
70	1	1	1.25	1.25	4	8
80	1	1.25	1.25	1.5	2	8
90	1	1.25	1.25	1.5	2	8
100	1.25	1.25	1.5	2	1	8
110	1.25	1.25	1.5	2	1	6
125	1.25	1.25	1.5	2	1	6
150	1.25	1.5	2	2	1/0	6
175	1.5	2	2	2	2/0	6
200	2	2	2	2.5	3/0	6
225	2	2	2.5	2.5	4/0	4
250	2	2.5	2.5	2.5	250	4
300	2	2.5	3	3	350	4
350	2.5	3	3	3.5	500	2
400	2 @ 2	2 @ 2	2 @ 2	2 @ 2.5	3/0	2
450	2 @ 2	2 @ 2	2 @ 2.5	2 @ 2.5	4/0	2
500	2 @ 2	2 @ 2.5	2 @ 2.5	2 @ 2.5	250	2
600	2 @ 2	2 @ 2.5	2 @ 3	2 @ 3	350	1
700	2 @ 2.5	2 @ 3	2 @ 3	2 @ 3.5	500	1/0
800	3 @ 2	3 @ 2.5	3 @ 2.5	3 @ 3	300	1/0
1000	3 @ 2.5	3 @ 2.5	3 @ 3	3 @ 3	400	2/0
1200	4 @ 2.5	4 @ 2.5	4 @ 3	4 @ 3	350	3/0
1600	5 @ 2	5 @ 2.5	5 @ 3	5 @ 3	400	4/0
2000	6 @ 2	6 @ 2.5	6 @ 3	6 @ 3	400	250
2500	7 @ 2.5	7 @ 3	7 @ 3	7 @ 3.5	500	350
3000	8 @ 2.5	8 @ 3	8 @ 3	8 @ 3.5	500	400
4000	11 @ 2.5	11 @ 3	11 @ 3	11 @ 3.5	500	500

NOTES

1. WIRING SCHEDULE IS BASED ON THHN CONDUCTORS IN EMT CONDUIT. MAKE THE REQUIRED ADJUSTMENTS PER THE NEC FOR OTHER CONDUIT & INSULATION TYPES.

*5-WIRE SYSTEMS CONSIST OF A 200% RATED NEUTRAL SIZED IN ACCORDANCE WITH NEC 310.10(G).

EXAMPLES

TAG	AMPACITY	CONFIGURATION	GROUNDING CONDUCTOR
301	30A	1 PHASE - 2 WIRE	YES
4003	400A	3 PHASE - 3 WIRE	YES
6004	600A	3 PHASE - 4 WIRE	YES
8005	800A	3 PHASE - 5 WIRE	YES

DESIGNATION	CONNECTION TYPE
DPX	DUPLEX PUMP WITH CONTROLLER FURNISHED BY MECHANICAL/PLUMBING - DISCONNECT PROVIDED BY DIVISION 26
TPX	TRIPLEX PUMP WITH CONTROLLER FURNISHED BY MECHANICAL/PLUMBING - DISCONNECT PROVIDED BY DIVISION 26
FR	FRACTIONAL HORSEPOWER SINGLE PHASE MOTOR WITH THERMAL OVERLOAD SWITCH BY DIVISION 26
M	MOTOR WITH STARTER - DISCONNECT PROVIDED BY DIVISION 26
SPC	SINGLE POINT CONNECTION - DISCONNECT PROVIDED BY DIVISION 26
FWS	MOTOR STARTER FURNISHED WITH EQUIPMENT - DISCONNECT PROVIDED BY DIVISION 26
VFD	VARIABLE FREQUENCY DRIVE FURNISHED BY DIVISION 21, 22, OR 23

EQUIPMENT CONNECTION SCHEDULE

DESIGNATION	VOLTAGE	PHASE	HP	FLA	KVA	PANEL	BRANCH WIRING	CONNECTION TYPE	DISCONNECT SIZE	NOTES
WALL MOUNT SPLIT SYSTEM										
FCU-01	208	1		0.6			2#12, 1#12G, 0.5"C	FR		
CDU-01	208	1		15.84			2#12, 1#12G, 0.5"C	SPC	30AS	
ADA LIFT										
ADA LIFT	120	1		15			2#12, 1#12G, 0.5"C	SPC	30AS	
ADA LIFT ACCESSRIES	120	1					2#12, 1#12G, 0.5"C	DIRECT		

LIGHTING FIXTURE SCHEDULE

TAG	QUANTITY	MANUFACTURER	CATALOG NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	LAMP	LUMENS PER LAMP	LIGHT LOSS FACTOR	VOLTS	WATTAGE	NOTES
E1A	12	TESLYTE	HR-TD01-DC-W-1W5-30K-SL-RD	Round Handrail Pucks - Symmetric Distribution / MOD 2W TO 1.5W=0.5 / Bug Rating: B0-U1-G0	LED	207	0.9	120	1	
E1B	37	TESLYTE	HR-TD01-DC-AS-1W5- 30K-SL-RD	Round Handrail Pucks - Asymmetric Distribution / Bug Rating: B0-U1-G0	LED	98	0.9	120	1.5	
E2	15	LUMINIS	BVA11B-L1L10-LD3-27K	BVA11B Bollard - MOD 40K TO 27K=0.91 / BUG Rating: B0-U0-G0	LED	980	0.9	120	11.4	
E3	26	Hydrel	HSL11 RECT LED 27K MVOLT M MIN5 (FINISH)	HSL11 step light - MOD 30K TO 27K=0.88	LED	47	0.9	120	2.98	
E4	3	LLI ARCHITECTURAL LIGHTING	LLI-NH1.9W-6B-SSS-27K-24V-1.64FT	LED Neon - MOD 30K TO 27K=0.95 + MOD 3.28FT (1M) TO 1.64FT (0.5M)=0.5	LED	294	0.9	120	1.5	
E4	28	LLI ARCHITECTURAL LIGHTING	LLI-NH1.9W-6B-SSS-27K-24V-3.28FT	LED Neon - MOD 30K TO 27K=0.95	LED	294	0.9	120	5.9	
E5	7	Lumux Lighting Inc	SL650L-6" 27K	Step Light - MOD 40K TO 27K=0.65 / BUG Rating: B0-U1-G1	LED	210	0.9	120	5.09	
E7-A	10	LUMINIS	SC655-L1L15-VWD-27K- MVOLT-SL-(MOUNTING)- (FINISH)	Scopo 6 Spotlight - MOD 40K to 27K=0.91 / BUG Rating: B2-U0-G0	LED	1701	0.9	120	15.4	
E7-A	4	LUMINIS	SC655-L1L15-VWD-27K- MVOLT-SL-(MOUNTING)- (FINISH)	Scopo 6 Spotlight - MOD 40K to 27K=0.91 / BUG Rating: B2-U0-G0	LED	1701	0.9	120	15.4	
E7B	6	LUMINIS	SC855-L1L50-FLD-27K- MVOLT-SL-(MOUNTING)- (FINISH)	Scopo 8 Projector - MOD 40K to 27K=0.91 + MOD TO Soilte Lens=0.9 / BUG Rating: B3-U0-G0	LED	5335	0.9	120	53.7	
E8	2	Gotham Architectural Lighting	EVO2 27/15 AR LD WD MVOLT UGZ	EVO 2in recessed downlight	LED	1307	0.85	120	21.2	
E9-20	1	Alight Architectural Lighting	LIN5SSP24LH35UBW (MOUNTING) (FINISH) D	Lino Recessed Slim / Wet - 20FT / MOD 35K TO 27K=0.94	LED	2845	0.9	120	195	
E9-28	1	Alight Architectural Lighting	LIN5SSP36LH35UBW (MOUNTING) (FINISH) D	Lino Recessed Slim / Wet - 28FT / MOD 35K TO 27K=0.94	LED	2845	0.9	120	273	
E9-36	1	Alight Architectural Lighting	LIN5SSP40LH35UBW (MOUNTING) (FINISH) D	Lino Recessed Slim / Wet - 36FT / MOD 35K TO 27K=0.94	LED	2845	0.9	120	351	
E10	2	LUMINIS	BVA11W-L1L10-LD4-27K- MVOLT-SWK-FS-PH-SP- (FINISH)	Bellevue Wall Sconce - MOD 40K to 27K=0.91 / BUG Rating: B0-U0-G0	LED	910	0.9	120	11.4	
E11	3	Juno Lighting	R6OSL 27K 80CRI PDIM WFL (FINISH) (ACCESSORY HOLDER) SOLITE 200	Cylinder Trac Light + 10FT Track System	LED	854	0.85	120	10.5	
E12	3	LUMINIS	BVA31 L1L40 LD4 27K MVOLT NLTMSH T15 HS (FINISH) + BVP6 14FT	Bellevue Pole - MOD HS Shield=0.8 & MOD 40K TO 27K=0.91 / Bug Rating: B1-U0-G1	LED	3763	0.9	120	33.7	
E13	6	Gotham Architectural Lighting	IVO4 D 10LM 35K 80CRI 50D MIN10 MVOLT ZT NCH P AR LD F	IVO4 Downlight	LED	1357	0.85	120	10.5	
E14	1	STARTEK LINEAR	STS-6-750-SD-35K-90-SMCT-U-EC	LINEAR	LED	750		120	29	
EXIT		LITHONIA	LITHONIA # EDG 2 GMR	EXIT SIGN INTERIOR	LED			120	5	
EXIT		LITHONIA	LITHONIA LV S-XX-X-G-120/277-UM-4X	EXIT SIGN EXTERIOR	LED			120	5	

BUSSING: 50A, 10,000 AIC SYMMETRICAL — MAIN: 50A/3P — **LS-AV** — LOCATION: ELECTRICAL ROOM — MOUNTING: SURFACE

120/208V, 3 PHASE, 4 WIRE; 100% RATED NEUTRAL + GROUND

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	LOAD	DEVICE	CKT	A	B	C	CKT	DEVICE	LOAD	DESCRIPTION	TYPE
R	AV-FB1 - RECP	600	20/1	1	●			2	20/1	0	SPARE	
R	AV-FB2 - RECP	600	20/1	3		●		4	20/1	0	SPARE	
R	AV-FB2 - RECP	600	20/1	5			●	6	20/1	0	SPARE	
R	AV1 - RECP	600	20/1	7	●			8	20/1	0	SPARE	
R	AV2 - RECP	600	20/1	9		●		10	20/1	0	SPARE	
E	CONTROL BOOTH - AV - EQUIP RACK	360	20/1	11			●	12	20/1	0	SPARE	
E	CONTROL BOOTH - AV - EQUIP RACK	360	20/1	13	●			14	20/1	0	SPARE	
R	CONTROL BOOTH - AV	180	20/1	15		●		16	20/1	0	SPARE	
R	CONTROL BOOTH - AV	180	20/1	17			●	18	20/1	0	SPARE	
R	CONTROL BOOTH - AV	180	20/1	19	●			20	20/1	0	SPARE	
R	BANDSHELL - AV RECP - L5-20R	600	20/1	21		●		22	20/1	0	SPARE	
R	BANDSHELL - AV RECP - L5-20R	600	20/1	23			●	24	20/1	0	SPARE	
R	BANDSHELL - AV RECP - L5-20R	180	20/1	25	●			26	30/3	2880	CONTROL BOOTH OUTDOOR - AV	R
R	BANDSHELL - AV RECP - L5-20R	180	20/1	27		●		28	-	2880	"	R
R	BANDSHELL - AV RECP - L5-20R	180	20/1	29			●	30	-	2880	"	R
R	BANDSHELL - AV RECP - L5-20R	180	20/1	31	●			32	30/3	180	BANDSHELL STORAGE - AV	R
R	BANDSHELL - AV RECP - L5-20R	180	20/1	33		●		34	-	180	"	R
	SPARE	0	20/1	35			●	36	-	180	"	R
	SPACE			37	●			38	30/3	180	BANDSHELL STORAGE - AV	R
	SPACE			39		●		40	-	180	"	R
	SPACE			41			●	42	-	180	"	R
	TOTAL ALL PHASES (VA)	PHASE A (VA)			PHASE B (VA)			PHASE C (VA)			TOTAL ALL PHASES (AMPS)	
	16080	5340			5580			5160			45	

LOAD SUMMARY BY TYPE	CONN. LOAD	DEMAND FACTOR	NEC LOAD
E = EQUIPMENT	720 VA	1.00	720 VA
H = ELECTRIC HEAT	0 VA	1.00	0 VA
K = KITCHEN EQUIPMENT	0 VA	1.00	0 VA
L = LIGHTING	0 VA	1.25	0 VA
M = MOTOR	0 VA	1.00	0 VA
M = LARGEST MOTOR		1.25	0 VA
R = RECEPTACLE	15360 VA	NEC DEMAND	12680 VA

CONNECTED LOAD SUMMARY
16080 VA
45 AMPS

NEC LOAD SUMMARY
13400 VA
37 AMPS

BUSSING: 100A, 10,000 AIC SYMMETRICAL — MAIN: MLO — **LS-PL** — LOCATION: ELECTRICAL ROOM — MOUNTING: SURFACE

120/208V, 3 PHASE, 4 WIRE; 100% RATED NEUTRAL + GROUND

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	LOAD	DEVICE	CKT	A	B	C	CKT	DEVICE	LOAD	DESCRIPTION	TYPE
L	BANDSHELL - PL RECP - L5-20R	360	20/1	1	●			2	20/1	180	POLE - THEATRICAL LTG RECP	L
L	BANDSHELL - PL RECP - L5-20R	360	20/1	3		●		4	20/1	180	POLE - THEATRICAL LTG RECP	L
L	BANDSHELL - PL RECP - L5-20R	360	20/1	5			●	6	20/1	180	POLE - THEATRICAL LTG RECP	L
L	BANDSHELL - PL RECP - L5-20R	360	20/1	7	●			8	20/1	180	POLE - THEATRICAL LTG RECP	L
L	BANDSHELL - PL RECP - L5-20R	360	20/1	9		●		10	20/1	180	POLE - THEATRICAL LTG RECP	L
L	BANDSHELL - PL RECP - L5-20R	360	20/1	11			●	12	20/1	180	POLE - THEATRICAL LTG RECP	L
L	BANDSHELL - PL RECP - L5-20R	360	20/1	13	●			14	20/1	54	POLE - THEATRICAL LTG HEAD - E7B	L
L	BANDSHELL - PL RECP - L5-20R	360	20/1	15		●		16	20/1	107	POLE - THEATRICAL LTG HEAD - E7B	L
L	BANDSHELL - PL RECP - L5-20R	360	20/1	17			●	18	20/1	107	POLE - THEATRICAL LTG HEAD - E7B	L
L	BANDSHELL - PL RECP - L5-20R	360	20/1	19	●			20	20/1	54	POLE - THEATRICAL LTG HEAD - E7B	L
L	BANDSHELL - PL RECP - L5-20R	360	20/1	21		●		22	20/1	107	POLE - THEATRICAL LTG HEAD - E7B	L
L	BANDSHELL - PL RECP - L5-20R	360	20/1	23			●	24	20/1	107	POLE - THEATRICAL LTG HEAD - E7B	L
L	BANDSHELL - LIGHTING E9	624	20/1	25	●			26	20/1	566	SEATING - E4	L
L	BANDSHELL - LIGHTING E13	21	20/1	27		●		28	20/1	0	SPARE	
L	CONTROL BOOTH - E11	32	20/1	29			●	30	20/1	0	SPARE	
	SPARE	0	20/1	31	●			32	20/1	0	SPARE	
	SPARE	0	20/1	33		●		34	20/1	0	SPARE	
	SPARE	0	20/1	35			●	36	20/1	0	SPARE	
	SPARE	0	20/1	37	●			38	20/1	0	SPARE	
	SPARE	0	20/1	39		●		40	20/1	0	SPARE	
	SPARE	0	20/1	41			●	42	20/1	0	SPARE	
	SPARE	0	20/1	43	●			44	20/1	0	SPARE	
	SPARE	0	20/1	45		●		46	20/1	0	SPARE	
	SPARE	0	20/1	47			●	48	20/1	0	SPARE	
	TOTAL ALL PHASES (VA)	PHASE A (VA)			PHASE B (VA)			PHASE C (VA)			TOTAL ALL PHASES (AMPS)	
	7179.9	3097.8			2035.8			2046.3			20	

LOAD SUMMARY BY TYPE	CONN. LOAD	DEMAND FACTOR	NEC LOAD
E = EQUIPMENT	0 VA	1.00	0 VA
H = ELECTRIC HEAT	0 VA	1.00	0 VA
K = KITCHEN EQUIPMENT	0 VA	1.00	0 VA
L = LIGHTING	7180 VA	1.25	8975 VA
M = MOTOR	0 VA	1.00	0 VA
M = LARGEST MOTOR		1.25	0 VA
R = RECEPTACLE	0 VA	NEC DEMAND	0 VA

CONNECTED LOAD SUMMARY
7180 VA
20 AMPS

NEC LOAD SUMMARY
8975 VA
25 AMPS

(E) MS

BUS AMPACITY: 3000A — MAIN: 3000A — 277/480V, 3 PHASE, 4 WIRE — LOCATION: GATES - MAIN ELECTRICAL ROOM — AIC RMS: 65,000

CIRCUIT	LOAD SERVED	DEVICE RATING	LOAD (VA)	REMARKS
1	(E) 1HA	SEE RISER	10,500	
2	(E) 1HB	SEE RISER	97,100	
3	(E) TFMR 1A	SEE RISER	27,900	
4	(E) 2HA	SEE RISER	200,400	
5	(E) 3HA	SEE RISER	122,200	
6	**NEW LS-A VIA T-LS-A**	**SEE RISER**	**49,345**	
7	SPACE		0	
8	SPACE		0	
		TOTAL	507,445	

LOAD SUMMARY BY TYPE	CONNECTED LOAD	DEMAND FACTOR	NEC LOAD
E = EQUIPMENT	460752 VA	1.00	460752 VA
H = ELECTRIC HEAT	0 VA	1.00	0 VA
K = KITCHEN	0 VA	1.00	0 VA
L = LIGHTING	24854 VA	1.25	31067 VA
M = MOTOR	3420 VA	1.00	3420 VA
M = LARGEST MOTOR	0 VA	1.25	0 VA
R = RECEPTACLE	18420 VA	NEC DEMAND	14210 VA
EL = ELEVATOR	0 VA	0.75	0 VA

CONNECTED LOAD SUMMARY
507445 VA
611 A

NEC LOAD SUMMARY
509449 VA
613 A

BUSSING: 225A, 10,000 AIC SYMMETRICAL — MAIN: 225A/3P — **LS-A** — LOCATION: ELECTRICAL ROOM — MOUNTING: SURFACE

120/208V, 3 PHASE, 4 WIRE; 100% RATED NEUTRAL + GROUND

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	LOAD	DEVICE	CKT	A	B	C	CKT	DEVICE	LOAD	DESCRIPTION	TYPE
R	SITE - RECP	180	20/1	1	●			2	20/1	720	CONTROL BOOTH - RECP	R
R	OUTDOOR - CONTROL BOOTH - RECP	180	20/1	3		●		4	20/1	180	CONTROL BOOTH - RECP	R
E	ADA LIFT	1152	20/1	5			●	6	20/1	0	SPARE	
E	ADA LIFT - ACCESSORIES	360	20/1	7	●			8	20/1	0	SPARE	
E	IRRIGATION CONTROLLER	360	20/1	9		●		10	20/1	0	SPARE	
R	OUTDOOR - BANDSHELL - RECP	180	20/1	11			●	12	20/1	0	SPARE	
R	OUTDOOR - BANDSHELL - RECP	180	20/1	13	●			14	20/1	0	SPARE	
R	OUTDOOR - POLE - HOUSE RECP	180	20/1	15		●		16	20/1	0	SPARE	
R	OUTDOOR - POLE - HOUSE RECP	180	20/1	17			●	18	20/1	0	SPARE	
R	OUTDOOR - POLE - HOUSE RECP	180	20/1	19	●			20	20/1	0	SPARE	
R	OUTDOOR - POLE - HOUSE RECP	180	20/1	21		●		22	20/1	60	CONDENSATE PUMP	E
R	OUTDOOR - POLE - HOUSE RECP	180	20/1	23			●	24	20/2	62	FCU-01	M
R	OUTDOOR - POLE - HOUSE RECP	180	20/1	25	●			26	-	62	"	M
R	BANDSHELL - RECP	180	20/1	27		●		28	35/2	1647	CDU-01	M
R	BANDSHELL - RECP	180	20/1	29			●	30	-	1647	"	M
L	OUTDOOR - DONOR SIGNAGE	360	20/1	31	●			32	100/3	3098	LS-PL	
L	SITE LIGHTING - E12	34	20/1	33		●		34	-	2036	"	
	SPARE	0	20/1	35			●	36	-	2046	"	
L	PL COMPANY SWITCH	5760	60/3	37	●			38	50/3	5340	LS-AV	
L	"	5760	-	39		●		40	-	5580	"	
L	"	5760	-	41			●	42	-	5160	"	
	TOTAL ALL PHASES (VA)	PHASE A (VA)			PHASE B (VA)			PHASE C (VA)			TOTAL ALL PHASES (AMPS)	
	49345.12	16420.2			16376.86			16548.06			137	

LOAD SUMMARY BY TYPE	CONN. LOAD	DEMAND FACTOR	NEC LOAD
E = EQUIPMENT	2652 VA	1.00	2652 VA
H = ELECTRIC HEAT	0 VA	1.00	0 VA
K = KITCHEN EQUIPMENT	0 VA	1.00	0 VA
L = LIGHTING	24854 VA	1.25	31067 VA
M = MOTOR	126 VA	1.00	126 VA
M = LARGEST MOTOR	3294 VA	1.25	4118 VA
R = RECEPTACLE	18420 VA	NEC DEMAND	14210 VA

CONNECTED LOAD SUMMARY
49345 VA
137 AMPS

NEC LOAD SUMMARY
52172 VA
145 AMPS

I-LS-A

BUS AMPACITY: 720VA — MAIN: 20A — 120V, 1 PHASE, 2 WIRE — LOCATION: CONTROL BOOTH — AIC RMS: 10,000

CIRCUIT	LOAD SERVED	DEVICE RATING	LOAD (VA)	REMARKS
1	BRIDGE	20A/1P	146	E2, E3
2	WEST STAIRS/WALKWAY	20A/1P	205	E2,E1-B,E5
3	BANDSHELL STORAGE	20A/1P	11	E13
14	SPACE		0	
		TOTAL	362	

LOAD SUMMARY BY TYPE	CONNECTED LOAD	DEMAND FACTOR	NEC LOAD
E = EQUIPMENT	0 VA	1.00	0 VA
H = ELECTRIC HEAT	0 VA	1.00	0 VA
K = KITCHEN	0 VA	1.00	0 VA
L = LIGHTING	362 VA	1.25	452 VA
M = MOTOR	0 VA	1.00	0 VA
M = LARGEST MOTOR	0 VA	1.25	0 VA
R = RECEPTACLE	0 VA	NEC DEMAND	0 VA
EL = ELEVATOR	0 VA	0.75	0 VA

CONNECTED LOAD SUMMARY
362 VA
2 A

NEC LOAD SUMMARY
452 VA
2 A

I-LS-PL

BUS AMPACITY: 720VA — MAIN: 20A — 120V, 1 PHASE, 2 WIRE — LOCATION: CONTROL BOOTH — AIC RMS: 10,000

CIRCUIT	LOAD SERVED	DEVICE RATING	LOAD (VA)	REMARKS
1	BANDSHELL - PL - E8, E13	20A/1P	216	
2	CONTROL BOOTH - E8,E10	20A/1P	65	
3	POLE - E7A	20A/1P	123	
4	STEPS - E1A	20A/1P	12	
5	SPACE			
		TOTAL	416	

LOAD SUMMARY BY TYPE	CONNECTED LOAD	DEMAND FACTOR	NEC LOAD
E = EQUIPMENT	0 VA	1.00	0 VA
H = ELECTRIC HEAT	0 VA	1.00	0 VA
K = KITCHEN	0 VA	1.00	0 VA
L = LIGHTING	416 VA	1.25	521 VA
M = MOTOR	0 VA	1.00	0 VA
M = LARGEST MOTOR	0 VA	1.25	0 VA
R = RECEPTACLE	0 VA	NEC DEMAND	0 VA
EL = ELEVATOR	0 VA	0.75	0 VA

CONNECTED LOAD SUMMARY
416 VA
2 A

NEC LOAD SUMMARY
521 VA
3 A

NUMBERED NOTES

1. PROVIDE GFI BREAKER.

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Walnut Creek, CA 94597
925.939.3985

PROJECT NAME
VIEWPOINT SCHOOL AMPHITHEATER
Calabasas, California

STAMP
REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER — JOANNA M. SHEA — No. E33918 — ELECTRICAL — STATE OF CALIFORNIA

NO.	ISSUE	DATE
1	50% Construction Documents	08.15.25
2	50% Construction Documents R1	11.21.25
3	90% Construction Documents	02.05.26

PROJECT: VPT 2401 — SCALE: NTS

SHEET TITLE
ELECTRICAL SCHEDULES

SHEET NUMBER
E0.02

2/4/2026 5:06:21 PM Autodesk Docs://Viewpoint School/MX+Viewpoint Amphitheater_ME-R25.rvt

208V, 3-PHASE COPPER WIRE

MAXIMUM LENGTH OF CONDUCTOR IN FT TO BE USED PER VA AND WIRE SIZE

kVA	CONDUCTOR SIZE						
	#12	#10	#8	#6	#4	#2	#1
1.2	216ft	344ft	535ft	848ft	1,352ft	2,146ft	2,703ft
2.4	108ft	172ft	268ft	424ft	676ft	1,073ft	1,352ft
3.6	72ft	115ft	178ft	283ft	451ft	715ft	901ft
4.8	54ft	86ft	134ft	212ft	338ft	536ft	676ft
6.0	43ft	69ft	107ft	170ft	270ft	429ft	541ft
7.2	36ft	57ft	89ft	141ft	225ft	358ft	451ft
8.4	-	49ft	76ft	121ft	193ft	307ft	386ft
9.6	-	43ft	67ft	106ft	169ft	268ft	338ft
10.8	-	38ft	59ft	94ft	150ft	238ft	300ft
12.0	-	-	54ft	85ft	135ft	215ft	270ft
13.2	-	-	49ft	77ft	123ft	195ft	246ft
14.4	-	-	45ft	71ft	113ft	179ft	225ft
15.6	-	-	-	65ft	104ft	165ft	208ft
16.8	-	-	-	61ft	97ft	153ft	193ft
18.0	-	-	-	57ft	90ft	143ft	180ft
19.2	-	-	-	53ft	84ft	134ft	169ft
20.4	-	-	-	-	80ft	126ft	159ft
21.6	-	-	-	-	75ft	119ft	150ft
22.8	-	-	-	-	71ft	113ft	142ft
24.0	-	-	-	-	68ft	107ft	135ft
25.2	-	-	-	-	64ft	102ft	129ft
26.4	-	-	-	-	-	98ft	123ft
27.6	-	-	-	-	-	93ft	118ft
28.8	-	-	-	-	-	89ft	113ft
30.0	-	-	-	-	-	86ft	108ft
31.2	-	-	-	-	-	83ft	104ft
32.4	-	-	-	-	-	79ft	100ft
33.6	-	-	-	-	-	77ft	97ft
34.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	93ft
36.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	90ft
37.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	87ft
38.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	84ft
39.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	82ft
40.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
42.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
43.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
44.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
46.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
48.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

BASED ON 2% VOLTAGE DROP ALLOWED FOR FEEDERS PER TITLE 24 2013.

VOLTAGE DROP = (CIRCUIT AMPS) X (TWICE THE LENGTH OF CONDUCTOR) X (WIRE RESISTANCE)

208V, 1-PHASE COPPER WIRE

MAXIMUM LENGTH OF CONDUCTOR IN FT TO BE USED PER VA AND WIRE SIZE

kVA	CONDUCTOR SIZE						
	#12	#10	#8	#6	#4	#2	#1
0.7	480ft	766ft	1,192ft	1,888ft	3,010ft	4,779ft	6,020ft
1.4	240ft	383ft	596ft	944ft	1,505ft	2,389ft	3,010ft
2.1	160ft	255ft	397ft	629ft	1,003ft	1,593ft	2,007ft
2.8	120ft	192ft	298ft	472ft	753ft	1,195ft	1,505ft
3.5	96ft	153ft	238ft	378ft	602ft	956ft	1,204ft
4.2	80ft	128ft	199ft	315ft	502ft	796ft	1,003ft
4.9	-	109ft	170ft	270ft	430ft	683ft	860ft
5.6	-	96ft	149ft	236ft	376ft	597ft	753ft
6.3	-	85ft	132ft	210ft	334ft	531ft	669ft
7.0	-	-	119ft	189ft	301ft	478ft	602ft
7.7	-	-	108ft	172ft	274ft	434ft	547ft
8.4	-	-	99ft	157ft	251ft	398ft	502ft
9.1	-	-	-	145ft	232ft	368ft	463ft
9.8	-	-	-	135ft	215ft	341ft	430ft
10.5	-	-	-	126ft	201ft	319ft	401ft
11.2	-	-	-	118ft	188ft	299ft	376ft
11.9	-	-	-	-	177ft	281ft	354ft
12.6	-	-	-	-	167ft	265ft	334ft
13.3	-	-	-	-	158ft	252ft	317ft
14.0	-	-	-	-	151ft	239ft	301ft
14.7	-	-	-	-	-	228ft	287ft
15.4	-	-	-	-	-	217ft	274ft
16.1	-	-	-	-	-	208ft	262ft
16.8	-	-	-	-	-	199ft	251ft
17.5	-	-	-	-	-	191ft	241ft
18.2	-	-	-	-	-	184ft	232ft
18.9	-	-	-	-	-	177ft	223ft
19.6	-	-	-	-	-	171ft	215ft
20.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	208ft
21.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	201ft
21.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	194ft
22.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	188ft
23.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

BASED ON 3% VOLTAGE DROP ALLOWED FOR BRANCH CIRCUITS PER TITLE 24 2013.

VOLTAGE DROP = (CIRCUIT AMPS) X (TWICE THE LENGTH OF CONDUCTOR) X (WIRE RESISTANCE)

120V, 1-PHASE COPPER WIRE

MAXIMUM LENGTH OF CONDUCTOR IN FT TO BE USED PER VA AND WIRE SIZE

kVA	CONDUCTOR SIZE						
	#12	#10	#8	#6	#4	#2	#1
0.4	280ft	446ft	694ft	1,100ft	1,753ft	2,784ft	3,506ft
0.8	140ft	223ft	347ft	550ft	877ft	1,392ft	1,753ft
1.2	93ft	149ft	231ft	367ft	584ft	928ft	1,169ft
1.6	70ft	112ft	174ft	275ft	438ft	696ft	877ft
2.0	56ft	89ft	139ft	220ft	351ft	557ft	701ft
2.4	47ft	74ft	116ft	183ft	292ft	464ft	584ft
2.8	-	64ft	99ft	157ft	250ft	398ft	501ft
3.2	-	56ft	87ft	137ft	219ft	348ft	438ft
3.6	-	50ft	77ft	122ft	195ft	309ft	390ft
4.0	-	-	69ft	110ft	175ft	278ft	351ft
4.4	-	-	63ft	100ft	159ft	253ft	319ft
4.8	-	-	58ft	92ft	146ft	232ft	292ft
5.2	-	-	-	85ft	135ft	214ft	270ft
5.6	-	-	-	79ft	125ft	199ft	250ft
6.0	-	-	-	73ft	117ft	186ft	234ft
6.4	-	-	-	69ft	110ft	174ft	219ft
6.8	-	-	-	-	103ft	164ft	206ft
7.2	-	-	-	-	97ft	155ft	195ft
7.6	-	-	-	-	92ft	147ft	185ft
8.0	-	-	-	-	88ft	139ft	175ft
8.4	-	-	-	-	83ft	133ft	167ft
8.8	-	-	-	-	-	127ft	159ft
9.2	-	-	-	-	-	121ft	152ft
9.6	-	-	-	-	-	116ft	146ft
10.0	-	-	-	-	-	111ft	140ft
10.4	-	-	-	-	-	107ft	135ft
10.8	-	-	-	-	-	103ft	130ft
11.2	-	-	-	-	-	99ft	125ft
11.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	121ft
12.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	117ft
12.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	113ft
12.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	110ft
13.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	106ft
13.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

BASED ON 3% VOLTAGE DROP ALLOWED FOR BRANCH CIRCUITS PER TITLE 24 2013.

VOLTAGE DROP = (CIRCUIT AMPS) X (TWICE THE LENGTH OF CONDUCTOR) X (WIRE RESISTANCE)

480V, 3-PHASE COPPER WIRE

MAXIMUM LENGTH OF CONDUCTOR IN FT TO BE USED PER VA AND WIRE SIZE

kVA	CONDUCTOR SIZE							
	1/0	2/0	3/0	4/0	250KCM	300KCM	350KCM	400KCM	500KCM
7.9	2,760ft	3,483ft	4,397ft	5,539ft	6,539ft	7,850ft	9,176ft	10,491ft	13,053ft
15.8	1,380ft	1,741ft	2,198ft	2,770ft	3,270ft	3,925ft	4,588ft	5,246ft	6,527ft
23.7	920ft	1,161ft	1,466ft	1,846ft	2,180ft	2,617ft	3,059ft	3,497ft	4,351ft
31.6	690ft	871ft	1,099ft	1,385ft	1,635ft	1,963ft	2,294ft	2,623ft	3,263ft
39.5	552ft	697ft	879ft	1,108ft	1,308ft	1,570ft	1,835ft	2,098ft	2,611ft
47.4	460ft	580ft	733ft	923ft	1,090ft	1,308ft	1,529ft	1,749ft	2,176ft
55.3	394ft	498ft	628ft	791ft	934ft	1,121ft	1,311ft	1,499ft	1,865ft
63.2	345ft	435ft	550ft	692ft	817ft	981ft	1,147ft	1,311ft	1,632ft
71.1	307ft	387ft	489ft	615ft	727ft	872ft	1,020ft	1,166ft	1,450ft
79.0	276ft	348ft	440ft	554ft	654ft	785ft	918ft	1,049ft	1,305ft
86.9	251ft	317ft	400ft	504ft	594ft	714ft	834ft	954ft	1,187ft
94.8	230ft	290ft	366ft	462ft	545ft	654ft	765ft	874ft	1,088ft
102.7	212ft	268ft	338ft	426ft	503ft	604ft	706ft	807ft	1,004ft
110.6	197ft	249ft	314ft	396ft	467ft	561ft	655ft	749ft	932ft
118.5	184ft	232ft	293ft	369ft	436ft	523ft	612ft	699ft	870ft
126.4	-	218ft	275ft	346ft	409ft	491ft	574ft	656ft	816ft
134.3	-	205ft	259ft	326ft	385ft	462ft	540ft	617ft	768ft
142.2	-	193ft	244ft	308ft	363ft	436ft	510ft	583ft	725ft
150.1	-	-	231ft	292ft	344ft	413ft	483ft	552ft	687ft
158.0	-	-	220ft	277ft	327ft	393ft	459ft	525ft	653ft
165.9	-	-	209ft	264ft	311ft	374ft	437ft	500ft	622ft
173.8	-	-	-	252ft	297ft	357ft	417ft	477ft	593ft
181.7	-	-	-	241ft	284ft	341ft	399ft	456ft	568ft
189.6	-	-	-	231ft	272ft	327ft	382ft	437ft	544ft
197.5	-	-	-	-	262ft	314ft	367ft	420ft	522ft
205.4	-	-	-	-	252ft	302ft	353ft	404ft	502ft
213.3	-	-	-	-	-	291ft	340ft	389ft	483ft
221.2	-	-	-	-	-	280ft	328ft	375ft	466ft
229.1	-	-	-	-	-	271ft	316ft	362ft	450ft
237.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	306ft	350ft	435ft
244.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	296ft	338ft	421ft
252.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	287ft	328ft	408ft
260.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	318ft	396ft
268.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	309ft	384ft
276.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300ft	373ft
284.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	363ft
292.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	353ft
300.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	344ft
308.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	335ft
316.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

BASED ON 2% VOLTAGE DROP ALLOWED FOR FEEDERS PER TITLE 24 2013.

VOLTAGE DROP = (CIRCUIT AMPS) X (TWICE THE LENGTH OF CONDUCTOR) X (WIRE RESISTANCE)

480V, 3-PHASE COPPER WIRE

MAXIMUM LENGTH OF CONDUCTOR IN FT TO BE USED PER VA AND WIRE SIZE

kVA	CONDUCTOR SIZE						
	#12	#10	#8	#6	#4	#2	#1
2.7	511ft	814ft	1,267ft	2,007ft	3,199ft	5,079ft	6,399ft
5.4	255ft	407ft	633ft	1,003ft	1,600ft	2,540ft	3,199ft
8.1	170ft	271ft	422ft	669ft	1,066ft	1,693ft	2,133ft
10.8	128ft	204ft	317ft	502ft	800ft	1,270ft	1,600ft
13.5	102ft	163ft	253ft	401ft	640ft	1,016ft	1,280ft
16.2	85ft	136ft	211ft	334ft	533ft	847ft	1,066ft
18.9	-	116ft	181ft	287ft	457ft	726ft	914ft
21.6	-	102ft	158ft	251ft	400ft	635ft	800ft
24.3	-	90ft	141ft	223ft	355ft	564ft	711ft
27.0	-	-	127ft	201ft	320ft	508ft	640ft
29.7	-	-	115ft	182ft	291ft	462ft	582ft
32.4	-	-	106ft	167ft	267ft	423ft	533ft
35.1	-	-	-	154ft	246ft	391ft	492ft
37.8	-	-	-	143ft	229ft	363ft	457ft
40.5	-	-	-	134ft	213ft	339ft	427ft
43.2	-	-	-	125ft	200ft	317ft	400ft
45.9	-	-	-	118ft	188ft	299ft	376ft
48.6	-	-	-	-	178ft	282ft	355ft
51.3	-	-	-	-	168ft	267ft	337ft
54.0	-	-	-	-	160ft	254ft	320ft
56.7	-	-	-	-	152ft	242ft	305ft
59.4	-	-	-	-	-	231ft	291ft
62.1	-	-	-	-	-	221ft	278ft
64.8	-	-	-	-	-	212ft	267ft
67.5	-	-	-	-	-	203ft	256ft
70.2	-	-	-	-	-	195ft	246ft
72.9	-	-	-	-	-	188ft	237ft
75.6	-	-	-	-	-	181ft	229ft
78.3	-	-	-	-	-	175ft	221ft
81.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	213ft
83.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	206ft
86.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	200ft
89.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	194ft
91.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
94.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
97.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
99.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
102.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
105.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
108.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

BASED ON 2% VOLTAGE DROP ALLOWED FOR FEEDERS PER TITLE 24 2013.

VOLTAGE DROP = (CIRCUIT AMPS) X (TWICE THE LENGTH OF CONDUCTOR) X (WIRE RESISTANCE)

277V, 1-PHASE COPPER WIRE

MAXIMUM LENGTH OF CONDUCTOR IN FT TO BE USED PER VA AND WIRE SIZE

kVA	CONDUCTOR SIZE						
	#12	#10	#8	#6	#4	#2	#1
0.9	663ft	1,057ft	1,644ft	2,605ft	4,152ft	6,592ft	8,304ft
1.8	331ft	528ft	822ft	1,302ft	2,076ft	3,296ft	4,152ft
2.7	221ft	352ft	548ft	868ft	1,384ft	2,197ft	2,768ft
3.6	166ft	264ft	411ft	651ft	1,038ft	1,648ft	2,076ft
4.5	133ft	211ft	329ft	521ft	830ft	1,318ft	1,661ft
5.4	110ft	176ft	274ft	434ft	692ft	1,099ft	1,384ft
6.3	-	151ft	235ft	372ft	593ft	942ft	1,186ft
7.2	-	132ft	205ft	326ft	519ft	824ft	1,038ft
8.1	-	117ft	183ft	289ft	461ft	732ft	923ft
9.0	-	-	164ft	260ft	415ft	659ft	830ft
9.9	-	-	149ft	237ft	377ft	599ft	755ft
10.8	-	-	137ft	217ft	346ft	549ft	692ft
11.7	-	-	-	200ft	319ft	507ft	639ft
12.6	-	-	-	186ft	297ft	471ft	593ft
13.5	-	-	-	174ft	277ft	439ft	554ft
14.4	-	-	-	163ft	260ft	412ft	519ft
15.3	-	-	-	153ft	244ft	388ft	488ft
16.2	-	-	-	-	231ft	366ft	461ft
17.1	-	-	-	-	219ft	347ft	437ft
18.0	-	-	-	-	208ft	330ft	415ft
18.9	-	-	-	-	198ft	314ft	395ft
19.8	-	-	-	-	-	300ft	377ft
20.7	-	-	-	-	-	287ft	361ft
21.6	-	-	-	-	-	275ft	346ft
22.5	-	-	-	-	-	264ft	332ft
23.4	-	-	-	-	-	254ft	319ft
24.3	-	-	-	-	-	244ft	308ft
25.2	-	-	-	-	-	235ft	297ft
26.1	-	-	-	-	-	227ft	286ft
27.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	277ft
27.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	268ft
28.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	260ft
29.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	252ft
30.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

BASED ON 3% VOLTAGE DROP ALLOWED FOR BRANCH CIRCUITS PER TITLE 24 2013.

VOLTAGE DROP = (CIRCUIT AMPS) X (TWICE THE LENGTH OF CONDUCTOR) X (WIRE RESISTANCE)

plural

Landscape Architecture

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OWNER/CLIENT

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415.956.4100

RMA IRRIGATION
2760 Camino Diablo
Walnut Creek, CA 94597
925.939.3985

PROJECT NAME

VIEWPOINT SCHOOL AMPHITHEATER

Calabasas, California

STAMP

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
JOSHUANA M. SMITH
No. 033918
ELECTRICAL
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

NO.	ISSUE	DATE
1	50% Construction Documents	08.15.25
2	50% Construction Documents R1	11.21.25
3	90% Construction Documents	02.05.26

PROJECT
VPT 2401

SCALE
NTS

SHEET TITLE

ELECTRICAL VOLTAGE DROP TABLES

SHEET NUMBER

E0.03

2/4/2026 5:06:24 PM Autodesk Docs://Viewpoint School/M+/Viewpoint Amphitheater_ME R25.rvt

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
Indoor Lighting
CALIFORNIA ENERGY COMMISSION

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE		NRCC-LTI-E
Project Name: Viewpoint School Amphitheater	**Report Page:**	**(Page 7 of 9)**
	Date Prepared:	2026-02-03T13:41:07-05:00

P. POWER ADJUSTMENT: LIGHTING CONTROL CREDIT (POWER ADJUSTMENT FACTOR (PAF))

This table includes all areas indicated in Table I as using a PAF credit described in §140.6(a)2 /§170.2(e)2B.

Conditioned Spaces

01	02								03	04	05	06	07
Area Description	PAF per §140.6(a)2 / §170.2(e)2B[1] (*Can be used in conjunction with other PAF's)								Luminaires Controlled for PAF Credit				Additional Control Credit Allowance (Watts)
	1	2A	3	4A*	4B*	5*	6*	7*	8*	Luminaire Name or Item Tag	Luminaire Design Watts	Number of Luminaires	Lighting Controlled (Watts)	
				Pick up to one	Pick up to one		Pick up to one[2]	Pick up to one[2]						
CONTROL BOOTH	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	E11	10.5	3	31.5	9.45
	08									09				
☐	All spaces applying PAF 5, 6 or 7 include a daylight design meeting requirements in §140.3(d). See Table S.									**Total Power Adjustment (Watts) CONDITIONED SPACES:**				9.45

[1] *FOOTNOTES: PAFs outlined in Table 140.6-A /170.2-L include 1) Daylight continuous dimming plus OFF; 2) Occupant sensors in offices with one sensor per <= 125 ft²; 3) Occupant sensors in offices with one sensor per 126 - 250 ft², 4A) Institutional tuning, non-daylit areas and 4B) institutional tuning, daylit areas; 5) Demand response; 6) Clerestory fenestration; 7) Horizontal slots; 8) Light shelves.*

[2] *Luminaires that qualify for PAF 5, 6, or 7 can be used in conjunction with PAF 1.*

Q. ONE-FOR-ONE LUMINAIRE ALTERATIONS

This section does not apply to this project.

R. 80% LIGHTING POWER FOR ALL ALTERATIONS - CONTROLS EXCEPTIONS

This section does not apply to this project.

S. DAYLIGHT DESIGN POWER ADJUSTMENT FACTOR (PAF)

This section does not apply to this project.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
Indoor Lighting
CALIFORNIA ENERGY COMMISSION

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE		NRCC-LTI-E
Project Name: Viewpoint School Amphitheater	**Report Page:**	**(Page 8 of 9)**
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T. DWELLING UNIT LIGHTING

This section does not apply to this project.

U. DECLARATION OF REQUIRED CERTIFICATES OF INSTALLATION

Selections have been made based on information provided in this document. If any selections have been changed by permit applicant, an explanation should be included in Table E. Additional Remarks. These documents must be provided to the building inspector during construction and can be found online

Form/Title
NRCI-LTI-E - Must be submitted for all buildings

V. DECLARATION OF REQUIRED CERTIFICATES OF ACCEPTANCE

Selections have been made based on information provided in this document. If any selections have been changed by the permit applicant, an explanation should be included in Table E. Additional Remarks. These documents must be provided to the building inspector during construction and any with "-A" in the form name must be completed through an Acceptance Test Technician Certification Provider (ATTCP). For more information visit: http://www.energy.ca.gov/title24/attcp/providers.html

Form/Title	Systems/Spaces To Be Field Verified
NRCA-LTI-02-A - Must be submitted for occupancy sensors and automatic time switch controls.	CONTROL BOOTH; CRAWL SPACE; STORAGE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
Indoor Lighting
CALIFORNIA ENERGY COMMISSION

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE		NRCC-LTI-E
Project Name: Viewpoint School Amphitheater	**Report Page:**	**(Page 9 of 9)**
Project Address: 23620 Mulholland Hwy, Calabasas, CA 91302	**Date Prepared:**	2026-02-03T13:41:07-05:00

DOCUMENTATION AUTHOR'S DECLARATION STATEMENT

I certify that this Certificate of Compliance documentation is accurate and complete.

Documentation Author Name: Susanna M. See	Documentation Author Signature:
Company: Meyers Plus Engineers	Signature Date: 02/03/2026
Address: 98 Battery Street, Suite 500	CEA/AEA/ITCC Certification Identification (if applicable):
City/State/Zip: San Francisco CA, 94111	Phone: (415) 432-6810

RESPONSIBLE PERSON'S DECLARATION STATEMENT

I certify the following under penalty of perjury, under the laws of the State of California:

1. The information provided on this Certificate of Compliance is true and correct.
2. I am eligible under Division 3 of the Business and Professions Code to accept responsibility for the building design or system design identified on this Certificate of Compliance (responsible designer)
3. The energy features and performance specifications, materials, components, and manufactured devices for the building design or system design identified on this Certificate of Compliance conform to the requirements of Title 24, Part 1 and Part 6 of the California Code of Regulations.
4. The building design features or system design features identified on this Certificate of Compliance are consistent with the information provided on other applicable compliance documents, worksheets, calculations, plans and specifications submitted to the enforcement agency for approval with this building permit application.
5. I will ensure that a completed signed copy of this Certificate of Compliance shall be made available with the building permit(s) issued for the building, and made available to the enforcement agency for all applicable inspections. I understand that a completed signed copy of this Certificate of Compliance is required to be included with the documentation the builder provides to the building owner at occupancy.

Responsible Person Name: Susanna M. See	Responsible Person Signature:
Responsible Person Scope: Susanna M. See	
Company: Meyers+ Engineers	Date Signed: 02/03/2026
Address: 98 Battery Street, Suite 500	License: E13918
City/State/Zip: San Francisco CA, 94111	Phone: (415) 432-6810

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
Indoor Lighting
CALIFORNIA ENERGY COMMISSION

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE		NRCC-LTI-E
Project Name: Viewpoint School Amphitheater	**Report Page:**	**(Page 4 of 9)**
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G. MODULAR LIGHTING SYSTEMS

This table calculates wattage for modular lighting systems/ track lighting fixtures indicated on Table F and transfers wattage to Table F.

01	02	03						04
Name or Item Tag	Complete Track Description	Calculation Method per §130.0(c)6						Track Wattage
E11	TRACK LIGHT	☐ i Installed Luminaires vs Default 30 W/ft	☒ ii Current Limiter	☐ iii Overcurrent Protection Panel	☐ iv Power supplied by driver, power supply or transformer[1]			
		VA of current limiter	10.5					10.5

[1] *FOOTNOTE: For power-over-Ethernet lighting systems, power provided to installed non-lighting devices may be subtracted from the total power rating of the power-over-Ethernet system.*

H. INDOOR LIGHTING CONTROLS (Not including PAFs)

This table includes lighting controls for conditioned and unconditioned spaces.

Building Level Controls

01	02	03	
		Field Inspector	
Mandatory Demand Response §110.12(c)	Shut-off controls §130.1(c) / §160.5(b)4C	Pass	Fail
NA < 4,000W subject to multilevel	See Area/Space Level Controls (Column 8)	☐	☐

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
Indoor Lighting
CALIFORNIA ENERGY COMMISSION

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE		NRCC-LTI-E
Project Name: Viewpoint School Amphitheater	**Report Page:**	**(Page 5 of 9)**
	Date Prepared:	2026-02-03T13:41:07-05:00

H. INDOOR LIGHTING CONTROLS (Not including PAFs)

Area Level Controls

04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	
Area Description	Complete Building or Area Category Primary Function Area	Manual Controls §130.1(a) /§160.5(b)4A	Multi-Level Controls §130.1(b) /§160.5(b)4B	Shut-Off Controls §130.1(c) //§160.5(b)4C	Primary/Sky lit Daylighting §130.1(d) /§160.5(b)4D	Secondary Daylighting §130.1(d) /§160.5(b)4D	Interlocked Systems §140.6(a)1/ §170.2(e)2A	Field Inspector	
								Pass	Fail
CONTROL BOOTH	Videoconferencing Studio	Readily Accessible and located in the same space.	Dimmer	Occupancy Sensor	NA: Not daylit zone	NA: Not daylit zone	No	☐	☐
CRAWL SPACE	All Other Space Types	Readily Accessible and located in the same space.	NA: Space <100SF	Occupancy Sensor	NA: Not daylit zone	NA: Not daylit zone	No	☐	☐
STORAGE	Storage - MF common areas	Auth. Personnel	Dimmer	Occupancy Sensor	NA: Not daylit zone	NA: Not daylit zone	No	☐	☐
					13				
					Plan Sheet Showing Daylit Zones:				

I. LIGHTING POWER ALLOWANCE: COMPLETE BUILDING OR AREA CATEGORY METHODS

Each area complying using the Complete Building or Area Category Methods per §140.6(b) are included in this table. Column 06 indicates if additional lighting power allowances per §140.6(c) or adjustments per §140.6(a) are being used .

Conditioned Spaces

01	02	03	04	05	06	
Area Description	Complete Building or Area Category Primary Function Area	Allowed Density (W/ft²)	Area (ft²)	Allowed Wattage (Watts)	Additional Allowance / Adjustment	
					Area Category/PAF	PAF
CONTROL BOOTH	Videoconferencing Studio	0.9	91	81.9	No	Yes

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
Indoor Lighting
CALIFORNIA ENERGY COMMISSION

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE		NRCC-LTI-E
Project Name: Viewpoint School Amphitheater	**Report Page:**	**(Page 6 of 9)**
	Date Prepared:	2026-02-03T13:41:07-05:00

I. LIGHTING POWER ALLOWANCE: COMPLETE BUILDING OR AREA CATEGORY METHODS

		TOTALS:	91	81.9	See Tables J, or P for detail	
Unconditioned Spaces						
01	02	03	04	05	06	
Area Description	Complete Building or Area Category Primary Function Area	Allowed Density (W/ft²)	Area (ft²)	Allowed Wattage (Watts)	Additional Allowance / Adjustment	
					Area Category/PAF	PAF
CRAWL SPACE	All Other Space Types	0.4	91	36.4	No	No
STORAGE	Storage - MF common areas	0.4	120	48	No	No
		TOTALS:	211	84.4	See Tables J, or P for detail	

J. ADDITIONAL ALLOWANCE: AREA CATEGORY METHOD QUALIFYING LIGHTING SYSTEM

This section does not apply to this project.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
Indoor Lighting
CALIFORNIA ENERGY COMMISSION

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE		NRCC-LTI-E
Project Name: Viewpoint School Amphitheater	**Report Page:**	**(Page 1 of 9)**
Project Address: 23620 Mulholland Hwy, Calabasas, CA 91302	**Date Prepared:**	2026-02-03T13:41:07-05:00

This document is used to demonstrate compliance with requirements in §110.9, §110.12(c), §130.0, §130.1, §140.6 and §141.0(b)2 for indoor lighting scopes using the prescriptive path for nonresidential and hotel/motel occupancies. It is also used to document compliance with requirements in §160.5, §170.2(e) and §180.2(b)4 for indoor lighting scopes using the prescriptive path for multifamily occupancies. Multifamily includes dormitory and senior living facilities.

A. GENERAL INFORMATION

01	Project Location (city)	Calabasas	04	Total Conditioned Floor Area (ft²)	91
02	Climate Zone	9	05	Total Unconditioned Floor Area (ft²)	211
03	Occupancy Types Within Project (select all that apply):		06	# of Stories (Habitable Above Grade)	1

● School or Classroom ● Theater ● All Other Occupancies

B. PROJECT SCOPE

This table includes any lighting systems that are within the scope of the permit application and are demonstrating compliance using the prescriptive path outlined in §140.6 / §170.2(e) or §141.0(b)2 / §180.2(b)4 for alterations.

Scope of Work	Conditioned Spaces		Unconditioned Spaces	
01	02	03	04	05
My Project Consists of (check all that apply):	Calculation Method	Area (ft²)	Calculation Method	Area (ft²)
☒ New Lighting System	Area Category Method	91	Area Category Method	211
☐ New Lighting System - Parking Garage	N/A	0	N/A	0
Total Area of Work (ft²)	91		211	

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
Indoor Lighting
CALIFORNIA ENERGY COMMISSION

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE		NRCC-LTI-E
Project Name: Viewpoint School Amphitheater	**Report Page:**	**(Page 2 of 9)**
	Date Prepared:	2026-02-03T13:41:07-05:00

C. COMPLIANCE RESULTS

If any cell on this table says "DOES NOT COMPLY" or "COMPLIES with Exceptional Conditions" refer to Table D, for guidance.

Lighting in conditioned and unconditioned spaces must not be combined for compliance per §140.6(b)1 /§170.2(e)	Allowed Lighting Power per §140.6(b) /§170.2(e) (Watts)					Adjusted Lighting Power per §140.6(a) /§170.2(e) (Watts)					Compliance Results
	01	02	03		04		05	06		07	08
	Complete Building §140.6(c)1	Area Category §140.6(c)2 /§170.2(e)4	Area Category Additional §140.6(c)2G / §170.2(e)4Av (+)	=	Total Allowed (Watts)	≥	Total Designed (Watts)	Adjustments PAF Lighting Control Credits: §140.6(a)2 /§170.2(e)1B (-)	=	Total Adjusted (Watts) *Includes Adjustments	05 must be >= 08 §140.6 /§170.2(e)
	(See Table I)	(See Table I)	(See Table J)				(See Table F)	(See Table P)			
Conditioned		81.9		=	81.9	≥	73.9	9.45	=	64.45	COMPLIES
Unconditioned		84.4		=	84.4	≥	71	0	=	71	COMPLIES
								Controls Compliance (See Table H for Details)			COMPLIES
								One-for-one Luminaire Alterations Compliance (See Table Q for Details)			

D. EXCEPTIONAL CONDITIONS

This table is auto-filled with uneditable comments because of selections made or data entered in tables throughout the form.

Track Lighting has been included in this project, details are provided in Table G.

E. ADDITIONAL REMARKS

This table includes remarks made by the permit applicant to the Authority Having Jurisdiction.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
Indoor Lighting
CALIFORNIA ENERGY COMMISSION

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE		NRCC-LTI-E
Project Name: Viewpoint School Amphitheater	**Report Page:**	**(Page 3 of 9)**
	Date Prepared:	2026-02-03T13:41:07-05:00

F. INDOOR LIGHTING FIXTURE SCHEDULE

This table includes all planned permanent and portable lighting other than dwelling unit/ hotel/ motel room lighting. Multifamily dwelling unit and hotel/motel room lighting is documented in Table T. If using Table T to document lighting in multifamily common use areas providing shared provisions for living, eating, cooking or sanitation, those luminaires are not included here.

Designed Wattage: Conditioned Spaces

01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	
Name or Item Tag	Complete Luminaire Description	Modular (Track) Fixture	Small Aperture & Color Change [1]	Watts per luminaire[2]	How is Wattage determined	Total Number of Luminaires	Excluded per §140.6(a)3 / §170.2(e)2C	Design Watts	Field Inspector	
									Pass	Fail
E11	TRACK LIGHT	Yes	NA	10.5	See Other Section	3	No	31.5	☐	☐
E8	DOWNLIGHT	No	NA	21.2	Mfr. Spec	2	No	42.4	☐	☐
							Total Designed Watts: CONDITIONED SPACES	73.9		

Designed Wattage: Unconditioned Spaces

01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	
Name or Item Tag	Complete Luminaire Description	Modular (Track) Fixture	Small Aperture & Color Change [1]	Watts per luminaire[2]	How is Wattage determined	Total Number of Luminaires	Excluded per §140.6(a)3 / §170.2(e)2C	Design Watts	Field Inspector	
									Pass	Fail
E13	DOWNLIGHT	No	NA	10.5	Mfr. Spec	4	No	42	☐	☐
E14	DOWNLIGHT	No	NA	29	Mfr. Spec	1	No	29	☐	☐
							Total Designed Watts: UNCONDITIONED SPACES	71		

[1] *FOOTNOTE: Design Watts for small aperture and color changing luminaires which qualify per §140.6(a)4B /§170.2(e)2D is adjusted to be 75% /80% of their rated wattage. Table F automatically makes this adjustment, the permit applicant should enter full rated wattage in column 05.*

[2] *Authority Having Jurisdiction may ask for Luminaire cut sheets to confirm wattage used for compliance per §130.0(c) /§160.5(b). Wattage used must be the maximum rated for the luminaire, not the lamp.*

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1553 Martin Luther King Jr. Way
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RMA IRRIGATION
2760 Camino Diablo
Walnut Creek, CA 94597
925.939.3985

PROJECT NAME
VIEWPOINT SCHOOL AMPHITHEATER
Calabasas, California

STAMP
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER — SUSANNA M. SEE — No. E13918 — ELECTRICAL — STATE OF CALIFORNIA

NO.	ISSUE	DATE
1	50% Construction Documents	08.15.25
2	50% Construction Documents R1	11.21.25
3	90% Construction Documents	02.05.26

PROJECT: VPT 2401
SCALE: NTS

SHEET TITLE
ELECTRICAL TITLE 24

SHEET NUMBER
E0.10

2/4/2026 5:06:34 PM Autodesk Docs://Viewpoint School/Mt+Viewpoint Amphitheater_ME-R25.rvt

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
Outdoor Lighting
CALIFORNIA ENERGY COMMISSION

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE		NRCC-LTO-E
Project Name: Viewpoint School Amphitheater	**Report Page:**	**(Page 7 of 10)**
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J. LIGHTING ALLOWANCE: PER APPLICATION

This table includes areas using the wattage allowance per application from Table 140.7-B / Table 170.2-S.

01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10
		CALCULATED ALLOWANCE (Watts)			DESIGN WATTS				
Area Description	Application per Table 140.7-B [1]	# of Locations	Allowance per Location[2]	Extra Allowance (Watts)	Luminaire Name or Item Tag	Watts per Luminaire	# of Luminaires	Design Watts	Additional Allowance (Watts)
BRIDGE	Building Entrance/Exit	1	15	15	E3	2.98	26	77.48	15
						Total Design Watts for this Area:		77.48	
								Total Allowance (Watts) All Areas:	15

[1] *FOOTNOTES: Primary entrance applications are only available for senior care facilities, healthcare facilities, police stations, hospitals, fire stations, and emergency vehicle facilities.*
[2] *The Allowance per Location for ATMs is 100W for the first ATM and 35W for each additional per Table 140.7-B /Table 170.2-S.*
[3] *For luminaires indicated in Table F as linear, wattage in column 07 is W/lf instead of Watts/luminaire. Total linear feet should be indicated in column 08 instead of number of luminaires.*

K. LIGHTING ALLOWANCE: SALES FRONTAGE

This section does not apply to this project.

L. LIGHTING ALLOWANCE: ORNAMENTAL

This section does not apply to this project.

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M. LIGHTING ALLOWANCE: PER SPECIFIC AREA

This table includes areas using the wattage allowance per specific area from Table 140.7-B /Table 170.2-S. More than one specific area allowance may be taken in a single project, if applicable. However, multiple specific area allowances may not be taken for the exact same area on the site.

01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10
		CALCULATED ALLOWANCE (Watts)			DESIGN WATTS				
Area Description	Specific Area Type per Table 140.7-B	Specific Area (ft^2)[1]	Allowed Density (W/ft^2)	Extra Allowance (Watts)	Luminaire Name or Item Tag	Watts per Luminaire	# of Luminaires	Design Watts	Additional Allowance (Watts)
PERFORMANCE BANDSHELL	BuildingFacade	683	0.1	68.3	E9	13	100	1,300	68.3
						Total Design Watts for this Area:		1300	
								Total Allowance (Watts) All Areas:	68.3

[1] *FOOTNOTES: See Table 140.7-B /Table 170.2-S for rules for calculating the specific areas (ft^2 for these additional lighting allowances.*
[2] *For luminaires indicated in Table F as linear, wattage in column 07 is W/lf instead of Watts/luminaire. Total linear feet should be indicated in column 08 instead of number of luminaires.*

N. EXISTING CONDITIONS POWER ALLOWANCE (alterations only)

This section does not apply to this project.

O. DECLARATION OF REQUIRED CERTIFICATES OF INSTALLATION

Selections have been made based on information provided in this document. If any selection has been changed by permit applicant, an explanation should be included in Table E. Additional Remarks. These documents must be provided to the building inspector during construction and can be found online

Form/Title
NRCI-LTO-E - Must be submitted for all buildings

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
Outdoor Lighting
CALIFORNIA ENERGY COMMISSION

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE		NRCC-LTO-E
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	Date Prepared:	2026-02-03T15:16:21-05:00

P. DECLARATION OF REQUIRED CERTIFICATES OF ACCEPTANCE

Selections have been made based on information provided in this document. If any selection has been changed by permit applicant, an explanation should be included in Table E. Additional Remarks. These documents must be provided to the building inspector during construction and must be completed through an Acceptance Test Technician Certification Provider (ATTCP). For more information visit: http://www.energy.ca.gov/title24/attcp/providers.html

Form/Title	Systems/Spaces To Be Field Verified
NRCA-LTO-02-A - Must be submitted for all outdoor lighting controls except for alterations where controls are added to <= 20 luminaires.	WALKWAYS: "E1A"; WALKWAYS: "E1B"; WALKWAYS: "E5"; WALKWAYS: "E2"; WALKWAYS: "E12"; WALKWAYS: "E4"; WALKWAYS: "E7-A"; WALKWAYS: "E7B"; WALKWAYS: "E10"; BRIDGE: "E3"; PERFORMANCE BANDSHELL: "E9"

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Outdoor Lighting
CALIFORNIA ENERGY COMMISSION

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE		NRCC-LTO-E
Project Name: Viewpoint School Amphitheater	**Report Page:**	**(Page 4 of 10)**
	Date Prepared:	2026-02-03T15:16:21-05:00

F. OUTDOOR LIGHTING FIXTURE SCHEDULE

For new or altered lighting systems demonstrating compliance with §140.7 / §170.2(e)6 all new luminaires being installed and any existing luminaires remaining or being moved within the spaces covered by the permit application are included in the Table below. For altered lighting systems using the Existing Power method per §141.0(b)2L only new luminaires being installed and replacement luminaires being installed as part of the project scope are included (ie, existing luminaires remaining or existing luminaires being moved are not included). Outdoor lighting attached to multifamily buildings and controlled from the inside of a dwelling unit are included in Table H. and are not included here. All other multifamily outdoor lighting is included here.

Designed Wattage:

01	02		03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	
E10	WALL SCONCE	☐ Linear	11.4	Mfr. Spec	2	New	☐	22.8	NA: < 6200 lumens	☐	☐
E12	POLE LIGHT	☐ Linear	33.7	Mfr. Spec	3	New	☒	—	NA: < 6200 lumens	☐	☐
								Total Design Watts:	474		

** NOTES: Selections with a * require a note in the space below explaining how compliance is achieved.*
EX: Luminaire is lighting a statue; EXCEPTION 2 to §130.2(b)

[1] *FOOTNOTES: Authority Having Jurisdiction may ask for Luminaire cut sheets to confirm wattage used for compliance per §130.0(c) / §160.5(b)*
[2] *For linear luminaires, wattage should be indicated as W/lf instead of Watts/luminaire. Total linear feet should be indicated in column 05 instead of number of luminaires.*
[3] *Select "New" for new luminaires in a new outdoor lighting project, or for added luminaires in an alteration. Select "Altered" for replacement luminaires in an alteration. Select "Existing to Remain" for existing luminaires within the project scope that are not being altered and are remaining. Select "Existing Reinstalled" for existing luminaires which are being removed and reinstalled as part of the project scope.*
[4] *Compliance with mandatory shielding requirements is required for luminaires with initial lumen output >= 6,200 unless exempted by §130.2(b)/ §160.5(c)*

G. SHIELDING REQUIREMENTS (BUG)

This section does not apply to this project.

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CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE		NRCC-LTO-E
Project Name: Viewpoint School Amphitheater	**Report Page:**	**(Page 5 of 10)**
	Date Prepared:	2026-02-03T15:16:21-05:00

H. OUTDOOR LIGHTING CONTROLS

This table demonstrates compliance with controls requirements for all new or altered luminaires installed as part of the permit application. For alteration projects, luminaires which are existing to remain (ie untouched) and luminaires which are removed and reinstalled (wiring only) do not need to be included in this table even if they are within the spaces covered by the permit application.
Outdoor lighting for nonresidential buildings, parking garages and common service areas in multifamily buildings must be documented separately from outdoor lighting attached to multifamily buildings and controlled from the inside of a dwelling unit

Mandatory Controls for Nonresidential Occupancies, Parking Garages & Common Areas in Multifamily Buildings

01	02	03	04	05	
Area Description	Shut-Off §130.2(c)1 / §160.5(c)	Auto-Schedule §130.2)c)2 / §160.5(c)	Motion Sensor §130.2)c)3 / §160.5(c)	Field Inspector	
				Pass	Fail
WALKWAYS: "E1A"	Astronomical Timer	Provided	NA: Stairs Wheelchair Lift/Ramp Lighting	☐	☐
WALKWAYS: "E1B"	Astronomical Timer	Provided	NA: Stairs Wheelchair Lift/Ramp Lighting	☐	☐
WALKWAYS: "E5"	Astronomical Timer	Provided	NA: Stairs Wheelchair Lift/Ramp Lighting	☐	☐
WALKWAYS: "E2"	Astronomical Timer	Provided	NA: Landscape Lighting	☐	☐
WALKWAYS: "E12"	Astronomical Timer	Provided	NA: Landscape Lighting	☐	☐
WALKWAYS: "E13"	Astronomical Timer	Provided	NA: Landscape Lighting	☐	☐
WALKWAYS: "E4"	Astronomical Timer	Provided	NA: Outdoor Theater	☐	☐
WALKWAYS: "E7-A"	Astronomical Timer	Provided	Provided	☐	☐
WALKWAYS: "E7B"	Astronomical Timer	Provided	NA: Outdoor Theater	☐	☐
WALKWAYS: "E10"	Astronomical Timer	Provided	Provided	☐	☐
BRIDGE: "E3"	Astronomical Timer	Provided	NA: Landscape Lighting	☐	☐
PERFORMANCE BANDSHELL: "E9"	Astronomical Timer	Provided	NA: Outdoor Theater	☐	☐

[1] *FOOTNOTE: Text has been abbreviated, please refer to Table 160.5-A to confirm compliance with the specific light source technologies listed.*
[2] *Authority having jurisdiction may ask for cutsheets or other documentation to confirm compliance of light source.*
[3] *Recessed luminaires marked for use in fire-rated installations, and recessed luminaires installed in non-insulated ceilings are excepted from ii and iii.*

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	Date Prepared:	2026-02-03T15:16:21-05:00

I. LIGHTING POWER ALLOWANCE (per §140.7 /§170.2(e))

This table includes areas using allowance calculations per §140.7 /§170.2(e). General Hardscape Allowance is per Table 140.7-A/Table 170.2-R while "Use it or lose it" Allowances are per Table 140.7-B /Table 170.2-S. Indicate which allowances are being used to expand sections for user input. Luminaires that qualify for one of the "Use it or lose it" allowances shall not qualify for another "Use it or lose it" allowance.
Outdoor lighting attached to multifamily buildings and controlled from the inside of a dwelling unit are included in Table H. and are not included here. All other multifamily outdoor lighting is included here.

	01				
		"Use it or lose it" Allowance (select all that apply) (select all that apply)			
☒ General Hardscape Allowance Table I (below)	☒ Per Application Table J	☐ Sales Frontage Table K	☐ Ornamental Table L	☒ Per Specific Area Table M	

Calculated General Hardscape Lighting Power Allowance per Table 140.7-A for Nonresidential & Hotel/Motel

02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
	Area Wattage Allowance (AWA)			Linear Wattage Allowance (LWA)			Total General AWA + LWA (Watts)
Area Description	Illuminated Area (ft^2)	Allowed Density (W/ft^2)	Area Allowance (Watts)	Perimeter Length (lf)	Allowed Density (W/lf)	Linear Allowance (Watts)	
WALKWAYS	3726	0.019	70.79	1020	0.15	153	223.79
STAIRS	921	0.019	17.5	286	0.15	42.9	60.4
PERFORMANCE SEATING AREA	5010	0.019	95.19	299	0.15	44.85	140.04
						Initial Wattage Allowance for Entire Site (Watts):	200
						Instances of Initial Wattage Allowance (LZ 0 only)[1]	
						Total General Hardscape Allowance (Watts):	624.23

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CALIFORNIA ENERGY COMMISSION

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE		NRCC-LTO-E
Project Name: Viewpoint School Amphitheater	**Report Page:**	**(Page 1 of 10)**
Project Address: 23620 Mulholland Hwy, Calabasas, CA 91302	**Date Prepared:**	2026-02-03T15:16:21-05:00

This document is used to demonstrate compliance with requirements in §110.9, §130.0, §130.2, §140.7, and §141.0(b)2L for outdoor lighting scopes using the prescriptive path for nonresidential and hotel/motel occupancies. It is also used to document compliance with requirements in §160.5, §170.2(e)6, §180.1(a) and §180.2(b)4Bv for outdoor lighting scopes using the prescriptive path for multifamily and mixed-use occupancies. Multifamily includes dormitory and senior living facilities.

A. GENERAL INFORMATION

01	Project Location (city)	Calabasas	04	Total Illuminated Hardscape Area (ft^2)	15000
02	Climate Zone	9			
03	Outdoor Lighting Zone per Title 24 Part 1 §10.114 or as designated by Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ):				
☐	LZ-0: Very Low - Undeveloped Parkland	☒ LZ-2: Moderate - Urban Clusters	☐ LZ-4: High - Must be reviewed by CA Energy Commission for Approval		
☐	LZ-1: Low - Rural Areas	☐ LZ-3: Moderately High - Urban Areas			
05	Occupancy Types within Project:				
• School or Classroom • Theater					

B. PROJECT SCOPE

This table includes outdoor lighting systems that are within the scope of the permit application and are demonstrating compliance using the prescriptive path outlined in §140.7 / §170.2(e)6 or §141.0(b)2L / § 180.2(b)4Bv for alterations.

My Project Consists of:

01	02	
☒ New Lighting System	Must Comply with Allowances from §140.7 / §170.2(e)6	
☐ Altered Lighting System	Is your alteration increasing the connected lighting load (Watts)?	◯ Yes ◯ No
03	04	05
% of Existing Luminaires Being Altered[1]	Sum Total of Luminaires Being Added or Altered	Calculation Method
☐ < 10% ☐ >= 10% and < 50% ☐ >= 50%		

Please proceed to Table F. Outdoor Lighting Fixture Schedule to define the project's luminaires.

[1] *FOOTNOTES: % of Existing Luminaires Being Altered = (Sum Total of Luminaires Being Added or Altered / Existing Luminaires within the Scope of the Permit Application) x 100.*

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C. COMPLIANCE RESULTS

Results in this table are automatically calculated from data input and calculations in Tables F through N. Note: If any cell on this table says "COMPLIES with Exceptional Conditions" refer to Table D. Exceptional Conditions for guidance or see applicable Table referenced below.

Calculations of Total Allowed Lighting Power (Watts) §140.7 / §170.2(e)6 or §141.0(b)2L / § 180.2(b)4Bv											Compliance Results			
01		02		03		04		05	OR	06		07		08	09
General Hardscape Allowance §140.7(d)1 / §170.2(e)6 (See Table I)	+	Per Application §140.7(d)2 / §170.2(e)6 (See Table J)	+	Sales Frontage §140.7(d)2 (See Table K)	+	Ornamental §140.7(d)2 / §170.2(e)6 (See Table L)	+	Per Specific Area §140.7(d)2 / §170.2(e)6 (See Table M)		Existing Power Allowance §141.0(b)2L / § 180.2(b)4Bv (See Table N)	=	**Total Allowed** (Watts)	≥	**Total Actual** (Watts)	**07 must be >= 08**
624.23	+	15	+	—	+	—	+	68.3	OR	—	=	707.53	≥	474	COMPLIES
										Shielding Compliance (See Table G for Details)					N/A
										Controls Compliance (See Table H for Details)					COMPLIES

D. EXCEPTIONAL CONDITIONS

This table is auto-filled with uneditable comments because of selections made or data entered in tables throughout the form.

E. ADDITIONAL REMARKS

This table includes remarks made by the permit applicant to the Authority Having Jurisdiction.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
Outdoor Lighting
CALIFORNIA ENERGY COMMISSION

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE		NRCC-LTO-E
Project Name: Viewpoint School Amphitheater	**Report Page:**	**(Page 3 of 10)**
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F. OUTDOOR LIGHTING FIXTURE SCHEDULE

For new or altered lighting systems demonstrating compliance with §140.7 / §170.2(e)6 all new luminaires being installed and any existing luminaires remaining or being moved within the spaces covered by the permit application are included in the Table below. For altered lighting systems using the Existing Power method per §141.0(b)2L only new luminaires being installed and replacement luminaires being installed as part of the project scope are included (ie, existing luminaires remaining or existing luminaires being moved are not included). Outdoor lighting attached to multifamily buildings and controlled from the inside of a dwelling unit are included in Table H. and are not included here. All other multifamily outdoor lighting is included here.

Designed Wattage:

01	02		03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	
Name or Item Tag	Complete Luminaire Description		Watts per luminaire[1, 2]	How is Wattage determined	Total Number Luminaires [2]	Luminaire Status[3]	Excluded per §140.7(a) / §170.2(e)6A	Design Watts	Cutoff Req. > 6,200 initial lumen output §130.2(b) /§160.5(c)1 [4]	Field Inspector	
										Pass	Fail
E1A	RAILING LIGHT	☐ Linear	1	Mfr. Spec	12	New	☒	—	NA: < 6200 lumens	☐	☐
E1B	RAILING LIGHT	☐ Linear	1.5	Mfr. Spec	37	New	☒	—	NA: < 6200 lumens	☐	☐
E2	BOLLARD	☐ Linear	2.98	Mfr. Spec	15	New	☒	—	NA: < 6200 lumens	☐	☐
E3	BRIDGE LIGHT	☐ Linear	2.98	Mfr. Spec	26	New	☒	—	NA: < 6200 lumens	☐	☐
E4	LINEAR ARCHITECTURAL LIGHTING	☒ Linear	1.9	Mfr. Spec	124	New	☐	235.6	NA: < 6200 lumens	☐	☐
E5	STEP LIGHT	☐ Linear	5.09	Mfr. Spec	7	New	☒	—	NA: < 6200 lumens	☐	☐
E7-A	POLE SPOT LIGHT	☐ Linear	15.4	Mfr. Spec	14	New	☐	215.6	NA: < 6200 lumens	☐	☐
E7B	POLE SPOT LIGHT	☐ Linear	15.4	Mfr. Spec	6	New	☒	—	NA: < 6200 lumens	☐	☐
E9	BANDSHELL LINEAR GRAZER	☒ Linear	13	Mfr. Spec	84	New	☒	—	NA: < 6200 lumens	☐	☐

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PROJECT NAME
VIEWPOINT SCHOOL AMPHITHEATER
Calabasas, California

STAMP
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER — JOHANNA M. — No. E3369 — ELECTRICAL — STATE OF CALIFORNIA

NO.	ISSUE	DATE
1	50% Construction Documents	08.15.25
2	50% Construction Documents R1	11.21.25
3	90% Construction Documents	02.05.26

PROJECT: VPT 2401
SCALE: NTS

SHEET TITLE
ELECTRICAL TITLE 24

SHEET NUMBER
E0.11

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STATE OF CALIFORNIA
Electrical Power Distribution
CALIFORNIA ENERGY COMMISSION

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE	NRCC-ELC-E
Project Name: Viewpoint School Amphitheater	**Report Page:** (Page 4 of 4)
Project Address: 23620 Mulholland Hwy, Calabasas, CA 91302	**Date Prepared:** 2026-02-03T13:29:10-05:00

DOCUMENTATION AUTHOR'S DECLARATION STATEMENT

I certify that this Certificate of Compliance documentation is accurate and complete.

Documentation Author Name: Susanna M. See	Documentation Author Signature:
Company: Meyers Plus Engineers	Signature Date: 02/03/2026
Address: 98 Battery Street, Suite 500	CEA/HERS/ECC Certification Identification (if applicable):
City/State/Zip: San Francisco CA, 94111	Phone: (415) 432-8810

RESPONSIBLE PERSON'S DECLARATION STATEMENT

I certify the following under penalty of perjury, under the laws of the State of California:

1. The information provided on this Certificate of Compliance is true and correct.
2. I am eligible under Division 3 of the Business and Professions Code to accept responsibility for the building design or system design identified on this Certificate of Compliance (responsible designer)
3. The energy features and performance specifications, materials, components, and manufactured devices for the building design or system design identified on this Certificate of Compliance conform to the requirements of Title 24, Part 1 and Part 6 of the California Code of Regulations.
4. The building design features or system design features identified on this Certificate of Compliance are consistent with the information provided on other applicable compliance documents, worksheets, calculations, plans and specifications submitted to the enforcement agency for approval with this building permit application.
5. I will ensure that a completed signed copy of this Certificate of Compliance shall be made available with the building permit(s) issued for the building, and made available to the enforcement agency for all applicable inspections. I understand that a completed signed copy of this Certificate of Compliance is required to be included with the documentation the builder provides to the building owner at occupancy.

Responsible Person Name: Susanna M. See	Responsible Person Signature:
Responsible Person Scope: Susanna M. See	
Company: Meyers+ Engineers	Date Signed: 02/03/2026
Address: 98 Battery Street, Suite 500	License: E13918
City/State/Zip: San Francisco CA, 94111	Phone: (415) 432-8810

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
Electrical Power Distribution
CALIFORNIA ENERGY COMMISSION

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE	NRCC-ELC-E
This document is used to demonstrate compliance with mandatory requirements in §130.5, for electrical systems in newly constructed nonresidential and hotel/motel occupancies and §160.6 and §160.9 for electrical systems in newly constructed multifamily occupancies. Additions and alterations to electrical service systems in nonresidential and hotel/motel occupancies will also use this document to demonstrate compliance per §141.0(a) or §141.0(b)2P for alterations. For multifamily addition or alterations compliance will be documented per §180.1(a) or §180.2 (b)4Bvii	
Project Name: Viewpoint School Amphitheater	**Report Page:** (Page 1 of 4)
Project Address: 23620 Mulholland Hwy, Calabasas, CA 91302	**Date Prepared:** 2026-02-03T13:29:10-05:00

A. GENERAL INFORMATION

01	Project Location (city)	Calabasas	02 Climate Zone	9
			03 Occupancy Types Within Project:	

♦ All Other Occupancies ♦ School or Classroom ♦ Theater

B. PROJECT SCOPE

This table includes electrical systems that are within the scope of the permit application.

01	02	03	04	05	06	07
Electrical Service Designation/ Description	Scope of Work [1]	Rating[2] (kVA)	Utility Provided Metering System Exception to §130.5(a)/§160.6(a)[3]	System subject to CA Elec Code Article 517 Exception to §130.5(a)and (b)	Demand Response Controls	Provides power to dwelling units/common living areas only in multifamily occupancy
Sheet E5.01	Add/Alt to feeders and branch circuits only	---	☐	☐	Where required, demand response controls must be specified which are capable of receiving and automatically responding to at least one standards based messaging protocol which enables demand response after receiving a demand response signal. Sections §120.2/§160.3, §130.1/§160.5, and §130.3/§160.5, and mechanical, indoor lighting, and sign lighting Certificate of Compliance documents will indicate when demand response controls are required.	☐

[1] FOOTNOTES: Adding only new feeders and branch circuits triggers Voltage Drop §130.5(c)/§160.6(c), no other requirements from §130.5/§160.6 are required.
[2] If common use areas in a multifamily are submetered, rating is for submeter size serving common use areas.
[3] Applicable if the utility company is providing a metering system that indicates instantaneous kW demand and kWh for a utility-defined period.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
Outdoor Lighting
CALIFORNIA ENERGY COMMISSION

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE	NRCC-LTO-E
Project Name: Viewpoint School Amphitheater	**Report Page:** (Page 10 of 10)
Project Address: 23620 Mulholland Hwy, Calabasas, CA 91302	**Date Prepared:** 2026-02-03T15:16:21-05:00

DOCUMENTATION AUTHOR'S DECLARATION STATEMENT

I certify that this Certificate of Compliance documentation is accurate and complete.

Documentation Author Name: Susanna M. See	Documentation Author Signature:
Company: Meyers Plus Engineers	Signature Date: 02/03/2026
Address: 98 Battery Street, Suite 500	CEA/HERS/ECC Certification Identification (if applicable):
City/State/Zip: San Francisco CA, 94111	Phone: (415) 432-8810

RESPONSIBLE PERSON'S DECLARATION STATEMENT

I certify the following under penalty of perjury, under the laws of the State of California:

1. The information provided on this Certificate of Compliance is true and correct.
2. I am eligible under Division 3 of the Business and Professions Code to accept responsibility for the building design or system design identified on this Certificate of Compliance (responsible designer)
3. The energy features and performance specifications, materials, components, and manufactured devices for the building design or system design identified on this Certificate of Compliance conform to the requirements of Title 24, Part 1 and Part 6 of the California Code of Regulations.
4. The building design features or system design features identified on this Certificate of Compliance are consistent with the information provided on other applicable compliance documents, worksheets, calculations, plans and specifications submitted to the enforcement agency for approval with this building permit application.
5. I will ensure that a completed signed copy of this Certificate of Compliance shall be made available with the building permit(s) issued for the building, and made available to the enforcement agency for all applicable inspections. I understand that a completed signed copy of this Certificate of Compliance is required to be included with the documentation the builder provides to the building owner at occupancy.

Responsible Person Name: Susanna M. See	Responsible Person Signature:
Responsible Person Scope: Susanna M. See	
Company: Meyers+ Engineers	Date Signed: 02/03/2026
Address: 98 Battery Street, Suite 500	License: E13918
City/State/Zip: San Francisco CA, 94111	Phone: (415) 432-8810

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
Electrical Power Distribution
CALIFORNIA ENERGY COMMISSION

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE	NRCC-ELC-E
Project Name: Viewpoint School Amphitheater	**Report Page:** (Page 2 of 4)
	Date Prepared: 2026-02-03T13:29:10-05:00

C. COMPLIANCE RESULTS

Results in this table are outomatically calculated from data input and calculations in Tables F through J. Note: If any cell on this table says "COMPLIES with Exceptional Conditions" refer to Table D. Exceptional Conditions for guidance or see applicable Table referenced below.

01		02		03		04	05	06
Service Electrical Metering §130.5(a)/ §160.6(a) (See Table F)	AND	Separation for Monitoring §130.5(b)/ §160.6(b) (See Table G)	AND	Voltage Drop §130.5(c)/ §160.6(c) (See Table H)	AND	Controlled Receptacles §130.5(d)/ §160.6(d) (See Table I)	Electric Ready §160.9 (See Table J)	**Compliance Results**
	AND		AND	Yes	AND			COMPLIES

D. EXCEPTIONAL CONDITIONS

This table is auto-filled with uneditable comments because of selections made or data entered in tables throughout the form.

E. ADDITIONAL REMARKS

This table includes remarks made by the permit applicant to the Authority Having Jurisdiction.

H. VOLTAGE DROP

This table includes entirely new or complete replacement electrical power distribution systems, or alterations that add, modify or replace both feeders and branch circuits to demonstrate compliance with §130.5(c)/ §160.6(c). For alterations, only the altered circuits must demonstrate compliance per §141.0(b)2Fiii/ §180.2(b)4Biii.c.

01	02			03	04	05	
	Combined Voltage Drop on Installed Feeder/Branch Circuit Conductors Compliance Method					Field Inspector	
Electrical Service Designation/Description				Location of Voltage Drop Calculations[1]	Sheet Number for Voltage Drop Calculations in Construction Documents	Pass	Fail
Sheet E5.01	☒	Voltage drop less than 5%	☐	Permitted by CA Elec Code (Exception to 130.5(c))*	In construction documents	On Riser Diagram Sheet E5.01	☐	☐

** NOTES: If "Permitted by CA Elec Code *" is selected under Compliance Method above, please indicate where the exception applies in the space provided below.*

[1] FOOTNOTES: Voltage drop calculations may be attached to the permit application outside the construction documents if allowed by the Authority Having Jurisdiction. Select "attached" if applicable. If calculations will be the responsibility of the installing contractor, select "Contractor Responsible".

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
Electrical Power Distribution
CALIFORNIA ENERGY COMMISSION

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE	NRCC-ELC-E
Project Name: Viewpoint School Amphitheater	**Report Page:** (Page 3 of 4)
	Date Prepared: 2026-02-03T13:29:10-05:00

K. DECLARATION OF REQUIRED CERTIFICATES OF INSTALLATION

Selections have been made based on information provided in this document. If any selection have been changed by permit applicant, an explanation should be included in Table E: Additional Remarks. These documents must be provided to the building inspector during construction and can be found online

Form/Title
NRCI-ELC-E - Must be submitted for all buildings

L. DECLARATION OF REQUIRED CERTIFICATES OF ACCEPTANCE

There are no NRCA forms required for this project.

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PROJECT NAME
VIEWPOINT SCHOOL AMPHITHEATER

Calabasas, California

STAMP
REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
SUSANNA M. SEE
No. E13918
ELECTRICAL
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

NO.	ISSUE	DATE
1	50% Construction Documents	08.15.25
2	50% Construction Documents R1	11.21.25
3	90% Construction Documents	02.05.26

PROJECT: VPT 2401
SCALE: NTS

SHEET TITLE
ELECTRICAL TITLE 24

SHEET NUMBER
E0.12

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GENERAL NOTES

A. ALL ELECTRICAL CONDUIT IN SITE TO BE A MINIMUM 1".

B. ENSURE PROPER WATERSEALING OF ALL CONDUIT AND ELECTRICAL DEVICES THROUGHOUT SITE.

C. REFER TO CIVIL SITE DRAWINGS FOR ALL CONDUIT DEPTH AND COVER MATERIALS. ALL CONDUIT DEPTHS COVER MATERIALS. ALL CONDUIT DEPTHS TO COMPLY WITH NEC TABLE 300.5. CONDUIT DEPTH TO BE 6" IN RMC AND 18"-24" IN NONMETALLIC RACEWAY.

D. ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR TO PROVIDE POWER PROVISIONS FOR IRRIGATION SYSTEM. REFER TO IRRIGATION DRAWINGS FOR REQUIREMENTS SPECIFIED TO BE SUPPLIED BY ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR. THIS INCLUDES BUT IS NOT LIMITED TOO POWER CONNECTION FOR IRRIGATION CONTROLLER, POWER PROVISIONS FOR BOOSTER PUMPS, AND GROUNDING SYSTEMS.

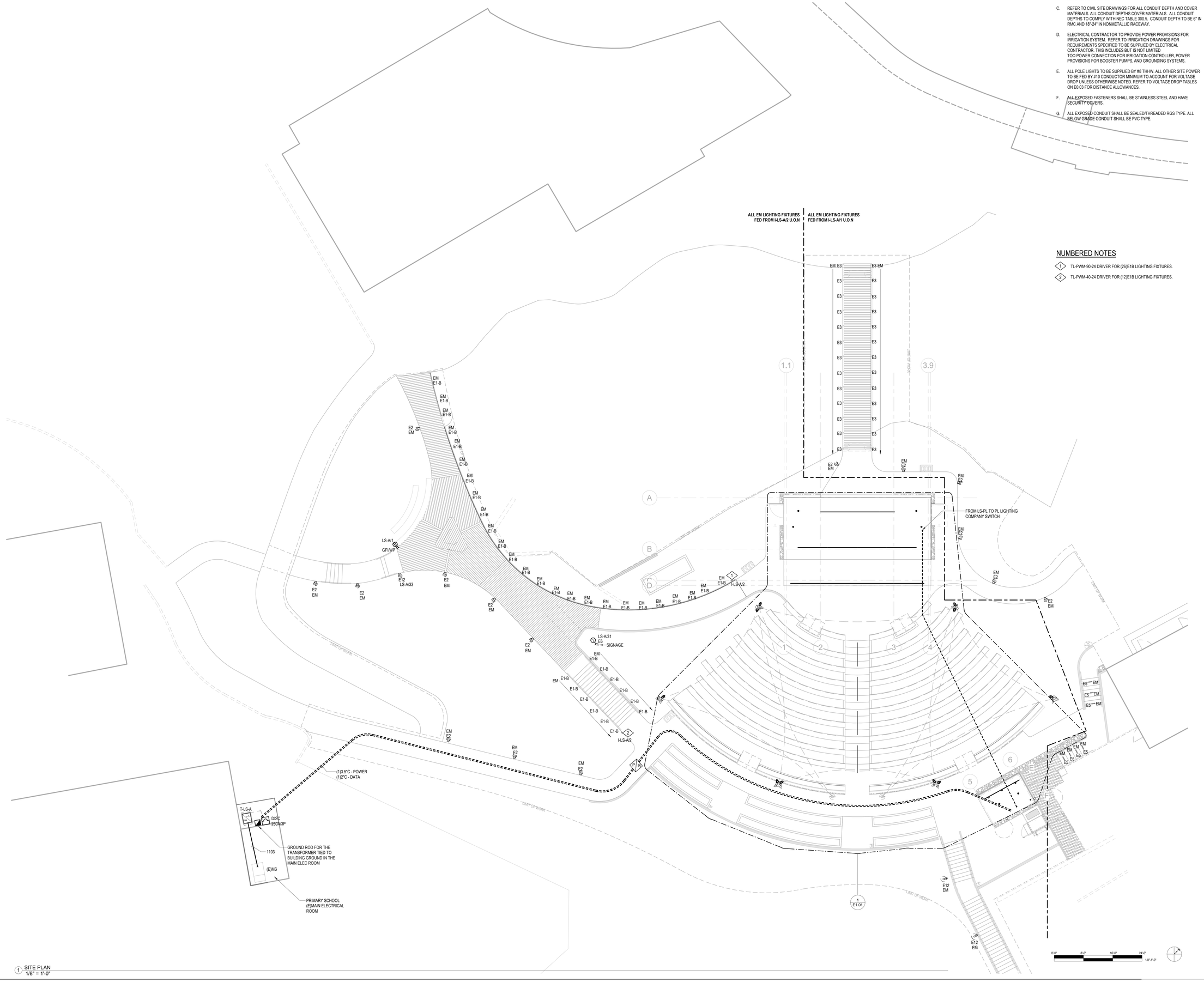
E. ALL POLE LIGHTS TO BE SUPPLIED BY #8 THHW. ALL OTHER SITE POWER TO BE FED BY #10 CONDUCTOR MINIMUM TO ACCOUNT FOR VOLTAGE DROP UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED. REFER TO VOLTAGE DROP TABLES ON E0.03 FOR DISTANCE ALLOWANCES.

F. ALL EXPOSED FASTENERS SHALL BE STAINLESS STEEL AND HAVE SECURITY COVERS.

G. ALL EXPOSED CONDUIT SHALL BE SEALED/THREADED RGS TYPE. ALL BELOW GRADE CONDUIT SHALL BE PVC TYPE.

NUMBERED NOTES

1. TL-PWM-90-24 DRIVER FOR (26)E1B LIGHTING FIXTURES.
2. TL-PWM-40-24 DRIVER FOR (12)E1B LIGHTING FIXTURES.



1 SITE PLAN
1/8" = 1'-0"

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PROJECT NAME

VIEWPOINT SCHOOL AMPHITHEATER

Calabasas, California

STAMP

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
SUSANNA M. SEE
No. E13968
ELECTRICAL
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

NO.	ISSUE	DATE
1	50% Construction Documents	08.15.25
2	50% Construction Documents R1	11.21.25
3	90% Construction Documents	02.05.26

PROJECT
VPT 2401

SCALE
1/8" = 1'-0"

SHEET TITLE

ELECTRICAL SITE PLAN

SHEET NUMBER

E1.00

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GENERAL NOTES

A. ALL ELECTRICAL CONDUIT IN SITE TO BE A MINIMUM 1".

B. ENSURE PROPER WATERSEALING OF ALL CONDUIT AND ELECTRICAL DEVICES THROUGHOUT SITE.

C. REFER TO CIVIL SITE DRAWINGS FOR ALL CONDUIT DEPTH AND COVER MATERIALS. ALL CONDUIT DEPTHS COVER MATERIALS. ALL CONDUIT DEPTHS TO COMPLY WITH NEC TABLE 300.5. CONDUIT DEPTH TO BE 6" IN RMC AND 18"-24" IN NONMETALLIC RACEWAY.

D. ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR TO PROVIDE POWER PROVISIONS FOR IRRIGATION SYSTEM. REFER TO IRRIGATION DRAWINGS FOR REQUIREMENTS SPECIFIED TO BE SUPPLIED BY ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR. THIS INCLUDES BUT IS NOT LIMITED TOO POWER CONNECTION FOR IRRIGATION CONTROLLER, POWER PROVISIONS FOR BOOSTER PUMPS, AND GROUNDING SYSTEMS.

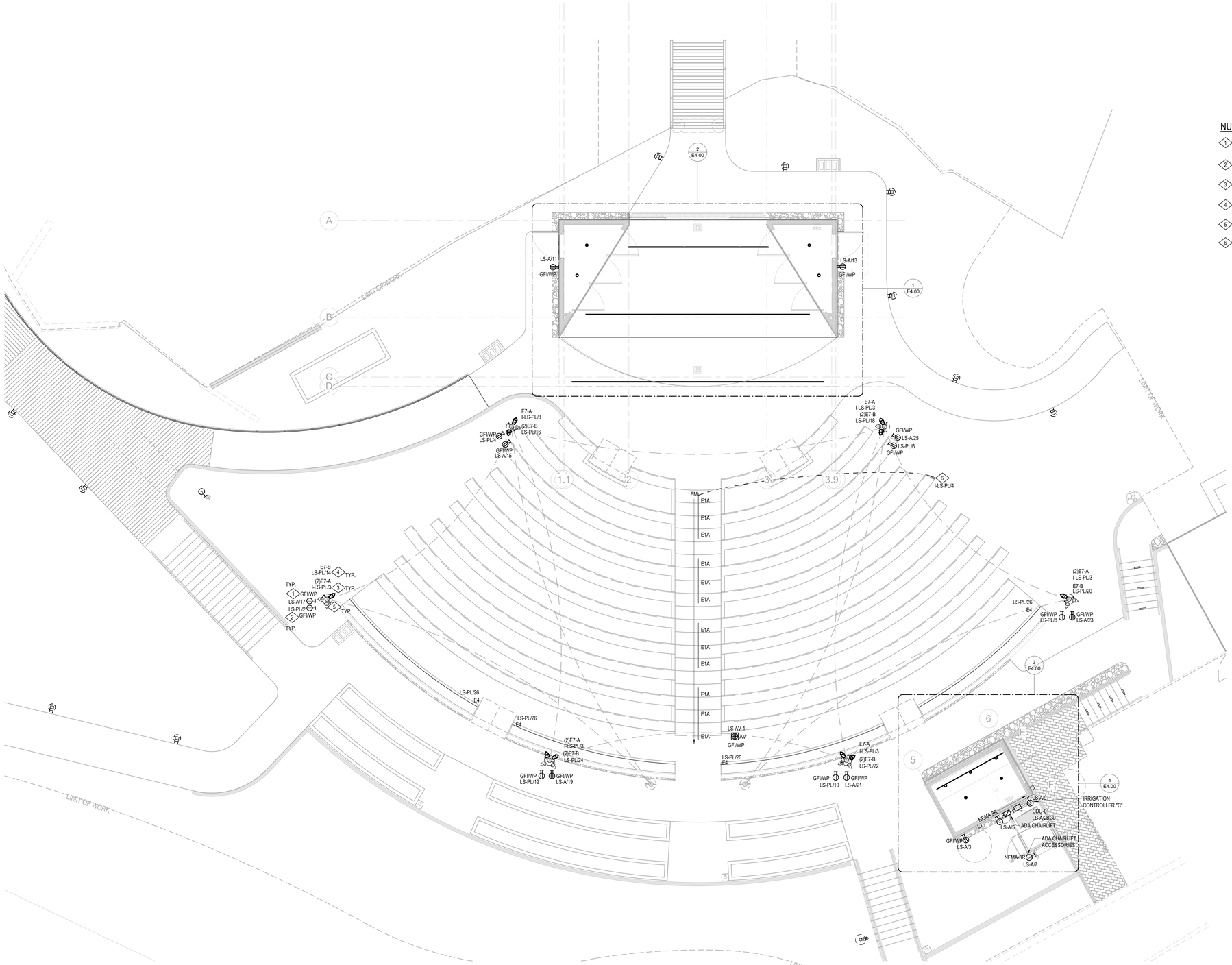
E. ALL POLE LIGHTS TO BE SUPPLIED BY #8 THHW. ALL OTHER SITE POWER TO BE FED BY #10 CONDUCTOR MINIMUM TO ACCOUNT FOR VOLTAGE DROP UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED. REFER TO VOLTAGE DROP TABLES ON E0.03 FOR DISTANCE ALLOWANCES.

F. ALL EXPOSED FASTENERS SHALL BE STAINLESS STEEL AND HAVE SECURITY COVERS.

G. ALL EXPOSED CONDUIT SHALL BE SEALED/THREADED RGS TYPE. ALL BELOW GRADE CONDUIT SHALL BE PVC TYPE.

NUMBERED NOTES

1. HOUSE RECEPTACLE MOUNTED TO POLE. REFER TO DETAIL ON SHEET E6.02.
2. THEATRICAL LIGHTING RECEPTACLE MOUNTED TO POLE. REFER TO DETAIL ON SHEET E6.02.
3. E7A HOUSE LIGHTING FIXTURE HEADS MOUNTED TO THE POLE. REFER TO DETAIL ON SHEET E6.02.
4. E7B THEATRICAL LIGHTING FIXTURE HEADS MOUNTED TO THE POLE. REFER TO DETAIL ON SHEET E6.02.
5. 1"C FOR DATA FROM EACH POLE TO ETC LIGHTING CONTROL PANEL. REFER TO DETAIL ON SHEET E6.02.
6. TL-PWM-40-24 DRIVER FOR (12)E1A LIGHTING FIXTURES.



1 OVERALL PLAN
3/16" = 1'-0"

0'-0" 5'-0" 10'-0" 15'-0"
3/16"-1'-0"

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925.939.3985

PROJECT NAME

VIEWPOINT SCHOOL AMPHITHEATER

Calabasas, California

STAMP

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
JOANNA M. STAFFORD
No. E33918
ELECTRICAL
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

NO.	ISSUE	DATE
1	50% Construction Documents	08.15.25
2	50% Construction Documents R1	11.21.25
3	90% Construction Documents	02.05.26

PROJECT: VPT 2401
SCALE: 3/16" = 1'-0"

SHEET TITLE

ELECTRICAL OVERALL PLAN

SHEET NUMBER

E1.01

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GENERAL NOTES

A. CONTRACTOR TO CONFIRM EXACT LOCATION OF ALL DEVICES WITH ARCHITECT PRIOR TO ROUGH-IN.

B. PROVIDE CONDUIT AND WIRE FOR ALL CIRCUITING SHOWN.

C. ALL RACEWAYS TO BE CONCEALED WHERE POSSIBLE.

D. PROVIDE 120V CONNECTIONS TO ALL FIRE SMOKE DAMPERS AND HOLD OPEN LOCATIONS.

E. CONTRACTOR TO CONFIRM EXACT LOCATION AND ELEVATION OF ALL LIGHTING FIXTURES, EXIT SIGNS, AND DEVICES WITH ARCHITECT PRIOR TO ROUGH-IN.

F. PROVIDE CONDUIT AND WIRE FOR ALL CIRCUITING AND SWITCHING SHOWN.

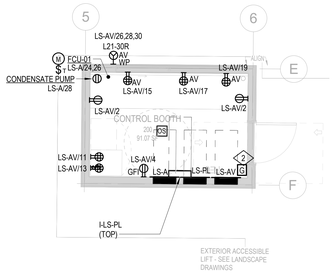
G ALL LIGHTING CONTROL COMPONENTS LOCATED WITHIN PUBLIC SPACES INCLUDING NETWORK HUBS, GATEWAYS, AND TRANSMITTERS SHALL BE CONCEALED WHERE POSSIBLE. COORDINATE LOCATION OF ANY VISIBLE DEVICES WITH ARCHITECT PRIOR TO ROUGH-IN.

H. ANY LIGHTING CONTROL NETWORK CABLING SHALL NOT BE RUN THROUGH SUPPORT SYSTEMS SUCH AS CABLE TRAYS OR J-HOOKS PROVIDED FOR BUILDING LOW VOLTAGE CABLING UNLESS OTHERWSIE NOTED.

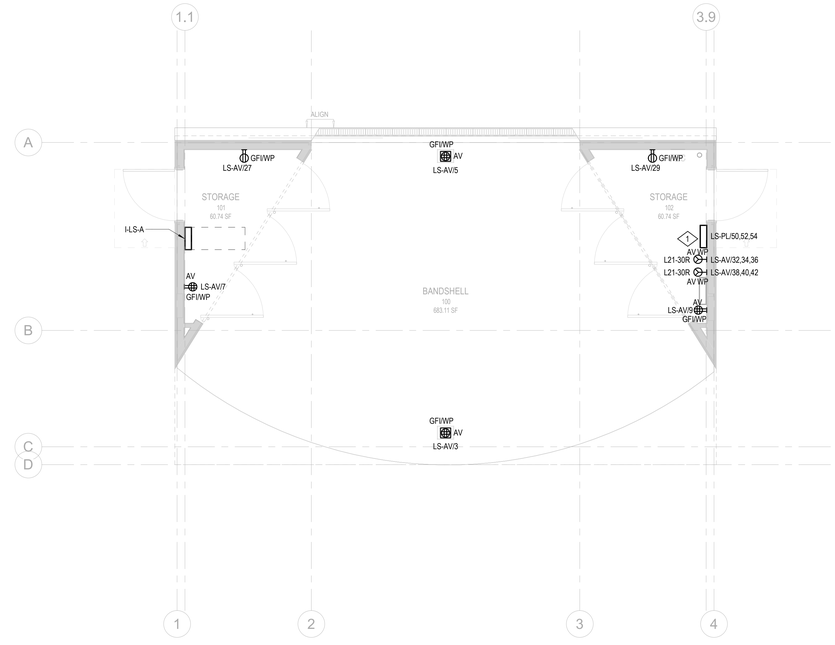
I. WHERE REQUIRED FOR COORDINATION WITH OTHER TRADES, PROVIDE CHAIN HANGERS FOR BACK OF HOUSE LIGHT FIXTURES.

J. PROVIDE PENDANT MOUNTING FOR EXIT SIGNS AS REQUIRED, TO ENSURE PROPER VISIBILITY.

K. PROVIDE A DEDICATED NEUTRAL CONDUCTOR FOR ALL DIMMED LIGHTING CIRCUITS.



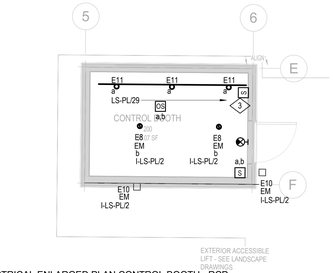
3 ELECTRICAL ENLARGED PLAN - CONTROL BOOTH - POWER
1/4" = 1'-0"



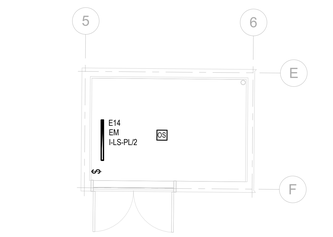
1 ELECTRICAL ENLARGED PLAN - BANDSHELL - POWER
1/4" = 1'-0"

NUMBERED NOTES

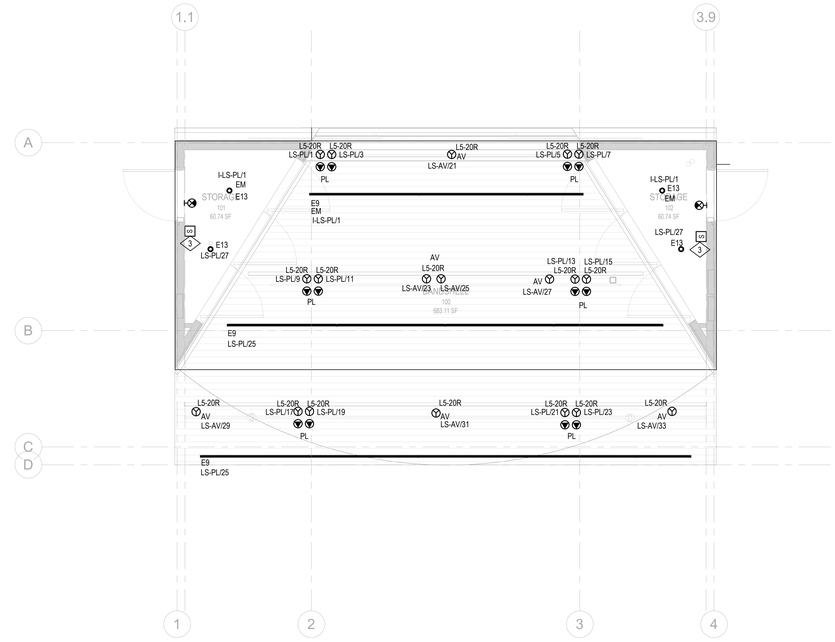
1. PRODUCTION LIGHTING COMPANY SWITCH, 60A, 208V, 3Ø, 4W.
2. GROUND BAR.
3. ETC SCENE CONTROL STATION.



4 ELECTRICAL ENLARGED PLAN CONTROL BOOTH - RCP
1/4" = 1'-0"



5 ELECTRICAL ENLARGED PLAN - CRAWLSPACE - RCP
1/4" = 1'-0"



2 ELECTRICAL ENLARGED PLAN - BANDSHELL - RCP
1/4" = 1'-0"

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PROJECT NAME

VIEWPOINT SCHOOL AMPHITHEATER

Calabasas, California

STAMP



NO.	ISSUE	DATE
1	50% Construction Documents	08.15.25
2	50% Construction Documents R1	11.21.25
3	90% Construction Documents	02.05.26

PROJECT
VPT 2401

SCALE
1/4" = 1'-0"

SHEET TITLE

ELECTRICAL ENLARGED PLANS

SHEET NUMBER

E4.00

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WIRING SCHEDULE - 600V (THHN/THWN)

COPPER CONDUCTORS

CIRCUIT	CONDUI SIZE (INCHES)			3 PHASE - 5	CONDUCTOR SIZE	
RATING	1 PHASE - 2 WIRE	3 PHASE - 3 WIRE	3 PHASE - 4 WIRE	WIRE**	PHASE & NEUTRAL	GROUND
15	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	12	12
20	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	12	12
30	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.75	10	10
40	0.5	0.75	0.75	0.75	8	10
50	0.75	0.75	1	1	6	10
60	1	1	1.25	1.25	4	10
70	1	1	1.25	1.25	4	8
80	1	1.25	1.25	1.5	2	8
90	1	1.25	1.25	1.5	2	8
100	1.25	1.25	1.5	2	1	8

ALUMINUM CONDUCTORS

125	1.5	2	2	2	2/0	4
150	1.5	2	2	2.5	3/0	4
175	2	2	2.5	2.5	4/0	4
200	2	2.5	2.5	2.5	250	4
225	2	2.5	2.5	3	300	2
250	2.5	2.5	3	3	350	2
300	2.5	3	3	3.5	500	2
350	2 @ 2	2 @ 2	2 @ 2.5	2 @ 2.5	4/0	1
400	2 @ 2	2 @ 2.5	2 @ 2.5	2 @ 2.5	250	1
450	2 @ 2	2 @ 2.5	2 @ 2.5	2 @ 3	300	1/0
500	2 @ 2.5	2 @ 2.5	2 @ 3	2 @ 3	350	1/0
600	2 @ 2.5	2 @ 3	2 @ 3	2 @ 3.5	500	2/0
700	3 @ 2.5	3 @ 2.5	3 @ 3	3 @ 3	350	3/0
800	3 @ 2.5	3 @ 2.5	3 @ 3	3 @ 3	400	3/0
1000	4 @ 2.5	4 @ 2.5	4 @ 3	4 @ 3	350	4/0
1200	4 @ 2.5	4 @ 3	4 @ 3	4 @ 3.5	500	250
1600	6 @ 2.5	6 @ 2.5	6 @ 3	6 @ 3	400	4/0*
2000	7 @ 2.5	7 @ 3	7 @ 3	7 @ 3.5	500	250*
2500	9 @ 2.5	9 @ 3	9 @ 3	9 @ 3.5	500	350*
3000	10 @ 2.5	10 @ 3	10 @ 3	10 @ 3.5	500	400*
4000	13 @ 2.5	13 @ 3	13 @ 3	13 @ 3.5	500	500*

NOTES

1. ALUMINUM CONDUCTORS SHALL BE FOR FEEDERS ONLY, 125A AND LARGER
2. BRANCH CIRCUITS SHALL BE COPPER
3. WIRING SCHEDULE IS BASED ON THHN CONDUCTORS IN EMT CONDUIT. MAKE THE REQUIRED ADJUSTMENTS PER THE NEC FOR OTHER CONDUIT & INSULATION TYPES.
4. WIRING SCHEDULE IS BASED ON ALLUMINUM FOR CONDUCTORS GREATER THAN 100A. MAKE THE REQUIRED ADJUSTMENTS PER THE NEC FOR COPPER CONDUCTOR INSTALLATIONS GREATER THAN 100A.

*GROUNDING CONDUCTORS FOR RATINGS 1600A AND HIGHER SHALL BE COPPER

**5-WIRE SYSTEMS CONSIST OF A 200% RATED NEUTRAL SIZED IN ACCORDANCE WITH NEC 310.10(G).

EXAMPLES

TAG	AMPACITY	CONFIGURATION		GROUNDING CONDUCTOR
301	30A	1 PHASE - 2 WIRE		YES
4003	400A	3 PHASE - 3 WIRE		YES
6004	600A	3 PHASE - 4 WIRE		YES
8005	800A	3 PHASE - 5 WIRE		YES

TRANSFORMER

KVA	FEEDER RATING PRIMARY 480V 3 PHASE - 3 WIRE	FEEDER RATING SECONDARY 120/208V 3 PHASE - 4 WIRE	NEUTRAL GROUNDING ELECTRODE CONDUCTOR	SUPPLY SIDE BONDING JUMPER BETWEEN TRANSFORMER AND SECONDARY DISCONNECT
3	153	154	1/2"C - 1#8	#8
6	153	204	1/2"C - 1#8	#8
9	153	304	1/2"C - 1#8	#8
15	203	504	1/2"C - 1#8	#8
30	503	1004	1/2"C - 1#6	#6
45	703	1504	1/2"C - 1#6	#6
75	1103	2504	1/2"C - 1#2	#2
112.5	1753	4004	3/4"C - 1#3/0	#3/0
150	2253	5004	3/4"C - 1#3/0	#3/0
225	3503	8004	3/4"C - 1#3/0	#3/0
300	4503	10004	3/4"C - 1#3/0	#3/0
500	8003	16004	3/4"C - 1#3/0	#3/0
750	12003	25004	3/4"C - 1#3/0	#3/0

NOTES

1. NEUTRAL GROUNDING ELECTRODE CONDUCTOR AND SUPPLY SIDE BONDING JUMPER SHALL BE COPPER
2. FOR PARALLEL SETS OF CONDUCTORS, THE BONDING JUMPER SHALL BE INSTALLED WITHIN EACH SET.

EXISTING	———————
NEW	———————

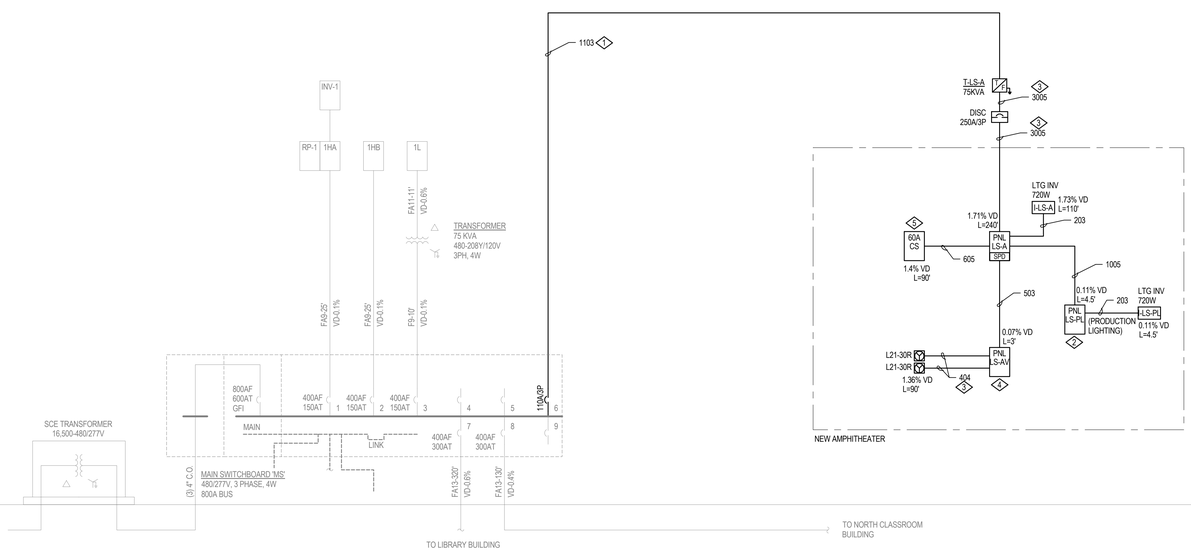
NUMBERED NOTES:

1. PROVIDE NEW FEEDER FROM EXISTING DISTRIBUTION BOARD IN MAIN ELECTRICAL ROOM AT PRIMARY SCHOOL.
2. PROVIDE 100A PRODUCTION LIGHTING RELAY PANEL "SENSOR IQ" BY ETC WITH 48 CIRCUITS.
3. CONDUIT IS SIZED FOR VOLTAGE DROP.
4. PROVIDE AV PANEL WITH MOTORIZED BREAKERS WITH SEQUENCED-CONTROLLED LOAD CENTER AND IG BUS BAR. MANUFACTURER LYNTEC - RPC SERIES. PROVIDE A #3/0 ISOLATED GROUND TO GROUNDING BUS IN ROOM.
5. PROVIDE 60A, 120/208 V, 3-PHASE SAFETY PIN AND SLEEVE COMPANY SWITCH. ESL POWER MODULE #3365-00, PIN & SLEEVE.

SHEET NOTES:

A. REFER TO WIRING SCHEDULE FOR CONDUIT AND CONDUCTOR SIZES.

2ND FLOOR



GROUND FLOOR

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PROJECT NAME

VIEWPOINT SCHOOL AMPHITHEATER

Calabasas, California

STAMP

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
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No. E53618
ELECTRICAL
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

NO.	ISSUE	DATE
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SHEET TITLE

ELECTRICAL RISER DIAGRAM

SHEET NUMBER

E5.01

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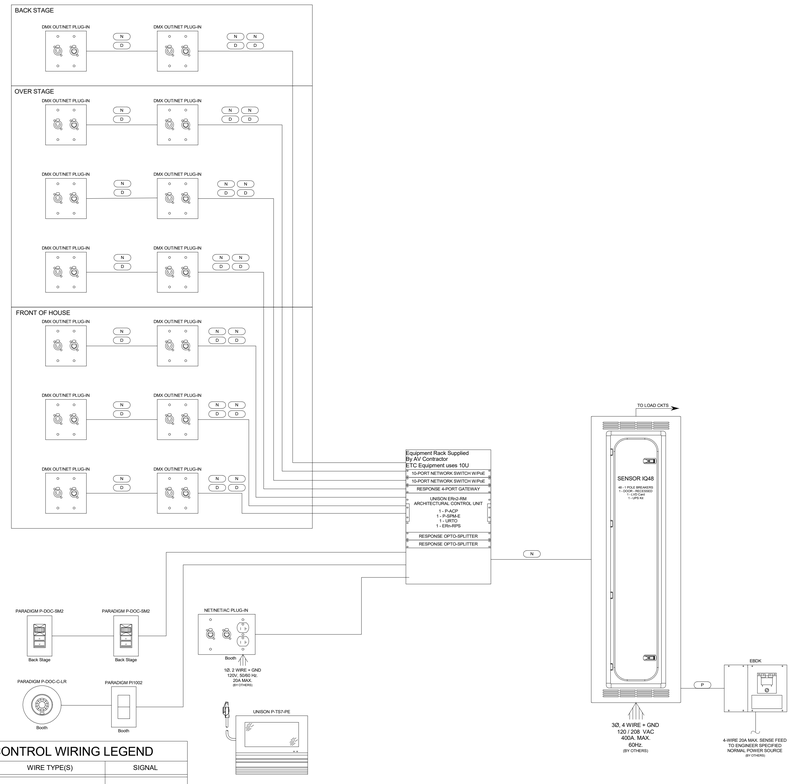

CONTROL WIRING LEGEND

SYMBOL	WIRE TYPE(S)	SIGNAL
D	(1) BELDEN #9729	DMX
N	(1) BELDEN #1583A	Net (CatSe)
U	(1) BELDEN #8471 (1) #14 AWG. STRANDED GND WIRE	UNISON
P	(2) #16 AWG. STRANDED GND WIRE	PANIC INPUT

NOTES:

1.) ALL CONTROL WIRING IS PROVIDED BY OTHERS UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.
2.) ALL ETCNet RUNS SHALL BE CONTINUOUS, UNSPLICED RUNS LESS THAN 300 FEET (90 METERS).
ALL NETWORK CONNECTIONS TO BE TIA/EIA 568B.
3.) TOTAL COMBINED LENGTH OF UNISON WIRING RUNS CANNOT EXCEED 1640 FEET (500 METERS).

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PROJECT NAME

VIEWPOINT SCHOOL AMPHITHEATER

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PROJECT: VPT 2401
SCALE: NTS

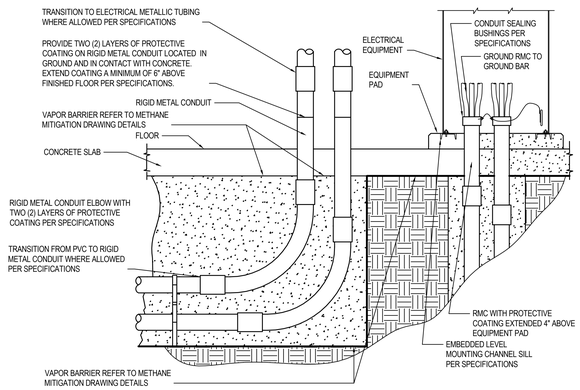
SHEET TITLE

LIGHTING CONTROLS NETWORK DIAGRAM

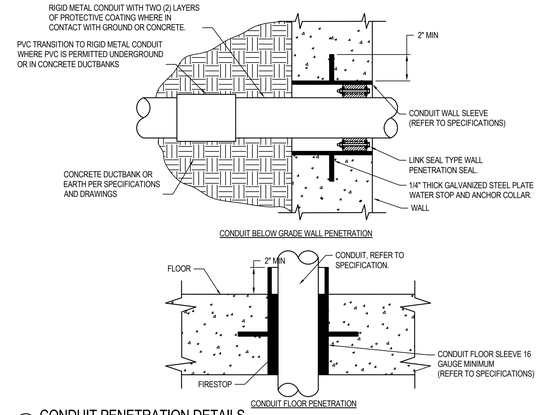
SHEET NUMBER

E5.02

2/4/2026 5:06:57 PM Autodesk Docs://Viewpoint School/M+Viewpoint Amphitheater_ME-R25.rvt



3 SLAB ON GRADE CONDUIT PENETRATION
SCALE:NTS



1 CONDUIT PENETRATION DETAILS
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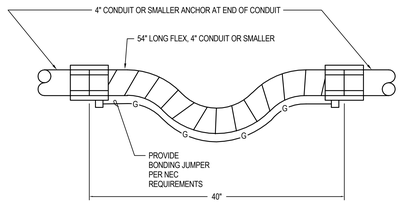
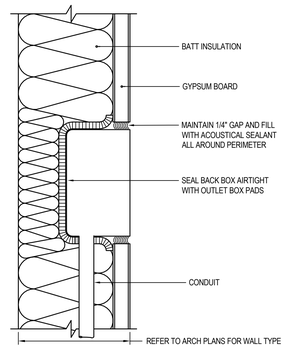


NOTE:
SEE ARCHITECTURAL PLANS FOR LOCATIONS OF CONDUIT EXPANSION JOINT CROSSING.

4 CONDUIT CROSSING EXPANSION JOINT DETAIL
SCALE:NTS



NOTES:
1. SEPARATE OUTLETS ON OPPOSITE SIDES OF THE WALL BY 16" MINIMUM (CEILING CONDITIONS SIMILAR).
2. REFER TO ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS FOR AL SOUND RELATED PARTITIONS.

2 ACOUSTIC DETAILS
SCALE:NTS

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PROJECT NAME
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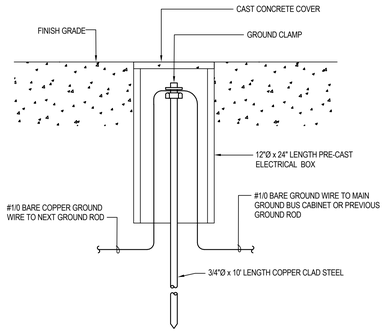
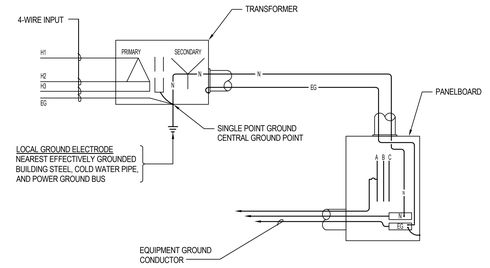


4 GROUND ROD
SCALE:NTS

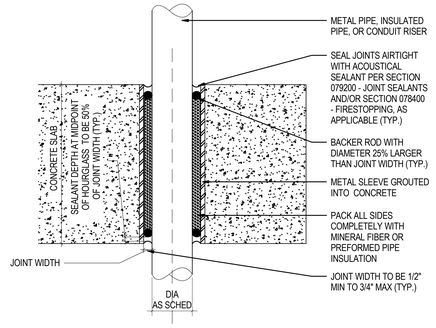


LEGEND:

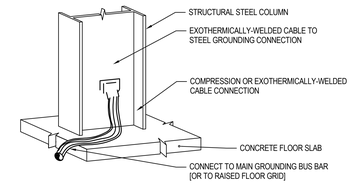
N - NEUTRAL

EG - EQUIPMENT GROUND

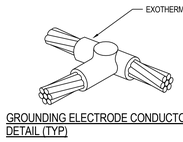
1 TRANSFORMER/PANELBOARD GROUNDING
SCALE:NTS



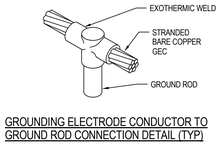
5 RES. SEALED PENETRATIONS - @ CONCRETE SLAB
SCALE:3" = 1'-0"



GROUND CONNECTION TO STEEL COLUMN

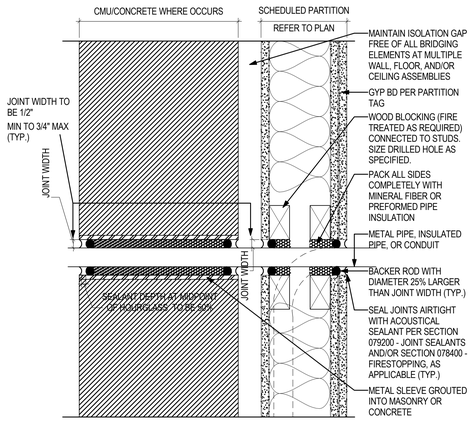


GROUNDING ELECTRODE CONDUCTOR TAP DETAIL (TYP)



GROUNDING ELECTRODE CONDUCTOR TO GROUND ROD CONNECTION DETAIL (TYP)

2 GROUNDING DETAILS
SCALE:NTS



6 RES. SEALED PENETRATIONS - PIPE/CONDUIT
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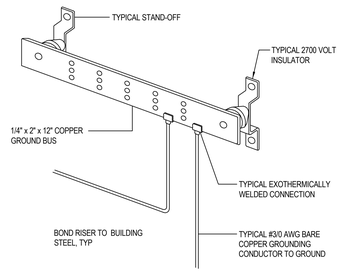

3 WALL MOUNTED GROUND BUS DETAIL
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PROJECT NAME

VIEWPOINT SCHOOL AMPHITHEATER

Calabasas, California

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ELECTRICAL DETAILS

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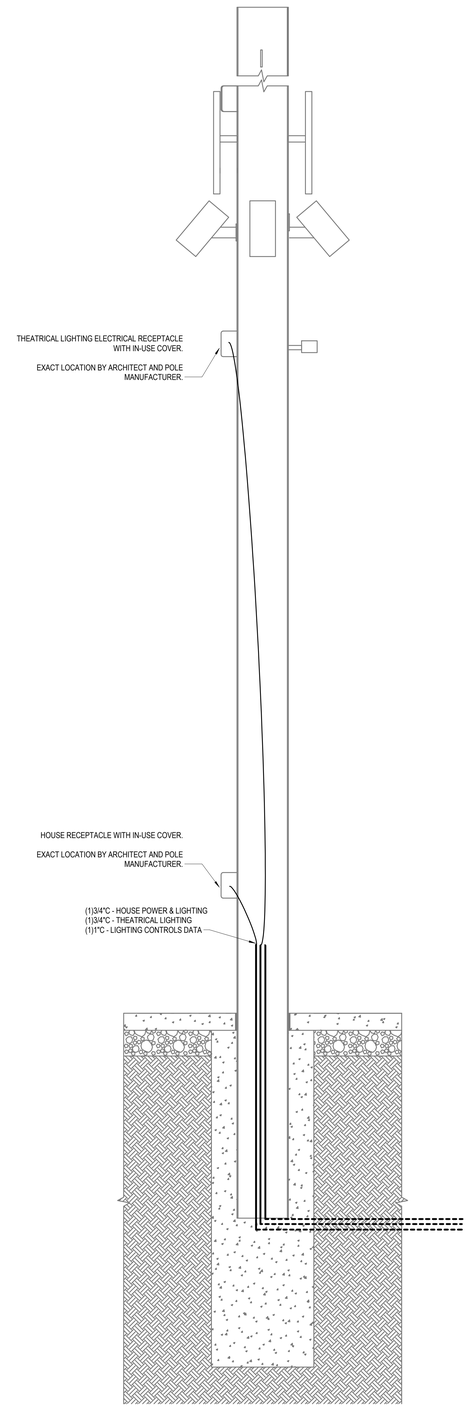

SECTION AT PAVING

1 SUPPORT POLE WITH LIGHTING
SCALE:NTS

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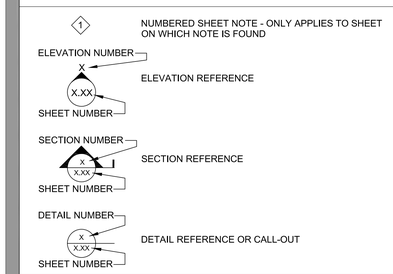
GENERAL ABBREVIATIONS:

A	AMPERES
ACAMS	ACCESS CONTROL AND ALARM MONITORING SYSTEM
ACP	ACCESS CONTROL PANEL
ACS	ACCESS CONTROL SYSTEM
AFF	ABOVE FINISHED FLOOR
AHJ	AUTHORITY HAVING JURISDICTION
ALS	ASSISTIVE LISTENING SYSTEM
AMP	AMPLIFIER
AOR	AREA OF REFUGE
AUD	AUDIO
AUTO	AUTOMATIC
AUX	AUXILIARY
AV	AUDIOVISUAL
AVC	AUDIOVISUAL CONTRACTOR
AVTC	AUDIOVISUAL TERMINAL CABINET
AWG	AMERICAN WIRE GAUGE
BCT	BONDING CONDUCTOR FOR TELECOMMUNICATIONS
BP	BROADCAST PANEL
C	CONDUIT
CAM	CAMERA
CATV	COMMUNITY ANTENNA TELEVISION SYSTEM
CFCI	CONTRACTOR FURNISHED, CONTRACTOR INSTALLED
CFOI	CONTRACTOR FURNISHED, OWNER INSTALLED
CL	CENTERLINE
CAM	CAMERA
CP	CONTROL PANEL
CPU	COMPUTER
CS	CONDUIT STUB
CSA	CHARLES SALTER ASSOCIATES
DA	DISTRIBUTION AMPLIFIER
DGP	DATA GATHERING PANEL
DIV	DIVISION
DMA	DOOR MANAGEMENT ALARM
DOC	DOCUMENT CAMERA
DP	PANEL DISPLAY
DS	DIGITAL SIGNAL
DSP	DIGITAL SIGNAL PROCESSOR
DVI	DIGITAL VISUAL INTERFACE
E	EXISTING (E)
EC	ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR
ECS	EMERGENCY COMMUNICATION SYSTEM
EF	ENTRANCE FACILITY FOR TELECOMMUNICATIONS (MPOE)
EMT	ELECTRICAL METALLIC TUBING
ER	EQUIPMENT ROOM
EXT	EXTERIOR
F	FUTURE (F)
FACP	FIRE ALARM CONTROL PANEL
FATC	FIRE ALARM TERMINAL CABINET
FB	FLOOR BOX
FO	FIBER OPTIC
FOV	FIELD OF VIEW
GC	GENERAL CONTRACTOR
GE	GROUNDING EQUALIZER
HDBT	HD BASE-T
HDMI	HIGH DEFINITION MULTIMEDIA INTERFACE
IC	INTERCOM
IDF	INTERMEDIATE DISTRIBUTION FRAME
IDS	INTRUSION DETECTION SYSTEM
INT	INTERIOR
IP	INTERNET PROTOCOL
IR	IFRARED
IT	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
JB	JUNCTION BOX
L	LEFT AUDIO
LS	LOUDSPEAKER
LVC	LOW VOLTAGE CONTROLLER
MATV	MASTER ANTENNA TELEVISION
MDF	MAIN DISTRIBUTION FRAME
MIC	MICROPHONE
MM	MULTIMODE
MPOE	MINIMUM POINT OF ENTRY
N	NEW (N)
NC	NORMALLY CLOSED
NET	NETWORK
NIC	NOT IN CONTRACT
NO	NORMALLY OPEN
NTS	NOT TO SCALE
OC	ON CENTER
OFCI	OWNER FURNISHED, OWNER INSTALLED
OFE	OWNER FURNISHED EQUIPMENT
OFOI	OWNER FURNISHED, OWNER INSTALLED
OSP	OUTSIDE PLANT
P	PAGING LOUNDSPEAKER
PB	PULL BOX
PIR	PASSIVE INFRARED
PNL	PANEL
POE	POWER OF ETHERNET
PPP	PORT PATCH PANEL
PR	PAIR OF CONDUCTORS
PROJ	PROJECTOR
PT	POKE THROUGH DEVICE
PTZ	PAN TILT ZOOM
PVC	POLYVINYL CHLORIDE
PWR	POWER
R	RIGHT AUDIO
RCP	REFLECTIVE CEILING PLAN
REX	REQUEST TO EXIT
RMC	RIGID METALLIC CONDUIT
RX	RECEIVER
S	LOUDSPEAKER
SAD	SEE ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS
SC	PROJECTION SCREEN CONTROL
SCRN	PROJECTION SCREEN
SDI	SERIAL DIGITAL INTERFACE
SED	SEE ELECTRICAL DRAWINGS
SEH	SECURITY EQUIPMENT HUB
SM	SINGLE MODE
SMS	SECURITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
SPD	SURGE PROTECTION DEVICE
SR	SURROUND REAR LOUDSPEAKER
SS	SURROUND SIDE LOUDSPEAKER
STP	SHIELDED TWISTED PAIR
STR	STRANDS (OF FIBER)
SUB	SUBWOOFER LOUDSPEAKER
SY	SECURITY
SYS	SYSTEM
TB	TABLE BOX
TBB	TELECOMMUNICATIONS BONDING BACKBONE
TELCO	TELEPHONE COMPANY
TGB	TELECOMMUNICATIONS GROUNDING BUS BAR
TMGB	TELECOMMUNICATIONS MAIN GROUNDING BUS BAR
TP	TOUCH PANEL
TR	TELECOM ROOM (IDF)
TY	SECURITY
TYP	TYPICAL
UL	UNDERWRITERS LABORATORIES
UON	UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED
UPS	UNINTERRUPTIBLE POWER SUPPLY
UTP	UNSHIELDED TWISTED PAIR
V	VOLTS
VAC	VOLTS, ALTERNATING CURRENT
VC	VOLUME CONTROL
VDA	VIDEO DISTRIBUTION AMPLIFIER
VDC	VOLTS, DIRECT CURRENT
VMS	VIDEO MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
VP	VIDEO PROJECTOR
VSS	VIDEO SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM
VTC	VIDEO TELECONFERENCE CAMERA
WB	WALL BOX
WM	WIRELESS MICROPHONE RECEIVER ANTENNA
WP	WEATHERPROOF

SHEET REFERENCE CONVENTIONS:



TECHNOLOGY GENERAL NOTES:

GENERAL

1. ANY SHEET NOTES OR OTHER CALLOUTS IN THESE DRAWINGS THAT ASSIGN RESPONSIBILITY OF WORK TO SPECIFIC DIVISIONS ARE TO BE CONSIDERED AS A RECOMMENDATION ONLY.
2. REFER TO OWNER FOR PROJECT SCOPE, PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS, AND INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS.
3. UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFICALLY DIMENSIONED, THESE DRAWINGS REPRESENT APPROXIMATE LOCATIONS OF DEVICES ONLY. REFER TO ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.
4. COMPLY WITH ADA REQUIREMENTS FOR MOUNTING HEIGHTS OF DEVICES.
5. REFER TO DIVISION 26 FOR POWER AND LIGHTING REQUIREMENTS.
6. REFER TO DIVISION 23 FOR CONTROL BOOTH MECHANICAL REQUIREMENTS.
7. REFER TO AV AND SECURITY DRAWINGS FOR SPECIFIC MOUNTING OR ELEVATION INFORMATION. WHERE BOX MOUNTING ELEVATIONS ARE NOT NOTED OR SCHEDULED, ASSUME PROJECT STANDARD RECEPTACLE AND SWITCH ELEVATIONS.

CONDUIT AND BOXES

1. REFER TO DIVISION 26 FOR SCOPE REQUIREMENTS RELATED TO CONDUIT, JUNCTION BOXES, AND OTHER CONDUIT TERMINAL BOXES WHERE NOT ADDRESSED SPECIFICALLY IN THESE DRAWINGS.
2. CONDUIT ROUTING ON PLANS IS DIAGRAMMATIC. COORDINATE WITH OTHER TRADES PRIOR TO INSTALLATION TO AVOID CONFLICT.
3. PROVIDE PULL STRINGS IN CONDUITS. LABEL CONDUITS THAT ARE STUBBED-OUT, OR AT TERMINATION BOXES, INDICATING DESTINATION ROOM AT OPPOSITE END. LABELING CONDUIT BOXES IS NOT REQUIRED FOR CONDUIT STUBBED UP ABOVE CEILING.
4. PAINT BOXES AND LAST 12 INCHES OF ACCESSIBLE CONDUIT INSTALLED FOR LOW-VOLTAGE CIRCUITS A DISTINCTIVE AND DIFFERENT COLOR FROM OTHER TRADES' CONDUIT AND BOXES.
5. MAXIMUM TOTAL DEGREE OF SWEEP TYPE BENDS IN CONDUIT BETWEEN PULL POINTS IS 180 DEGREES. ADD PULL BOXES AS REQUIRED TO MEET THIS REQUIREMENT. MAKE BENDS BEFORE OR AFTER PULL BOXES. DO NOT CHANGE DIRECTION OF CONDUITS WITHIN PULL BOXES.
6. DO NOT USE JUNCTION BOXES, PULLING ELBOWS, OR PULL BOXES AS PATH TURNS FOR ANY STRUCTURED CABLING.
7. MARK AND COLOR-CODE JUNCTION BOXES AND TERMINAL CABINETS WITH THEIR BOX SCHEDULE NUMBER ON THE INSIDE OF THE BOX FACING THE ROOM, SUCH THAT THEY REMAIN IDENTIFIABLE AFTER CLOSURE OF WALLS.
8. PROVIDE 1-INCH CONDUIT TO TELECOMMUNICATIONS 4-11/16 INCH BACK BOXES; BOXES TO BE 3-INCH DEEP WITH SINGLE-GANG MUD RING UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
9. REFER TO ARCHITECTURAL AND/OR ELECTRICAL DRAWINGS FOR ANY REQUIRED TECHNOLOGY-RELATED ACOUSTICAL MEASURES REGARDING CONDUIT PENETRATIONS, ELECTRICAL BOX SEALANT PADS, AND GYPSUM BOARD BOX-OUTS FOR LOUDSPEAKERS AND LARGE BOXES, ETC.
10. UNLESS OTHERWISE SHOWN OR NOTED, FLEXIBLE CONDUIT SHALL NOT BE USED WITHOUT TECHNOLOGY CONSULTANT'S WRITTEN APPROVAL.
11. FOR CONDUITS WITH INTERNAL DIAMETERS OF 2 INCHES OR LESS, THE INSIDE BEND RADIUS OF A BEND IN CONDUIT SHALL BE AT LEAST 6 TIMES THE CONDUIT INTERNAL DIAMETER. FOR CONDUITS WITH AN INTERNAL DIAMETER OF MORE THAN 2 INCHES, THE INSIDE RADIUS OF A BEND IN CONDUIT SHALL BE AT LEAST 10 TIMES THE CONDUIT INTERNAL DIAMETER.
12. PROVIDE A MINIMUM OF ONE 1-1/4 INCH CONDUIT TO EACH FLOOR BOX FOR TELECOM THAT IS SEPARATE FROM CONDUITS REQUIRED FOR AV AND POWER, UON.
13. INSTALL SEPARATE CONDUITS TO EACH FLOOR BOX. DO NOT PASS THROUGH ONE FLOOR BOX TO ACCESS ANOTHER BOX, UON.
14. JOIN PVC CONDUIT IN STRICT ACCORDANCE WITH ASTM D2855-15 STANDARD PRACTICE FOR THE TWO-STEP (PRIMER AND SOLVENT CEMENT) METHOD OF JOINING POLY (VINYL CHLORIDE) (PVC) OR CHLORINATED POLY (VINYL CHLORIDE) (CPVC) PIPE AND PIPING COMPONENTS WITH TAPERED SOCKETS, NO EXCEPTIONS.

PROCESS

1. REPORT ANY OBSERVATIONS OR CONDITIONS AT TIME OF DISCOVERY THAT PREVENT THE CORRECT INSTALLATION OF THE DESIGNED SYSTEM ACCORDING TO THE DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS.
2. SUBMIT REQUESTS-FOR-INFORMATION (RFI) THROUGH THE DIVISION 01 PRESCRIBED COMMUNICATIONS PROTOCOL.
3. WHEN AN APPARENT CONFLICT EXIST BETWEEN LOW-VOLTAGE DISCIPLINES AND OTHER DISCIPLINES, RESOLVE THROUGH RFI PROCESS.
4. CREATE AND SUBMIT SHOP DRAWINGS SHOWING BACK BOX AND CONDUIT COORDINATION FOR AUDIOVISUAL SYSTEM.
5. INSTALLATION OF FLOOR BOXES IS DIVISION 26 SCOPE. COORDINATE FLOOR BOX REQUIREMENTS AS DETAILED IN THESE DOCUMENTS WITH OTHER DISCIPLINES AND NOTIFY THROUGH RFI PROCESS WHERE CONFLICTS OR REDUNDANCY MAY OCCUR.
6. VERIFY LOCATION OF FLOOR BOXES WITH ARCHITECT/OWNER REPRESENTATIVE PRIOR TO INSTALLATION.
7. NOTIFY ARCHITECT OF THE INTENT TO CLOSE WALLS AND CEILINGS, A MINIMUM OF FIVE WORKING DAYS PRIOR TO CLOSURE, AND REQUEST SITE OBSERVATIONS FOR EACH DISCIPLINE AFFECTED.
8. UNLESS OTHERWISE PROVIDED IN ARCHITECTURAL, STRUCTURAL, OR TECHNOLOGY DRAWINGS, PROVIDE TECHNOLOGY DEVICE STRUCTURAL ATTACHMENT DETAIL SHOP DRAWINGS PREPARED, STAMPED, AND SIGNED BY A STRUCTURAL ENGINEER LICENSED IN THE PROJECT JURISDICTION.

AC POWER & GROUNDING

1. AC POWER CIRCUITS AND RECEPTACLES ARE SHOWN FOR REFERENCE ONLY. SEE ELECTRICAL DRAWINGS FOR SCOPE-OF-WORK AND SPECIFIC CIRCUIT ASSIGNMENTS. WHERE A CONFLICT EXISTS BETWEEN THE ELECTRICAL DRAWINGS AND THE TECHNOLOGY DRAWINGS, RECONCILE THROUGH RFI PROCESS.
2. MAINTAIN A MINIMUM 12-INCH SEPARATION BETWEEN TECHNOLOGY SIGNAL CONDUITS AND PARALLEL AC POWER CONDUITS. AC POWER CONDUITS CROSSING TECHNOLOGY SIGNAL CONDUITS SHOULD DO SO AT PERPENDICULAR ANGLES WITH A MINIMUM OF 1-INCH CLEARANCE.
3. LOCATE TECHNOLOGY INSTALLATIONS A MINIMUM OF 6 FEET AWAY FROM TRANSFORMERS, INVERTERS, AND MOTORS.
4. NO LOADS SUCH AS MOTORS, TRANSFORMERS, BALLASTED LIGHTING, OR UTILITY CIRCUITS SHALL BE SERVED BY AC POWER PANELS INTENDED FOR LOW-VOLTAGE TECHNOLOGY EQUIPMENT USE. NOTIFY THE ARCHITECT OR OWNER REPRESENTATIVE IN THE EVENT OF A CONFLICT WITH THE PANELBOARD SCHEDULE.
5. BUS BAR SHALL BE BONDED TO BUILDING STRUCTURAL STEEL. REFER TO BONDING RISER DRAWING FOR ADDITIONAL GROUNDING AND BONDING INFORMATION.
6. INSTALL BONDING CONDUCTORS WITH AS FEW BENDS AS POSSIBLE. WHEN A BEND IS NECESSARY, THE BEND SHALL BE INSTALLED AS A GRADUAL BEND WITH NO SHARP ANGLES KINKING THE CONDUCTOR.

AUDIOVISUAL SYMBOLS:

TAG — JUNCTION BOX TAG - REFER TO SCHEDULE FOR REQUIREMENTS

ELECTRICAL POWER AND CONDUIT SYMBOLS:

- DOUBLE DUPLEX PLACEHOLDER FOR POWER. REFER TO ELECTRICAL DOCUMENTS FOR SPECIFICS.
- DUPLEX PLACEHOLDER FOR POWER. REFER TO ELECTRICAL DOCUMENTS FOR SPECIFICS.
- SPECIAL PURPOSE PLACEHOLDER FOR POWER. REFER TO ELECTRICAL DOCUMENTS FOR SPECIFICS.
- CONDUIT, UNDERGROUND OR UNDERSLAB
- CONDUIT, TURNED UP
- CONDUIT, TURNED DOWN

AUDIOVISUAL INFRASTRUCTURE NOTES:

1. AUDIOVISUAL EQUIPMENT AND ELECTRICAL OUTLETS ADJACENT TO AV JUNCTION BOXES SHALL BE SERVED BY 120-VOLT AC CIRCUITS, WHICH ARE DEDICATED SOLELY TO AV USE. ALL CIRCUITS SHALL HAVE DEDICATED GROUNDED CONDUCTORS (I.E. NO COMMON "ROUND-HOUSE NEUTRAL") AND INSULATED EQUIPMENT GROUNDING CONDUCTORS.
2. BOND AC POWER DISTRIBUTION PANELS SERVING AUDIOVISUAL SYSTEM SUB-PANELS TO BUILDING SERVICE GROUND WITH CONTINUOUS INSULATED LOW-IMPEDANCE WIRE.
3. ALL AV CONDUITS ARE TO BE 3/4-INCH UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED. EXCEPT FOR NETWORK DATA CABLES INSTALLED FOR AV NETWORK CONNECTIVITY. FOR THESE DATA CABLES, REFER TO DEFAULT CONDUIT REQUIREMENTS IN CONDUIT AND BOX SECTION.
4. PROVIDE TWO RJ-45 TERMINATED NETWORK PORTS AT AV LOCATION WHERE DATA CONNECTIONS ARE INDICATED, UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
5. VERIFY THAT AUDIOVISUAL EQUIPMENT RACKS IN CLOSETS AND MILLWORK ARE PROPERLY VENTILATED.
6. UNLESS OTHERWISE PROVIDED IN ARCHITECTURAL, STRUCTURAL, OR AUDIOVISUAL DRAWINGS, PROVIDED TECHNOLOGY DEVICE STRUCTURAL ATTACHMENT DETAIL SHOP DRAWINGS PREPARED, STAMPED, AND SIGNED BY A STRUCTURAL ENGINEER LICENSED IN THE PROJECT JURISDICTION.
7. SEE PROJECT SPECIFICATIONS FOR REQUIREMENTS FOR PROJECTION SCREENS, PROJECTOR LIFTS, AND PROJECTOR MOUNTS.
8. AV CONDUITS SHALL BE TERMINATED WITH JUNCTION BOXES, PULL-BOXES, OR TERMINAL CABINETS AT BOTH ENDS, UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED. CONDUITS TERMINATED AS "STUBS" SHOULD BE DE-BURRED AND FITTED WITH BUSHINGS.

AUDIOVISUAL SYSTEM NOTES:

1. ALL WORK SHALL BE PROVIDED BY A QUALIFIED AUDIOVISUAL SYSTEM INTEGRATOR, UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
2. REFER TO PROJECT MANUAL DIVISION 27 FOR PROJECT SCOPE, PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS, AND INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS.
3. COORDINATE INSTALLATION OF AUDIOVISUAL EQUIPMENT INTO MILLWORK, CEILINGS, AND OTHER ARCHITECTURE.
4. WORK SHOWN ON AUDIO VISUAL (AV) DRAWINGS SHALL BE PROVIDED BY PRE-QUALIFIED AV SUBCONTRACTORS HAVING DIRECT MANUFACTURER'S DEALER STATUS FOR ALL MAJOR COMPONENTS.
5. VERIFY THAT THE THROW DISTANCES OF SPECIFIED PROJECTOR LENSES ARE COMPATIBLE WITH THE SPECIFIED/INSTALLED PROJECTION SCREEN SIZES AND FINAL PROJECTOR LOCATIONS.
6. PROVIDE QUANTITIES OF ALS RECEIVERS AND PORTION THEREOF EQUIPPED WITH HEARING-AID COMPATIBLE INDUCTIVE LOOPS AS REQUIRED BY THE LOCAL APPLICABLE BUILDING CODE AND ADA AS INTERPRETED BY THE PROJECT AHJ.

AV SHEET INDEX

SHEET NUMBER	SHEET NAME
AV0.00	AUDIOVISUAL COVER SHEET
AV1.00	AUDIOVISUAL PLAN
AV5.00	AUDIOVISUAL DETAILS

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PROJECT NAME

VIEWPOINT SCHOOL
AMPHITHEATER
Calabasas, California

STAMP

NO.	ISSUE	DATE
1	50% CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS	08.15.25
2	50% CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS R1	11.21.25
3	90% CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS	02.05.26

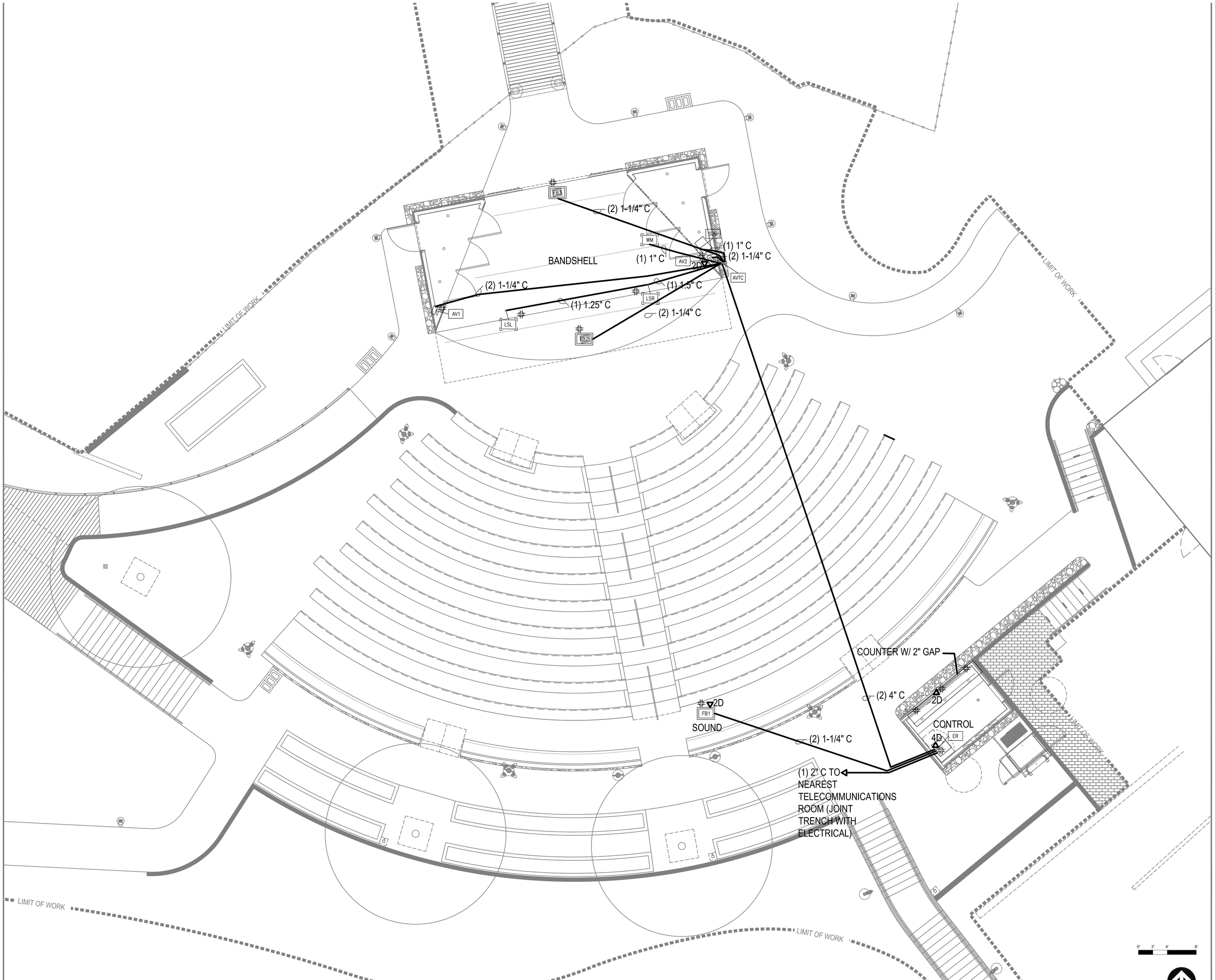
PROJECT: VPT 2401
SCALE: NTS

SHEET TITLE

AUDIOVISUAL
COVER SHEET

SHEET NUMBER

AV0.00



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PROJECT NAME

VIEWPOINT SCHOOL AMPHITHEATER

Calabasas, California

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3	90% CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS	02.05.26

PROJECT: VPT 2401
SCALE: 1/4"= 1'-0"

SHEET TITLE

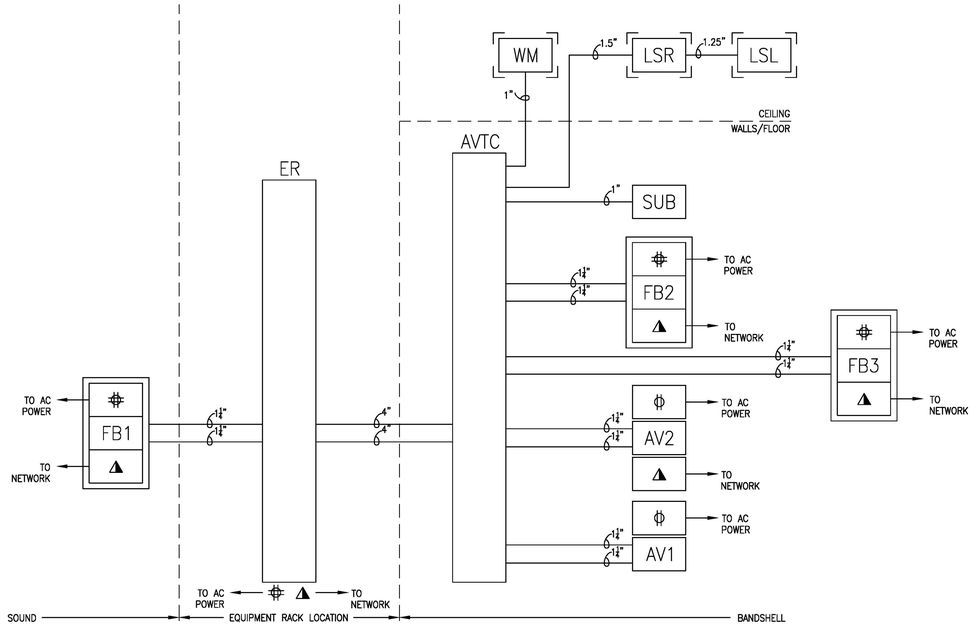
AUDIOVISUAL PLAN

SHEET NUMBER

AV1.00

	DIVISION 26								DIVISION 27		
TAG ID	MAKE/MODEL (OR APPROVED EQUAL)	BOX SIZE HxWxD / GANG SIZE	COVER/RING	BOX LOCATION	MOUNTING HEIGHT	MOUNTING DEPTH	ADJACENT/INTEGRAL POWER REQUIREMENTS	ELECTRICAL NOTES	FUNCTION (BY AVC)	AV PLATE TYPE (BY AVC)	DATA TO COMM ROOM BY DATA CONTRACTOR*
AV1	FSR, WB-X1-GNG	9.5" X 12.5", 4" DEEP	WB-X1-SMCVR-BLK	WALL	+18"AFF'	SURFACE	INTEGRAL DOUBLE DUPLEX	ANTICIPATED 5A LOAD	AUDIOVISUAL I/O	CUSTOM	NONE
AV2	FSR, WB-X1-GNG	9.5" X 12.5", 4" DEEP	WB-X1-SMCVR-BLK	WALL	+18"AFF'	SURFACE	ADJACENT DOUBLE DUPLEX	ANTICIPATED 5A LOAD	AUDIOVISUAL I/O	CUSTOM	(2) NETWORK DROPS, INTEGRAL
AVTC	NEMA TYPE 1	24" X 24", 6" DEEP	SCREW COVER	WALL	+18"AFF'	SURFACE	NONE		CONDUIT COLLECTION BOX	CUSTOM	NONE
ER	MIDDLE ATLANTIC, SR-24-28	23" X 63", 28" DEEP	N/A	CONTROL ROOM WALL	FLOOR	SURFACE	(2) L5-20R RECEPTACLES ON WALL BEHIND RACK	(2) DEDICATED 20-AMP CIRCUIT	EQUIPMENT RACK	N/A	(4) NETWORK DROPS, BEHIND RACK
FB1	LEGRAND, OUTDOOR GROUND BOX	8.5" X 16", 11" DEEP	GRADE MOUNTING KIT	FLOOR, CONCRETE SLAB ON GRADE	FLOOR	FLUSH	INTEGRAL AC DOUBLE DUPLEX	ANTICIPATED 5A LOAD	FLOOR BOX	COORDINATE WITH ARCHITECT	(2) NETWORK DROPS, INTEGRAL
FB2	LEGRAND, OUTDOOR GROUND BOX	8.5" X 16", 11" DEEP	GRADE MOUNTING KIT	FLOOR, CONCRETE SLAB ON GRADE	FLOOR	FLUSH	INTEGRAL AC DOUBLE DUPLEX	ANTICIPATED 5A LOAD	FLOOR BOX	COORDINATE WITH ARCHITECT	NONE
FB3	LEGRAND, OUTDOOR GROUND BOX	8.5" X 16", 11" DEEP	GRADE MOUNTING KIT	FLOOR, CONCRETE SLAB ON GRADE	FLOOR	FLUSH	INTEGRAL AC DOUBLE DUPLEX	ANTICIPATED 5A LOAD	FLOOR BOX	COORDINATE WITH ARCHITECT	NONE
LSL	RACO 260	4-11/16" SQUARE, 3-1/4" DEEP	1-GANG TRIM RING	CEILING	ABOVE RIGGING PIPE	FLUSH	NONE		LOUDSPEAKER	CUSTOM	NONE
LSR	RACO 260	4-11/16" SQUARE, 3-1/4" DEEP	1-GANG TRIM RING	CEILING	ABOVE RIGGING PIPE	FLUSH	NONE		LOUDSPEAKER	CUSTOM	NONE
WM	RACO 260	4-11/16" SQUARE, 3-1/4" DEEP	1-GANG TRIM RING	CEILING	ABOVE RIGGING PIPE	FLUSH	NONE		WIRELESS MICROPHONE ANTENNA	CUSTOM	NONE

1 AUDIOVISUAL BACKBOX SCHEDULE



2 AUDIOVISUAL CONDUIT RISER DIAGRAM

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PROJECT VPT 2401

SCALE 1/4"= 1'-0"

SHEET TITLE

AUDIOVISUAL DETAILS

SHEET NUMBER

AV5.00

APPENDIX B

Visibility Exhibit

Visibility Exhibit

Viewpoint School – Amphitheater

23620 Mulholland Hwy





1 – Near 23379 Dry Canyon Cold Creek Rd

NOT VISIBLE



2 – Near 23491 Dry Canyon Cold Creek Rd

NOT VISIBLE



3 – Near 23507 Dry Canyon Cold Creek Rd

NOT VISIBLE



4 – Near 23551 Dry Canyon Cold Creek Rd

NOT VISIBLE



5 – Near 23663 Dry Canyon Cold Creek Rd

NOT VISIBLE



6 – Near 23557 Mulholland Hwy

NOT VISIBLE



7 – Near 23466 Mulholland Hwy

NOT VISIBLE

APPENDIX C

Air Quality and GHG Data

Viewpoint Amphitheater Project Detailed Report

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3.3.2. Offsite - Unmitigated

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3.5.2. Offsite - Unmitigated

3.6. Bandshell and Control Booth (2026)

3.6.1. Onsite - Unmitigated

3.6.2. Offsite - Unmitigated

3.7. Bandshell and Control Booth (2027)

3.7.1. Onsite - Unmitigated

3.7.2. Offsite - Unmitigated

3.8. Shade Structure (2026)

3.8.1. Onsite - Unmitigated

3.8.2. Offsite - Unmitigated

3.9. Shade Structure (2027)

3.9.1. Onsite - Unmitigated

3.9.2. Offsite - Unmitigated

3.10. Hardscape (2027)

3.10.1. Onsite - Unmitigated

3.10.2. Offsite - Unmitigated

3.11. Finishes (2027)

3.11.1. Onsite - Unmitigated

3.11.2. Offsite - Unmitigated

3.12. Landscape (2027)

3.12.1. Onsite - Unmitigated

3.12.2. Offsite - Unmitigated

3.13. Underground Utilities (2026)

3.13.1. Onsite - Unmitigated

3.13.2. Offsite - Unmitigated

4. Operations Emissions Details

4.1. Mobile Emissions by Land Use

4.1.1. Unmitigated

4.2. Energy

4.2.1. Electricity Emissions By Land Use - Unmitigated

4.2.3. Natural Gas Emissions By Land Use - Unmitigated

4.3. Area Emissions by Source

4.3.1. Unmitigated

4.4. Water Emissions by Land Use

4.4.1. Unmitigated

4.5. Waste Emissions by Land Use

4.5.1. Unmitigated

4.6. Refrigerant Emissions by Land Use

4.6.1. Unmitigated

4.7. Offroad Emissions By Equipment Type

4.7.1. Unmitigated

4.8. Stationary Emissions By Equipment Type

4.8.1. Unmitigated

4.9. User Defined Emissions By Equipment Type

4.9.1. Unmitigated

4.10. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type

4.10.1. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type - Unmitigated

4.10.2. Above and Belowground Carbon Accumulation by Land Use Type - Unmitigated

4.10.3. Avoided and Sequestered Emissions by Species - Unmitigated

5. Activity Data

5.1. Construction Schedule

5.2. Off-Road Equipment

5.2.1. Unmitigated

5.3. Construction Vehicles

5.3.1. Unmitigated

5.4. Vehicles

5.4.1. Construction Vehicle Control Strategies

5.5. Architectural Coatings

5.6. Dust Mitigation

5.6.1. Construction Earthmoving Activities

5.6.2. Construction Earthmoving Control Strategies

5.7. Construction Paving

5.8. Construction Electricity Consumption and Emissions Factors

5.9. Operational Mobile Sources

5.9.1. Unmitigated

5.10. Operational Area Sources

5.10.1. Hearths

5.10.2. Architectural Coatings

5.10.3. Landscape Equipment

5.11. Operational Energy Consumption

5.11.1. Unmitigated

5.12. Operational Water and Wastewater Consumption

5.12.1. Unmitigated

5.13. Operational Waste Generation

5.13.1. Unmitigated

5.14. Operational Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment

5.14.1. Unmitigated

5.15. Operational Off-Road Equipment

5.15.1. Unmitigated

5.16. Stationary Sources

5.16.1. Emergency Generators and Fire Pumps

5.16.2. Process Boilers

5.17. User Defined

5.18. Vegetation

5.18.1. Land Use Change

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

5.18.1. Biomass Cover Type

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

5.18.2. Sequestration

5.18.2.1. Unmitigated

6. Climate Risk Detailed Report

6.1. Climate Risk Summary

6.2. Initial Climate Risk Scores

6.3. Adjusted Climate Risk Scores

6.4. Climate Risk Reduction Measures

7. Health and Equity Details

7.1. CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Scores

7.2. Healthy Places Index Scores

7.3. Overall Health & Equity Scores

7.4. Health & Equity Measures

7.5. Evaluation Scorecard

7.6. Health & Equity Custom Measures

8. User Changes to Default Data

8.1. Justifications

8.3. Land Use

8.4. Construction

8.4.1. Construction Phases

8.4.2. Off-Road Equipment

8.4.6. Trips and VMT

8.4.9. Paving

8.5. Operations

8.5.3. Energy Usage

1. Basic Project Information

1.1. Basic Project Information

Data Field	Value
Project Name	Viewpoint Amphitheater Project
Construction Start Date	6/1/2026
Operational Year	2027
Lead Agency	—
Land Use Scale	Project/site
Analysis Level for Defaults	County
Windspeed (m/s)	2.50000
Precipitation (days)	18.6000
Location	23620 Mulholland Hwy, Calabasas, CA 91302, USA
County	Los Angeles-South Coast
City	Calabasas
Air District	South Coast AQMD
Air Basin	South Coast
TAZ	3835
EDFZ	7
Electric Utility	Southern California Edison
Gas Utility	Southern California Gas
App Version	2022.1.1.43

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
Arena	21.7800	1000sqft	0.50000	4,366.00	12,100.0	0.00000	—	—

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.	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10T	PM2.5T	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	2.83258	16.4083	30.4602	0.03376	5.15643	2.15901	6,533.86
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	1.60715	9.73289	20.3657	0.02284	2.72751	0.88402	4,794.43
Average Daily (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.64832	3.06182	7.16686	0.00754	0.93358	0.30165	1,638.52
Annual (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.11832	0.55878	1.30795	0.00138	0.17038	0.05505	271.275
Exceeds (Daily Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Threshold	75.0000	100.0000	550.000	150.000	150.000	55.0000	—
Unmit.	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
Exceeds (Average Daily)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Threshold	75.0000	100.0000	550.000	150.000	150.000	55.0000	—
Unmit.	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
Exceeds (Annual)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Threshold	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	—

2.2. Construction Emissions by Year

2.2.1. Total Construction Emissions by Year, Unmitigated

Includes both onsite and offsite emissions.

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

Year	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10T	PM2.5T	CO2e
Daily - Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2026	2.30272	16.4083	30.4602	0.03376	5.15643	2.15901	6,237.87
2027	2.83258	11.8590	29.6256	0.03047	3.56116	1.11754	6,533.86
Daily - Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2026	1.60715	9.73289	20.3657	0.02284	2.72751	0.88402	4,794.43
2027	1.55138	9.30116	19.6276	0.02284	2.69840	0.85768	4,746.86
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2026	0.46470	3.01358	6.09462	0.00664	0.85049	0.30165	1,332.98
2027	0.64832	3.06182	7.16686	0.00754	0.93358	0.29063	1,638.52
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2026	0.08481	0.54998	1.11227	0.00121	0.15522	0.05505	220.690
2027	0.11832	0.55878	1.30795	0.00138	0.17038	0.05304	271.275

2.2.2. Onsite 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	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10T	PM2.5T	CO2e
Daily - Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2026	1.63359	15.2537	18.6528	0.03115	2.69464	1.57422	3,361.97
2027	2.40665	10.9831	15.1872	0.03014	0.41137	0.37846	3,250.76
Daily - Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2026	0.94650	8.87199	10.4083	0.02236	0.35541	0.32697	2,384.31
2027	0.92247	8.45186	10.4434	0.02236	0.32678	0.30064	2,384.18
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2026	0.29298	2.74475	3.36499	0.00638	0.23322	0.15639	673.738

2027	0.42535	2.77166	3.74252	0.00745	0.10462	0.09625	797.471
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2026	0.05347	0.50092	0.61411	0.00116	0.04256	0.02854	111.545
2027	0.07763	0.50583	0.68301	0.00136	0.01909	0.01757	132.030

2.2.3. Offsite 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	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10T	PM2.5T	CO2e
Daily - Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2026	0.66912	1.15465	11.8074	0.00261	2.46178	0.58479	2,875.91
2027	0.85323	0.87592	14.4384	0.00033	3.14979	0.73908	3,283.10
Daily - Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2026	0.66065	0.86090	9.95735	0.00048	2.37210	0.55704	2,410.12
2027	0.62891	0.84930	9.19529	0.00048	2.37162	0.55704	2,362.68
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2026	0.17172	0.26883	2.72963	0.00026	0.61727	0.14526	659.244
2027	0.22297	0.29016	3.42434	0.00010	0.82896	0.19438	841.047
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2026	0.03134	0.04906	0.49816	0.00005	0.11265	0.02651	109.145
2027	0.04069	0.05295	0.62494	0.00002	0.15128	0.03547	139.245

2.3. 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.	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10T	PM2.5T	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.13571	0.00160	0.18988	0.00001	0.00034	0.00025	600.927
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.10452	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	600.143

Average Daily (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.12588	0.00109	0.13006	0.00001	0.00023	0.00017	600.680
Annual (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.02297	0.00020	0.02374	< 0.000005	0.00004	0.00003	99.4494
Exceeds (Daily Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Threshold	55.0000	55.0000	550.000	150.000	150.000	55.0000	—
Unmit.	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
Exceeds (Average Daily)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Threshold	55.0000	55.0000	550.000	150.000	150.000	55.0000	—
Unmit.	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
Exceeds (Annual)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Threshold	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	—

2.4. 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	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10T	PM2.5T	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Area	0.13571	0.00160	0.18988	0.00001	0.00034	0.00025	0.78366
Energy	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	460.106
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	138.907
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.13018
Total	0.13571	0.00160	0.18988	0.00001	0.00034	0.00025	600.927
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Area	0.10452	—	—	—	—	—	—

Energy	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	460.106
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	138.907
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.13018
Total	0.10452	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	600.143
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Area	0.12588	0.00109	0.13006	0.00001	0.00023	0.00017	0.53675
Energy	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	460.106
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	138.907
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.13018
Total	0.12588	0.00109	0.13006	0.00001	0.00023	0.00017	600.680
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Area	0.02297	0.00020	0.02374	< 0.000005	0.00004	0.00003	0.08887
Energy	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	76.1757
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.9977
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.18711
Total	0.02297	0.00020	0.02374	< 0.000005	0.00004	0.00003	99.4494

3. Construction Emissions Details

3.1. Demolition (2026)

3.1.1. Onsite - Unmitigated

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

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10T	PM2.5T	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.36514	3.31606	4.14682	0.00676	0.10822	0.09956	636.332

Demolition	—	—	—	—	0.12619	0.01911	—
Onsite truck	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02301	0.20896	0.26131	0.00043	0.00682	0.00627	40.0976
Demolition	—	—	—	—	0.00795	0.00120	—
Onsite truck	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.00420	0.03813	0.04769	0.00008	0.00124	0.00114	6.63862
Demolition	—	—	—	—	0.00145	0.00022	—
Onsite truck	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000

3.1.2. Offsite - Unmitigated

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

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10T	PM2.5T	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.22090	0.23281	3.87507	0.00000	0.78426	0.18383	824.990
Vendor	0.00008	0.00299	0.00145	0.00002	0.00078	0.00023	2.83790
Hauling	0.00171	0.08680	0.04048	0.00042	0.01656	0.00508	63.1601
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.01375	0.01792	0.21809	0.00000	0.04883	0.01144	49.9428
Vendor	0.00001	0.00020	0.00009	< 0.000005	0.00005	0.00001	0.17860
Hauling	0.00010	0.00572	0.00257	0.00003	0.00103	0.00032	3.97686
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.00251	0.00327	0.03980	0.00000	0.00891	0.00209	8.26860
Vendor	< 0.000005	0.00004	0.00002	< 0.000005	0.00001	< 0.000005	0.02957
Hauling	0.00002	0.00104	0.00047	< 0.000005	0.00019	0.00006	0.65841

3.2. Grading (2026)

3.2.1. Onsite - Unmitigated

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

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10T	PM2.5T	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	1.02452	9.19052	9.69044	0.01582	0.41898	0.38547	1,720.14
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	2.07252	1.00187	—
Onsite truck	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.05895	0.52877	0.55753	0.00091	0.02411	0.02218	98.9667
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	0.11924	0.05764	—
Onsite truck	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01076	0.09650	0.10175	0.00017	0.00440	0.00405	16.3851
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	0.02176	0.01052	—
Onsite truck	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000

3.2.2. Offsite - Unmitigated

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

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10T	PM2.5T	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.22090	0.23281	3.87507	0.00000	0.78426	0.18383	824.990
Vendor	0.00004	0.00165	0.00080	0.00001	0.00043	0.00012	1.56574
Hauling	0.00566	0.42843	0.16872	0.00243	0.10173	0.03121	374.560

Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.01256	0.01636	0.19913	0.00000	0.04458	0.01044	45.5999
Vendor	< 0.000005	0.00010	0.00005	< 0.000005	0.00002	0.00001	0.08997
Hauling	0.00032	0.02593	0.00975	0.00014	0.00580	0.00178	21.5274
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.00229	0.00299	0.03634	0.00000	0.00814	0.00191	7.54959
Vendor	< 0.000005	0.00002	0.00001	< 0.000005	< 0.000005	< 0.000005	0.01490
Hauling	0.00006	0.00473	0.00178	0.00003	0.00106	0.00033	3.56411

3.3. Bridge Abutments and Installation (2026)

3.3.1. Onsite - Unmitigated

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

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10T	PM2.5T	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.38014	3.95665	5.82530	0.01081	0.13474	0.12396	1,173.75
Onsite truck	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.04583	0.47697	0.70223	0.00130	0.01624	0.01494	141.493
Onsite truck	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.00836	0.08705	0.12816	0.00024	0.00296	0.00273	23.4258
Onsite truck	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000

3.3.2. Offsite - Unmitigated

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

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10T	PM2.5T	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.22090	0.23281	3.87507	0.00000	0.78426	0.18383	824.990
Vendor	0.00067	0.02460	0.01190	0.00016	0.00644	0.00185	23.3422
Hauling	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.02631	0.03428	0.41722	0.00000	0.09341	0.02188	95.5427
Vendor	0.00008	0.00312	0.00145	0.00002	0.00077	0.00022	2.81029
Hauling	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.00480	0.00626	0.07614	0.00000	0.01705	0.00399	15.8182
Vendor	0.00001	0.00057	0.00027	< 0.000005	0.00014	0.00004	0.46528
Hauling	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000

3.4. Foundations and Seating (2026)

3.4.1. Onsite - Unmitigated

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

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10T	PM2.5T	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.36802	3.37547	3.87430	0.00842	0.13082	0.12035	869.977
Onsite truck	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.36802	3.37547	3.87430	0.00842	0.13082	0.12035	869.977
Onsite truck	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.08786	0.80588	0.92498	0.00201	0.03123	0.02873	207.705

Onsite truck	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01604	0.14707	0.16881	0.00037	0.00570	0.00524	34.3879
Onsite truck	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000

3.4.2. Offsite - Unmitigated

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

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10T	PM2.5T	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.22090	0.23281	3.87507	0.00000	0.78426	0.18383	824.990
Vendor	0.00067	0.02460	0.01190	0.00016	0.00644	0.00185	23.3422
Hauling	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.21958	0.26125	3.30693	0.00000	0.78426	0.18383	780.080
Vendor	0.00064	0.02572	0.01218	0.00016	0.00644	0.00185	23.2948
Hauling	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.05211	0.06790	0.82631	0.00000	0.18500	0.04333	189.224
Vendor	0.00016	0.00618	0.00288	0.00004	0.00152	0.00044	5.56583
Hauling	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.00951	0.01239	0.15080	0.00000	0.03376	0.00791	31.3282
Vendor	0.00003	0.00113	0.00053	0.00001	0.00028	0.00008	0.92149
Hauling	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000

3.5. Foundations and Seating (2027)

3.5.1. Onsite - Unmitigated

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

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10T	PM2.5T	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.36086	3.24662	3.86856	0.00842	0.12211	0.11234	869.921
Onsite truck	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02189	0.19696	0.23469	0.00051	0.00741	0.00682	52.7740
Onsite truck	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.00400	0.03594	0.04283	0.00009	0.00135	0.00124	8.73735
Onsite truck	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000

3.5.2. Offsite - Unmitigated

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

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10T	PM2.5T	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.20900	0.25860	3.05362	0.00000	0.78426	0.18383	764.745
Vendor	0.00064	0.02450	0.01148	0.00016	0.00628	0.00185	22.8157
Hauling	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.01268	0.01569	0.19468	0.00000	0.04701	0.01101	47.1312
Vendor	0.00004	0.00150	0.00069	0.00001	0.00038	0.00011	1.38510
Hauling	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.00231	0.00286	0.03553	0.00000	0.00858	0.00201	7.80311
Vendor	0.00001	0.00027	0.00013	< 0.000005	0.00007	0.00002	0.22932

Hauling	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000

3.6. Bandshell and Control Booth (2026)

3.6.1. Onsite - Unmitigated

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

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10T	PM2.5T	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.33969	3.26484	4.22109	0.00831	0.12969	0.11931	902.845
Onsite truck	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02061	0.19806	0.25607	0.00050	0.00787	0.00724	54.7714
Onsite truck	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.00376	0.03615	0.04673	0.00009	0.00144	0.00132	9.06804
Onsite truck	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000

3.6.2. Offsite - Unmitigated

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

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10T	PM2.5T	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.21958	0.26125	3.30693	0.00000	0.78426	0.18383	780.080
Vendor	0.00064	0.02572	0.01218	0.00016	0.00644	0.00185	23.2948
Hauling	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.01324	0.01725	0.20997	0.00000	0.04701	0.01101	48.0816

Vendor	0.00004	0.00157	0.00073	0.00001	0.00039	0.00011	1.41427
Hauling	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.00242	0.00315	0.03832	0.00000	0.00858	0.00201	7.96045
Vendor	0.00001	0.00029	0.00013	< 0.000005	0.00007	0.00002	0.23415
Hauling	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000

3.7. Bandshell and Control Booth (2027)

3.7.1. Onsite - Unmitigated

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

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10T	PM2.5T	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.32936	3.09799	4.21388	0.00831	0.11725	0.10787	902.785
Onsite truck	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.32936	3.09799	4.21388	0.00831	0.11725	0.10787	902.785
Onsite truck	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.07735	0.72751	0.98956	0.00195	0.02753	0.02533	212.004
Onsite truck	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01412	0.13277	0.18059	0.00036	0.00502	0.00462	35.0997
Onsite truck	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000

3.7.2. Offsite - Unmitigated

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

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10T	PM2.5T	CO2e

Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.21297	0.20701	3.60390	0.00000	0.78426	0.18383	809.162
Vendor	0.00067	0.02355	0.01121	0.00016	0.00628	0.00185	22.8592
Hauling	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.20900	0.25860	3.05362	0.00000	0.78426	0.18383	764.745
Vendor	0.00064	0.02450	0.01148	0.00016	0.00628	0.00185	22.8157
Hauling	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.04908	0.06073	0.75359	0.00000	0.18197	0.04262	182.443
Vendor	0.00015	0.00579	0.00267	0.00004	0.00146	0.00043	5.36167
Hauling	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.00896	0.01108	0.13753	0.00000	0.03321	0.00778	30.2056
Vendor	0.00003	0.00106	0.00049	0.00001	0.00027	0.00008	0.88768
Hauling	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000

3.8. Shade Structure (2026)

3.8.1. Onsite - Unmitigated

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

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10T	PM2.5T	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.23879	2.23169	2.31295	0.00563	0.09490	0.08731	611.486
Onsite truck	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02851	0.26641	0.27611	0.00067	0.01133	0.01042	72.9954

Onsite truck	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.00520	0.04862	0.05039	0.00012	0.00207	0.00190	12.0852
Onsite truck	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000

3.8.2. Offsite - Unmitigated

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

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10T	PM2.5T	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.21958	0.26125	3.30693	0.00000	0.78426	0.18383	780.080
Vendor	0.00064	0.02572	0.01218	0.00016	0.00644	0.00185	23.2948
Hauling	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.02605	0.03395	0.41316	0.00000	0.09250	0.02166	94.6121
Vendor	0.00008	0.00309	0.00144	0.00002	0.00076	0.00022	2.78291
Hauling	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.00475	0.00620	0.07540	0.00000	0.01688	0.00395	15.6641
Vendor	0.00001	0.00056	0.00026	< 0.000005	0.00014	0.00004	0.46074
Hauling	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000

3.9. Shade Structure (2027)

3.9.1. Onsite - Unmitigated

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

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10T	PM2.5T	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Off-Road Equipment	0.23225	2.10725	2.30239	0.00563	0.08743	0.08043	611.475
Onsite truck	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.23225	2.10725	2.30239	0.00563	0.08743	0.08043	611.475
Onsite truck	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.06863	0.62269	0.68035	0.00166	0.02583	0.02377	180.690
Onsite truck	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01252	0.11364	0.12416	0.00030	0.00471	0.00434	29.9153
Onsite truck	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000

3.9.2. Offsite - Unmitigated

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

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10T	PM2.5T	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.21297	0.20701	3.60390	0.00000	0.78426	0.18383	809.162
Vendor	0.00067	0.02355	0.01121	0.00016	0.00628	0.00185	22.8592
Hauling	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.20900	0.25860	3.05362	0.00000	0.78426	0.18383	764.745
Vendor	0.00064	0.02450	0.01148	0.00016	0.00628	0.00185	22.8157
Hauling	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.06176	0.07642	0.94827	0.00000	0.22898	0.05363	229.575
Vendor	0.00019	0.00728	0.00335	0.00005	0.00184	0.00054	6.74676
Hauling	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Worker	0.01127	0.01395	0.17306	0.00000	0.04179	0.00979	38.0087
Vendor	0.00004	0.00133	0.00061	0.00001	0.00034	0.00010	1.11700
Hauling	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000

3.10. Hardscape (2027)

3.10.1. Onsite - Unmitigated

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

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10T	PM2.5T	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.25062	2.52843	3.92711	0.00577	0.10234	0.09415	602.911
Paving	0.00000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.25062	2.52843	3.92711	0.00577	0.10234	0.09415	602.911
Paving	0.00000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.05905	0.59574	0.92529	0.00136	0.02411	0.02218	142.056
Paving	0.00000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01078	0.10872	0.16887	0.00025	0.00440	0.00405	23.5189
Paving	0.00000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000

3.10.2. Offsite - Unmitigated

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

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10T	PM2.5T	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.21297	0.20701	3.60390	0.00000	0.78426	0.18383	809.162
Vendor	0.00002	0.00076	0.00036	0.00001	0.00020	0.00006	0.73473
Hauling	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.20900	0.25860	3.05362	0.00000	0.78426	0.18383	764.745
Vendor	0.00002	0.00079	0.00037	0.00001	0.00020	0.00006	0.73333
Hauling	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.04924	0.06093	0.75610	0.00000	0.18258	0.04276	183.052
Vendor	< 0.000005	0.00019	0.00009	< 0.000005	0.00005	0.00001	0.17291
Hauling	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.00899	0.01112	0.13799	0.00000	0.03332	0.00780	30.3063
Vendor	< 0.000005	0.00003	0.00002	< 0.000005	0.00001	< 0.000005	0.02863
Hauling	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000

3.11. Finishes (2027)

3.11.1. Onsite - Unmitigated

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

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10T	PM2.5T	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.11335	0.83116	1.12539	0.00173	0.01905	0.01752	133.971
Architectural Coatings	1.84020	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.00683	0.05010	0.06783	0.00010	0.00115	0.00106	8.07496
Architectural Coatings	0.11092	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.00125	0.00914	0.01238	0.00002	0.00021	0.00019	1.33690
Architectural Coatings	0.02024	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000

3.11.2. Offsite - Unmitigated

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

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10T	PM2.5T	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.21297	0.20701	3.60390	0.00000	0.78426	0.18383	809.162
Vendor	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Hauling	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.01260	0.01559	0.19342	0.00000	0.04671	0.01094	46.8271
Vendor	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Hauling	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.00230	0.00284	0.03530	0.00000	0.00852	0.00200	7.75277
Vendor	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Hauling	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000

3.12. Landscape (2027)

3.12.1. Onsite - Unmitigated

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

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10T	PM2.5T	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.45310	3.24942	4.74385	0.01043	0.10436	0.09601	1,133.59
Onsite truck	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.08069	0.57866	0.84480	0.00186	0.01858	0.01710	201.871
Onsite truck	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01473	0.10561	0.15418	0.00034	0.00339	0.00312	33.4221
Onsite truck	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000

3.12.2. Offsite - Unmitigated

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

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10T	PM2.5T	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.21297	0.20701	3.60390	0.00000	0.78426	0.18383	809.162
Vendor	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Hauling	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.03722	0.04605	0.57147	0.00000	0.13799	0.03232	138.353
Vendor	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Hauling	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.00679	0.00840	0.10429	0.00000	0.02518	0.00590	22.9059

Vendor	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Hauling	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000

3.13. Underground Utilities (2026)

3.13.1. Onsite - Unmitigated

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

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10T	PM2.5T	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.22893	2.10650	3.13706	0.00453	0.06840	0.06293	468.080
Onsite truck	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.22893	2.10650	3.13706	0.00453	0.06840	0.06293	468.080
Onsite truck	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02822	0.25971	0.38676	0.00056	0.00843	0.00776	57.7085
Onsite truck	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.00515	0.04740	0.07058	0.00010	0.00154	0.00142	9.55430
Onsite truck	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000

3.13.2. Offsite - Unmitigated

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

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10T	PM2.5T	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.22090	0.23281	3.87507	0.00000	0.78426	0.18383	824.990
Vendor	0.00004	0.00155	0.00075	0.00001	0.00041	0.00012	1.46788
Hauling	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000

Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.21958	0.26125	3.30693	0.00000	0.78426	0.18383	780.080
Vendor	0.00004	0.00162	0.00077	0.00001	0.00041	0.00012	1.46490
Hauling	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.02691	0.03506	0.42670	0.00000	0.09553	0.02238	97.7141
Vendor	0.00001	0.00020	0.00009	< 0.000005	0.00005	0.00001	0.18074
Hauling	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.00491	0.00640	0.07787	0.00000	0.01743	0.00408	16.1777
Vendor	< 0.000005	0.00004	0.00002	< 0.000005	0.00001	< 0.000005	0.02992
Hauling	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000

4. Operations Emissions Details

4.1. Mobile Emissions by Land Use

4.1.1. Unmitigated

Mobile source emissions results are presented in Sections 2.6. No further detailed breakdown of emissions is available.

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	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10T	PM2.5T	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arena	—	—	—	—	—	—	460.106
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	460.106
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Arena	—	—	—	—	—	—	460.106
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	460.106
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arena	—	—	—	—	—	—	76.1757
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	76.1757

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	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10T	PM2.5T	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arena	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Total	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arena	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Total	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arena	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Total	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000

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	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10T	PM2.5T	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer Products	0.09343	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	0.01109	—	—	—	—	—	—
Landscape Equipment	0.03118	0.00160	0.18988	0.00001	0.00034	0.00025	0.78366

Total	0.13571	0.00160	0.18988	0.00001	0.00034	0.00025	0.78366
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer Products	0.09343	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	0.01109	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	0.10452	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer Products	0.01705	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	0.00202	—	—	—	—	—	—
Landscape Equipment	0.00390	0.00020	0.02374	< 0.000005	0.00004	0.00003	0.08887
Total	0.02297	0.00020	0.02374	< 0.000005	0.00004	0.00003	0.08887

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	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10T	PM2.5T	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arena	—	—	—	—	—	—	138.907
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	138.907
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arena	—	—	—	—	—	—	138.907
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	138.907
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arena	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.9977
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.9977

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	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10T	PM2.5T	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arena	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.13018
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.13018
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arena	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.13018
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.13018
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arena	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.18711
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.18711

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	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10T	PM2.5T	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10T	PM2.5T	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	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10T	PM2.5T	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	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10T	PM2.5T	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	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10T	PM2.5T	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	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10T	PM2.5T	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	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10T	PM2.5T	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
Demolition	Demolition	7/1/2026	7/31/2026	5.00000	23.0000	—
Grading	Grading	8/1/2026	8/31/2026	5.00000	21.0000	—
Bridge Abutments and Installation	Building Construction	7/1/2026	8/31/2026	5.00000	44.0000	—
Foundations and Seating	Building Construction	9/1/2026	1/31/2027	5.00000	109.000	—
Bandshell and Control Booth	Building Construction	12/1/2026	4/30/2027	5.00000	109.000	—
Shade Structure	Building Construction	11/1/2026	5/31/2027	5.00000	151.000	—
Hardscape	Paving	2/1/2027	5/31/2027	5.00000	86.0000	—
Finishes	Architectural Coating	6/1/2027	6/30/2027	5.00000	22.0000	—
Landscape	Trenching	4/1/2027	6/30/2027	5.00000	65.0000	—
Underground Utilities	Trenching	8/31/2026	10/31/2026	5.00000	45.0000	—

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
Demolition	Concrete/Industrial Saws	Diesel	Average	1.000000	8.00000	33.0000	0.73000
Demolition	Rubber Tired Dozers	Diesel	Average	1.000000	1.000000	367.000	0.40000
Demolition	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Diesel	Average	1.000000	6.00000	84.0000	0.37000
Grading	Graders	Diesel	Average	1.000000	6.00000	148.000	0.41000
Grading	Rubber Tired Dozers	Diesel	Average	1.000000	6.00000	367.000	0.40000
Grading	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Diesel	Average	1.000000	7.00000	84.0000	0.37000
Bridge Abutments and Installation	Cranes	Diesel	Average	1.000000	4.00000	367.000	0.29000

Bridge Abutments and Installation	Tractors/Loaders/Back	Diesel	Average	1.000000	8.00000	84.0000	0.37000
Bridge Abutments and Installation	Bore/Drill Rigs	Diesel	Average	1.000000	8.00000	83.0000	0.50000
Foundations and Seating	Cranes	Diesel	Average	1.000000	4.00000	367.000	0.29000
Foundations and Seating	Tractors/Loaders/Back hoes	Diesel	Average	1.000000	8.00000	84.0000	0.37000
Foundations and Seating	Pumps	Diesel	Average	1.000000	8.00000	11.0000	0.74000
Bandshell and Control Booth	Cranes	Diesel	Average	1.000000	4.00000	367.000	0.29000
Bandshell and Control Booth	Forklifts	Diesel	Average	1.000000	6.00000	82.0000	0.20000
Bandshell and Control Booth	Tractors/Loaders/Back hoes	Diesel	Average	1.000000	8.00000	84.0000	0.37000
Shade Structure	Cranes	Diesel	Average	1.000000	4.00000	367.000	0.29000
Shade Structure	Forklifts	Diesel	Average	1.000000	6.00000	82.0000	0.20000
Hardscape	Pavers	Diesel	Average	1.000000	7.00000	81.0000	0.42000
Hardscape	Plate Compactors	Diesel	Average	1.000000	8.00000	8.00000	0.43000
Hardscape	Tractors/Loaders/Back hoes	Diesel	Average	1.000000	8.00000	84.0000	0.37000
Finishes	Air Compressors	Diesel	Average	1.000000	6.00000	37.0000	0.48000
Landscape	Tractors/Loaders/Back hoes	Diesel	Average	1.000000	8.00000	84.0000	0.37000
Landscape	Off-Highway Trucks	Diesel	Average	1.000000	4.00000	376.000	0.38000
Landscape	Off-Highway Tractors	Diesel	Average	1.000000	8.00000	38.0000	0.44000
Underground Utilities	Excavators	Diesel	Average	1.000000	8.00000	36.0000	0.38000
Underground Utilities	Plate Compactors	Diesel	Average	1.000000	8.00000	8.00000	0.43000
Underground Utilities	Tractors/Loaders/Back hoes	Diesel	Average	1.000000	8.00000	84.0000	0.37000

5.3. Construction Vehicles

5.3.1. Unmitigated

Phase Name	Trip Type	One-Way Trips per Day	Miles per Trip	Vehicle Mix
Demolition	Worker	60.0000	18.5000	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Demolition	Vendor	0.08700	10.2000	HHDT,MHDT
Demolition	Hauling	2.08000	8.20000	HHDT
Demolition	Onsite truck	0.00000	—	HHDT
Grading	Worker	60.0000	18.5000	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Grading	Vendor	0.04800	10.2000	HHDT,MHDT
Grading	Hauling	5.23810	20.0000	HHDT
Grading	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Bridge Abutments and Installation	Worker	60.0000	18.5000	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Bridge Abutments and Installation	Vendor	0.71559	10.2000	HHDT,MHDT
Bridge Abutments and Installation	Hauling	0.00000	20.0000	HHDT
Bridge Abutments and Installation	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Foundations and Seating	Worker	60.0000	18.5000	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Foundations and Seating	Vendor	0.71559	10.2000	HHDT,MHDT
Foundations and Seating	Hauling	0.00000	20.0000	HHDT
Foundations and Seating	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Bandshell and Control Booth	Worker	60.0000	18.5000	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Bandshell and Control Booth	Vendor	0.71559	10.2000	HHDT,MHDT
Bandshell and Control Booth	Hauling	0.00000	20.0000	HHDT
Bandshell and Control Booth	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Shade Structure	Worker	60.0000	18.5000	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Shade Structure	Vendor	0.71559	10.2000	HHDT,MHDT
Shade Structure	Hauling	0.00000	20.0000	HHDT
Shade Structure	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT

Hardscape	Worker	60.0000	18.5000	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Hardscape	Vendor	0.02300	10.2000	HHDT,MHDT
Hardscape	Hauling	0.00000	20.0000	HHDT
Hardscape	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Finishes	Worker	60.0000	18.5000	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Finishes	Vendor	—	10.2000	HHDT,MHDT
Finishes	Hauling	0.00000	20.0000	HHDT
Finishes	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Landscape	Worker	60.0000	18.5000	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Landscape	Vendor	—	10.2000	HHDT,MHDT
Landscape	Hauling	0.00000	20.0000	HHDT
Landscape	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Underground Utilities	Worker	60.0000	18.5000	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Underground Utilities	Vendor	0.04500	10.2000	HHDT,MHDT
Underground Utilities	Hauling	0.00000	20.0000	HHDT
Underground Utilities	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)
Finishes	0.00000	0.00000	6,549.00	2,183.00	—

5.6. Dust Mitigation

5.6.1. Construction Earthmoving Activities

Phase Name	Material Imported (Cubic Yards)	Material Exported (Cubic Yards)	Acres Graded (acres)	Material Demolished (Ton of Debris)	Acres Paved (acres)
Demolition	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	210.000	0.00000
Grading	880.000	0.00000	15.7500	0.00000	0.00000
Hardscape	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.12199

5.6.2. Construction Earthmoving Control Strategies

Control Strategies Applied	Frequency (per day)	PM10 Reduction	PM2.5 Reduction
Water Exposed Area	2	61%	61%
Water Demolished Area	2	36%	36%

5.7. Construction Paving

Phase Name	Land Use	Area Paved (acres)	% Asphalt
Hardscape	Arena	0.12199	0%

5.8. Construction Electricity Consumption and Emissions Factors

kWh per Year and Emission Factor (lb/MWh)

Year	kWh per Year	CO2	CH4	N2O
2026	0.00000	346.196	0.03300	0.00400
2027	0.00000	346.196	0.03300	0.00400

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
Total all Land Uses	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000

5.10. Operational Area Sources

5.10.1. Hearths

Land Use	Hearth Type	Unmitigated (number)	Mitigated (number)
Arena	Wood Fireplaces	0	0
Arena	Gas Fireplaces	0	0
Arena	Propane Fireplaces	0	0
Arena	Electric Fireplaces	0	0
Arena	No Fireplaces	0	0
Arena	Conventional Wood Stoves	0	0
Arena	Catalytic Wood Stoves	0	0
Arena	Non-Catalytic Wood Stoves	0	0
Arena	Pellet Wood Stoves	0	0

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)
0.00000	0.00000	6,549.00	2,183.00	—

5.10.3. Landscape Equipment

Season	Unit	Value
Snow Days	day/yr	0.00000
Summer Days	day/yr	250.000

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)
Arena	482,287	346.196	0.0330	0.0040	0.00000

5.12. Operational Water and Wastewater Consumption

5.12.1. Unmitigated

Land Use	Indoor Water (gal/year)	Outdoor Water (gal/year)
Arena	9,382,173	169,697

5.13. Operational Waste Generation

5.13.1. Unmitigated

Land Use	Waste (ton/year)	Cogeneration (kWh/year)
Arena	0.59939	0.00000

5.14. Operational Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment

5.14.1. Unmitigated

5.15. Operational Off-Road Equipment

5.15.1. Unmitigated

5.16. Stationary Sources

5.16.1. Emergency Generators and Fire Pumps

5.16.2. Process Boilers

5.17. User Defined

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	19.1300	annual days of extreme heat
Extreme Precipitation	7.05000	annual days with precipitation above 20 mm
Sea Level Rise	—	meters of inundation depth
Wildfire	12.5400	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	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Extreme Precipitation	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sea Level Rise	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wildfire	N/A	N/A	N/A	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	N/A	N/A	N/A	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	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Extreme Precipitation	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sea Level Rise	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Wildfire	N/A	N/A	N/A	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	N/A	N/A	N/A	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 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	72.8314
AQ-PM	53.7648
AQ-DPM	18.3696
Drinking Water	65.9423
Lead Risk Housing	14.2029
Pesticides	12.9310
Toxic Releases	53.9760
Traffic	29.5625
Effect Indicators	—
CleanUp Sites	0.00000
Groundwater	0.00000

Haz Waste Facilities/Generators	0.00000
Impaired Water Bodies	72.1546
Solid Waste	0.00000
Sensitive Population	—
Asthma	4.86042
Cardio-vascular	4.03789
Low Birth Weights	17.6803
Socioeconomic Factor Indicators	—
Education	18.3624
Housing	16.3118
Linguistic	39.2069
Poverty	13.0402
Unemployment	44.3519

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	94.76453227
Employed	50.78916977
Median HI	96.15039138
Education	—
Bachelor's or higher	93.43000128
High school enrollment	100
Preschool enrollment	95.7141024
Transportation	—
Auto Access	96.70216861
Active commuting	13.10150135

Social	—
2-parent households	76.5173874
Voting	75.78596176
Neighborhood	—
Alcohol availability	81.1625818
Park access	62.28666752
Retail density	8.533299115
Supermarket access	41.42178878
Tree canopy	92.42910304
Housing	—
Homeownership	96.54818427
Housing habitability	98.96060567
Low-inc homeowner severe housing cost burden	93.5711536
Low-inc renter severe housing cost burden	97.06146542
Uncrowded housing	96.93314513
Health Outcomes	—
Insured adults	90.41447453
Arthritis	0.0
Asthma ER Admissions	96.7
High Blood Pressure	0.0
Cancer (excluding skin)	0.0
Asthma	0.0
Coronary Heart Disease	0.0
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	0.0
Diagnosed Diabetes	0.0
Life Expectancy at Birth	67.8
Cognitively Disabled	88.7
Physically Disabled	81.6

Heart Attack ER Admissions	91.4
Mental Health Not Good	0.0
Chronic Kidney Disease	0.0
Obesity	0.0
Pedestrian Injuries	19.6
Physical Health Not Good	0.0
Stroke	0.0
Health Risk Behaviors	—
Binge Drinking	0.0
Current Smoker	0.0
No Leisure Time for Physical Activity	0.0
Climate Change Exposures	—
Wildfire Risk	100.0
SLR Inundation Area	0.0
Children	81.0
Elderly	20.5
English Speaking	85.2
Foreign-born	38.6
Outdoor Workers	85.0
Climate Change Adaptive Capacity	—
Impervious Surface Cover	87.1
Traffic Density	16.3
Traffic Access	66.4
Other Indices	—
Hardship	6.6
Other Decision Support	—
2016 Voting	68.7

7.3. Overall Health & Equity Scores

Metric	Result for Project Census Tract
CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Score for Project Location (a)	7.00000
Healthy Places Index Score for Project Location (b)	95.0000
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

8.1. Justifications

Screen	Justification
Land Use	The outdoor amphitheater would include terraced hillside seating, a 1,200-square foot stage with a bandshell, an approximately 96-square foot control booth, and an approximately 3,070-square foot shade structure, totaling 4,366 square feet of building area. Landscaping is 12,100 square feet. It is assumed that the remaining 5,314 square feet of the site would be hardscaping, included in the paved area screen.
Construction: Construction Phases	Schedule provided by the Applicant team.

Construction: Off-Road Equipment	The construction schedule and equipment list was provided by the applicant. Some construction phases would overlap, a maximum of one unit per equipment type would be used simultaneously at the project site at any given time. Therefore the modeled emissions are conservative, as some of the modeled days would include more than one unit of an equipment type.
Construction: Trips and VMT	Demolition hauling is 24 total loads per applicant team on April 1, 2026. CalEEMod calculates one-way trips. 48 trips/ 23 day demolition phase is ~2.08 trips per day. Average construction work force is 25-30 workers per day. 30 workers x 2 trips/day is 60 worker trips/day
Construction: Paving	5,315 square feet of paved area asssumed, based on the remaining portion of the 21,780-square foot project site, excluding the 4,366 square feet of building area and 12,100 square feet of landscaping.
Operations: Energy Use	Project will not use natural gas. CalEEMod assumption for natural gas is 932,226.29 kBTU/yr. Using conversion factors, it would add 273,357 kWh/yr of electricity. 932,226.29 kBTU = 932,226,290 BTU. kWh= 932,226,290 BTU/ 3,412 = ~273,367 kWh/yr + 208,929.79 kWh/yr = 482,286.79.
Operations: Refrigerants	The Project is a school amphitheater. The most similar land use in CalEEMod is Arena but the Project would not use refrigerants.

8.3. Land Use

Model Parameter	Units	Default Value	New Value
Lot Area	acre	7.00071	0.50000
Building Area	sq. ft	21,780.0	4,366.00
Landscape Area	sq. ft	—	12,100.0
Special Landscape Area	sq. ft	—	0.00000

8.4. Construction

8.4.1. Construction Phases

Phase Type	Phase Name	Model Parameter	Default Value	New Value
Demolition	Demolition	Start Date	6/1/2026	7/1/2026
Demolition	Demolition	End Date	6/15/2026	7/31/2026
Demolition	Demolition	Work Days per Phase	10.00000	23.0000

Grading	Grading	Start Date	6/18/2026	8/1/2026
Grading	Grading	End Date	6/20/2026	8/31/2026
Grading	Grading	Work Days per Phase	2.00000	21.0000

8.4.2. Off-Road Equipment

Phase Name	Equipment Type	Model Parameter	Default Value	New Value
Demolition	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Number per Day	2.00000	1.000000
Bridge Abutments and Installation	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Number per Day	2.00000	1.000000
Foundations and Seating	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Number per Day	2.00000	1.000000
Bandshell and Control Booth	Forklifts	Number per Day	2.00000	1.000000
Bandshell and Control Booth	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Number per Day	2.00000	1.000000
Shade Structure	Forklifts	Number per Day	2.00000	1.000000

8.4.6. Trips and VMT

Phase Name	Trip Type	Model Parameter	Default Value	New Value
Demolition	Worker	One-Way Trips per Day	7.50000	60.0000
Demolition	Hauling	One-Way Trips per Day	2.30435	2.08000
Demolition	Hauling	Miles per Trip	20.0000	8.20000
Grading	Worker	One-Way Trips per Day	7.50000	60.0000
Bridge Abutments and Installation	Worker	One-Way Trips per Day	1.83372	60.0000
Foundations and Seating	Worker	One-Way Trips per Day	1.83372	60.0000
Bandshell and Control Booth	Worker	One-Way Trips per Day	1.83372	60.0000
Shade Structure	Worker	One-Way Trips per Day	1.83372	60.0000
Hardscape	Worker	One-Way Trips per Day	7.50000	60.0000
Finishes	Worker	One-Way Trips per Day	1.46698	60.0000
Landscape	Worker	One-Way Trips per Day	7.50000	60.0000
Underground Utilities	Worker	One-Way Trips per Day	7.50000	60.0000

8.4.9. Paving

Phase Name	Land Use	Model Parameter	Units	Default Value	New Value
Hardscape	Arena	Area Paved	acres	0.00000	0.12199

8.5. Operations

8.5.3. Energy Usage

Land Use	Model Parameter	Units	Default Value	New Value
Arena	Electricity	kWh/yr	41,881.9	482,287
Arena	Electricity (Subject to Title 24)	kWh/yr	35,726.6	411,406
Arena	Electricity (Not Subject to Title 24)	kWh/yr	6,155.28	70,880.5
Arena	Natural Gas	kBTU/yr	186,873	0.00000
Arena	Natural Gas (Subject to Title 24)	kBTU/yr	70,351.8	0.00000
Arena	Natural Gas (Not Subject to Title 24)	kBTU/yr	116,521	0.00000

APPENDIX D

Biological Assessment

November 7, 2024

Carrie Rybczynski
PLURAL
2742 17th Street
San Francisco, CA 94110

VIA EMAIL
carrie@plural.studio

Subject: Biological Resources Assessment for the Amphitheater at Viewpoint School, Calabasas, California

Dear Carrie Rybczynski:

This Letter Report presents the findings of a biological resources assessment for a proposed amphitheater at the Viewpoint School (hereinafter referred to as the "Project"), located in Calabasas, Los Angeles County, California. The purpose of this Report was to evaluate biological resources on the Project site and identify any significant constraints to project implementation.

PROJECT LOCATION

The Project site is located in the City of Calabasas, California (Exhibit 1). It occurs north of Dry Canyon Cold Creek Road and south of Mullholland Highway. The western portion of the Project site is adjacent to existing Viewpoint School buildings and walkways. The eastern portion of the Project site is adjacent to natural area within the creek and additional school facilities. The Project site is located on the Calabasas U.S. Geological Survey's (USGS') Simi 7.5-minute quadrangle, which identifies a blue-line stream crossing the site in a southwest to northeast direction. The intermittent drainage on the Project site flows from a drainage that enters and exists the site as a box culvert. Elevations in the survey area range from approximately 1,180 to 1,140 feet above mean sea level.

The majority of the Project site has been used for outdoor education seating, storage, pedestrian traffic, agricultural operations, storm flow management, and open space. Much of the area has been graded to accommodate existing educational facilities. However, the slopes along the drainage area have been fenced along the top of the bank, resulting in limited human disturbance along the slopes of the drainage.

METHODS

Prior to the survey, a literature review was conducted to identify special status plants, wildlife, and habitats that have been reported to occur in the vicinity of the Project. Resources reviewed included the California Native Plant Society's (CNPS') Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants (CNPS 2024), and the California Department of Fish and Widlife (CDFW) California Natural Diversity Database

(CDFW 2024a, Calabasas, Canoga Park, Topanga, and Malibu Beach 7.5-minute quadrangles).

Senior Biologist Ann Johnston visited the Project site on October 22, 2024, to conduct a general plant and wildlife survey, and document existing vegetation types and jurisdictional areas. All plant species observed were identified in the field and recorded in field notes. Nomenclature of plant taxa conforms to the Jepson eFlora (Jepson Flora Project 2024). In addition, the location of oak trees within the potential footprint of the Project impact area were identified.

All wildlife species detected during the survey were documented in field notes. Active searches for reptiles and amphibians included lifting, overturning, and carefully replacing rocks and debris. Birds were identified by visual and auditory recognition. Surveys for mammals were conducted during the day and included searching for and identifying diagnostic sign, including scat, footprints, scratch-outs, dust bowls, burrows, and trails. Taxonomy and nomenclature for wildlife generally follows the *Special Animals List* (CDFW 2024b) for special status species, Crother (2017) for amphibians and reptiles, American Ornithological Society (Chesser et al. 2022) for birds, and Bradley et al. 2014 and Burgin et al. 2020a and 2020b for mammals.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

Vegetation Types and Other Areas

Riparian woodland is the dominant vegetation type on the Project site. This area primarily supports coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*), red willow (*Salix lalaevigata*), California sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), coffeeberry (*Rhamnus californica*), toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), and Coulter's Matilija poppy (*Romneya coulteri*).

Disturbed areas occur throughout the Project site and consist of bare ground (e.g., graded paths). This also includes developed areas with impermeable landcovers (i.e., paved or lined) such as the creek box culverts and sidewalks; these areas are primarily unvegetated.

Wildlife

Common amphibian species expected to occur on the Project site include Baja California treefrog (*Pseudacris hypochondriaca*), California treefrog (*Pseudacris cadaverina*) and western toad (*Anaxyrus boreas*).

One western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*) was observed during the survey. Other common reptile species expected to occur include coastal whiptail (*Aspidoscelis tigris munda*), common side-blotched lizard (*Uta stansburiana*), southern alligator lizard (*Elgaria multicarinata*), and gopher snake (*Pituophis catenifer*).

Common bird species observed on the Project site include black phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*), Allen's hummingbird (*Selasphorus sasin*), house finch (*Haemorhous mexicanus*), mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), and common raven (*Corvus corax*).

No common mammal species were observed on the Project site; however, the following are expected: coyote (*Canis latrans*), California ground squirrel (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*), desert cottontail (*Sylvilagus audubonii*), northern raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), Virginia opossum (*Didelphis virginiana*), and striped skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*).

Special Status Biological Resources

Sensitive Natural Communities

The CDFW Vegetation Classification and Mapping Program provides a list of vegetation alliances, associations, and special stands that are considered sensitive natural communities based on their rarity and threat (CDFW 2022). Information on rarity is based on the range and distribution of a given type of vegetation, and the proportion of occurrences that are of good ecological integrity. Threats and trends are considered in categories like residential and commercial development, agriculture, energy production and mining, and invasive and other problematic species. The Project site does not contain any sensitive natural community.

Special Status Plant and Widlife Species

Plants may be considered special status due to declining populations, vulnerability to habitat change, or restricted distributions. The list of special status plant species that have been reported in the region, as described above in the literature review, was compared to the field site conditions and vegetation types present. Special status plant species are not expected because suitable habitat is not present.

Special Status Wildlife Species

Wildlife may be considered special status due to declining populations, vulnerability to habitat change, or restricted distributions. Special status wildlife species that have been reported in the region, as described above in the literature review, was compared to the field site conditions and vegetation types present. Special status wildlife species are not expected due to the lack of suitable habitat and significant amount of indirect impacts from school activities (light, noise, traffic) that further degrades the area as potential habitat.

Jurisdictional Resources

One jurisdictional feature occurs on the Project site: Dry Canyon Creek. Surface water within the creek was present during the survey. This drainage feature is located within a local watershed of approximately 100 acres to the southwest. Flows originate from an underground box culvert at the western edge of the Project area. Based on previous documentation of the site, the box culvert conveys local nuisance flow from the surrounding residential development and local run-off from the surrounding hillsides.

Based on previous documentation, regulatory permits issued for the Project area, and confirmation of site conditions during the survey visit, the drainage on the Project site is considered a regulated water body by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) for Waters of the U.S. and the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) for Waters of the State. The limits of USACE and RWQCB jurisdiction are illustrated in Exhibit 2.

In addition, CDFW would have jurisdiction over the drainage feature that supports riparian habitat and the top of bank of drainages, whichever is greater. Along this drainage, the riparian vegetation (tree canopy cover) extends beyond the limits of the top of the bank. The limits of CDFW jurisdiction are illustrated in Exhibit 2.

Oak Tree Resources

The presence of coast live oak trees that occur within or immediately adjacent to the anticipated Project impact area have been identified below and are illustrated in Exhibit 2. When observable, the tree tag numbers utilized by the previous Project arborist have been provided.

Tree Tag #76 - coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*)/large tree overhangs onsite awning

No Tree Tag/#A - coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*)/small leaning tree

Tree Tag #136 - coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*)/large and healthy

Tree Tag #27 - coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*)/extreme lean

Tree Tag #12 - coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*)/large tree/moderate dead wood

Tree Tag #439 - coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*)/healthy

No Tree Tag/Tree West of #439 - coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*)/healthy

Tree Tag #2907 - coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*)/along fence, next to electric box

No Tree Tag/#B - coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*)/group of 4, 4-foot tall saplings on retaining wall

No Tree Tag/#C - coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*)/group of 2, multi-branched saplings, approximately 10 feet tall

Tree Tag #29 - coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*)/healthy, some dead wood

Tree Tag #30 - coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*)/large, over branching, moderate dead wood

No Tree Tag/#E - coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*)/small

No Tree Tag/#D - coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*)/occurs in riparian woodland with willows along creek bottom and native shrubs planted along fence line

Tree Tag #2905 - coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*)/small

Constraints

The following topical items were reviewed against the resources within the Project area and **will not** present a constraint on Project implementation:

- Species listed under federal or State Endangered Species Acts;
- Species proposed for listing under federal or State Endangered Species Acts;
- Non-listed species that meet the criteria in the definition of "Rare" or "Endangered" in the CEQA Guidelines (i.e., 14 California Code of Regulations, Section 15380)[1];
- Species designated as California Species of Special Concern;
- Vegetation types (synonymous with "habitat" and "community") suitable to support a federally or State-listed Endangered or Threatened plant or wildlife species; and
- Vegetation types, other than wetlands, considered special status by regulatory agencies (e.g., the USFWS, the CDFW) or resource conservation organizations.

The following topical items were reviewed against the resources within the Project area and **may** present a constraint on Project implementation:

- Streambeds, waterbodies, wetlands, and their associated vegetation; and
- Other species or issues of concern to regulatory agencies or conservation organizations.

A discussion of the resources that may present a constraints on Project implementation and suggestions to avoid the resources has been provided below.

Jurisdictional Resources

To the greatest extent practicable, the areas subject to the jurisdiction of USACE, CDFW, and RWQCB should be avoided. If these areas cannot be avoided, the Project applicant would be required to obtain all necessary approvals from the USACE, CDFW, and RWQCB. Potential mitigation options may include one or both of the following: (1) establishment of riparian habitat (on site or off site) at a ratio determined through consultation with the above-listed resource agencies; and/or (2) payment to a resource agency-approved mitigation bank or regional riparian enhancement program (e.g., invasive species removal).

Other Issues of Concern

Several common bird species have the potential to nest in the vegetation or on the ground on the Project site. The loss of an active migratory bird nest, including nests of common species, would be considered a violation of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and

[1] Section 15380 of the CEQA Guidelines indicates that a lead agency can consider a non-listed species (e.g., plant with a CRPR of 1B.1) to be Endangered, Rare, or Threatened if the species can be shown to meet the criteria in the definition of Rare or Endangered. For the purposes of this discussion, the current scientific knowledge on the population size and distribution for each special status species was considered in determining if a non-listed species meets the definitions for Rare and Endangered according to Section 15380 of the CEQA Guidelines.

Sections 3503, 3503.5, and 3513 of *California Fish and Game Code*. The MBTA and *California Fish and Game Code* prohibit the taking of migratory birds, nests, and eggs.

The following suggested avoidance measure has been provided the help comply with the MBTA and *California Fish and Game Code* during construction of the Project. This protective measure would require preconstruction surveys and the implementation of avoidance measures if active nests are found onsite that could be directly or indirectly impact by the Project, resulting in "taking of migratory birds, nests, and eggs".

Bird Nest Avoidance Measure

To the extent possible, vegetation clearing shall be conducted during the non-breeding season (i.e., September 16 to January 31) in order to minimize direct impacts on nesting birds. If vegetation clearing would be initiated during the breeding season for nesting birds (i.e., February 1–September 15), the construction activity shall be conducted in compliance with the conditions set forth in the MBTA.

In order to avoid direct impacts on active nests, a pre-construction survey shall be conducted by a qualified Biologist (one with experience conducting nesting bird surveys) for nesting birds within three days prior to clearing of any vegetation. If the Biologist does not find any active nests within or immediately adjacent to the impact area, the vegetation clearing/construction work shall be allowed to proceed.

If the Biologist finds an active nest within or immediately adjacent to the construction area and determines that the nest may be impacted or breeding activities substantially disrupted, the Biologist shall delineate an appropriate buffer zone (at a minimum of 25 feet) around the nest depending on the sensitivity of the species and the nature of the construction activity. Any nest found during survey efforts shall be mapped on the construction plans. The active nest shall be protected until nesting activity has ended. To protect any nest site, the following restrictions to construction activities shall be required until nests are no longer active, as determined by a qualified Biologist: (1) clearing limits shall be established within a protective buffer around any occupied nest, and (2) access and surveying shall be restricted within the protective buffer of any occupied nest. Encroachment into the protective buffer around a known nest shall only be allowed if the Biologist determines that the proposed activity would not disturb the nest occupants. Construction can proceed when the qualified Biologist has determined that fledglings have left the nest, or the nest has failed.

Psomas appreciates the opportunity to assist on this project. If you have any comments or questions, please call me at (714) 481-8046.

Sincerely,
PSOMAS

Ann M. Johnston
Senior Biologist, Vice President

Enclosures: Exhibit 1 – Regional Location
Exhibit 2 – Biological Resources

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REFERENCES

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Regional Location

Exhibit 1

Viewpoint School Amphitheater Project

N W E S

0 600 1,200 Feet

PSOMAS

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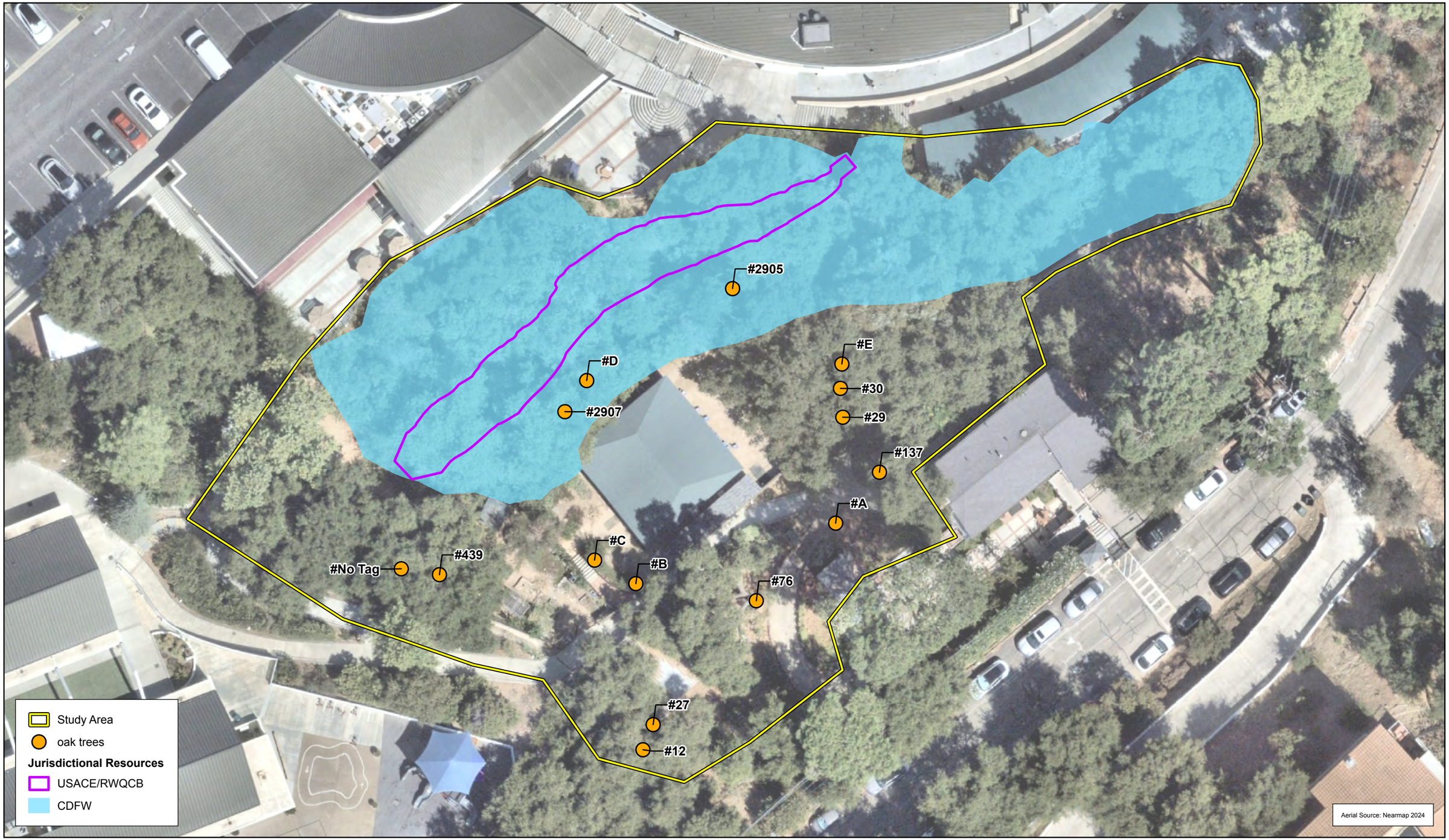

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Biological Resources

Exhibit 2

Viewpoint School Amphitheater Project

N W E S

0 15 30 Feet

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APPENDIX E

Oak Tree Report

OAK TREE REPORT

SUBJECT

AMPHITHEATER INSTALLATION

PREPARED FOR:

Viewpoint School
23620 Mulholland Hwy
Calabasas, CA 91302

PREPARED BY:

Tree Care Consulting
1534 N. Moorpark Road, #149
Thousand Oaks, CA 91360
ISA Certified Arborist WE-6820A
ISA Tree Risk Assessor Qualified
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Date: March 9, 2026
Revised Date: June 18, 2026
Job No. 24-009

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1. ASSIGNMENT

The objective of this report is to assess the condition of the protected oak trees in the area of the proposed amphitheater installation on the campus of Viewpoint School, to discuss the potential encroachments to them, and to discuss the effect of the encroachments on their health.

2. BACKGROUND

The site has been used for activities that caused minor disturbances to the site. The oak trees are almost all on the perimeter of the project.

3. METHOD OF STUDY

On February 28 and June 13, 2025 and on February 5, 2026, I inspected the mature oak trees using the ISA Level 2 or Basic Assessment, a ground-level, visual inspection assessing their structure and general health by means of measuring tools and tools to observe the exterior of the tree. Some trees retain the tags that were first fastened to the trees over 20 years ago. Letters were used for this report because many of the tags on the trees have faded or the tags were removed or the trees are new.

4. DISCUSSION

OAK TREES

59 protected oak trees are included in this tree inventory because they are within or near the limit of work for the project. The project is the construction of an outdoor amphitheater, a pedestrian bridge to connect the amphitheater with the main campus, and an access staircase that will lead to Dry Canyon Cold Creek Road.

The following 6 oak trees are proposed to be removed for the project:

Oak trees A and B – These young trees will be removed because they are in the footprint of the proposed amphitheater.

Oak trees N and O – These are young trees. Tree N has a canopy that extends 20 feet to the west where the pedestrian bridge is proposed. This tree will have to be removed because the bridge cannot be built where the tree is located near the bridge and in the construction zone to build it. Tree O is a small tree and is close to the bridge and work activity area.

Oak trees T and U – These are saplings that just meet the minimum trunk diameter (2 inches) to be considered protected. Trees T and U are in or near the footprint of the proposed staircase that will be additional access to Dry Canyon Cold Creek Road.

The following 22 encroachments are proposed:

Oak tree #12 – The protected zone (PZ) of this heritage tree will be encroached. Half of the 31 percent of the area of encroachment will be by the footprint of the amphitheater seating and the other half by the grading of a slope from the amphitheater toward the tree. The grading will direct the runoff to an existing drain system. The limit of work will be no closer than 10 feet from the trunk. Some small, low branches may need to be pruned on the north side of the tree only.

Oak tree #29 – The PZ of this tree is not defined by a 50-foot radius from the trunk, although it is nearly heritage size. The dripline of this tree extends only to the west. There is no dripline from the north to the southeast so the PZ is defined as only 15 feet from the trunk in that direction. This is important because there is little encroachment on that side where there are extensive roots well beyond fifty feet. That un-encroached area is not credited as preserved roots that will benefit the tree when roots are pruned where there are encroachments on the opposite side.

There is an existing concrete walkway near the trunk of this tree that will be demolished and replaced by a similar walkway further away from the trunk than the existing one. The existing walkway ends near the tree and leads to an area of compacted decomposed granite pavement. The new concrete walkway will be located further from the trunk and will lead to the bandshell area. The installation of the bandshell, walkway, amphitheater, and planted landscape around it will encroach approximately 84 percent of the PZ area. The proposed encroachments will be 800 SF by the bandshell and concrete patio, 200 feet for the concrete walkway that will replace the existing walkway, 400 feet for the fine grading and amphitheater seating, and 400 feet for landscape planting. The bandshell and patio will be no closer than 18 feet from the trunk, the new walkway will be no closer than 5 feet from the trunk where the current walkway is located, the amphitheater will be no closer than 23 feet from the trunk and the new planting will be on the northwest side of the trunk. The planting will not require significant grading but will only be planting drought tolerant plants.

Although the total encroached area is 80 percent of the total PZ, 19 percent of the total encroachment area is from planting. The bandshell and amphitheater are on the perimeter of the dripline, and the grading associated with the amphitheater is fine grading that follows the existing contours. As stated above, much of the preserved root system is beyond the 15-foot protected zone on the east side.

Pruning will be required to raise the canopy that extends to the west and northwest. An 8-inch and a 6-inch lateral branch will be pruned to raise the canopy for clearance. Other smaller branches at the ends of the main scaffold branches will be pruned to reduce the canopy to the northwest, preserving the crown branches that extend to the north and east. This pruning will also make the canopy more balanced. Removing these branches will reduce the canopy's volume by roughly 15 percent per cent. See photo exhibit

The roots will be protected by designing the walkway using a material and technique less damaging to the roots than a typical concrete walkway, such as pavers that are permeable, and better under the oak trees than concrete.

Oak tree #30 – The encroachments under this tree are like those described above for tree #29 as they are only 5 feet apart. The area of encroachment is different from #29 because the PZ of this tree is defined by a minimum 50-foot radius. The trunk of this tree is 5 feet farther from the limit of work than #29. The proposed encroachments will be 1200 SF by the bandshell and concrete patio, 200 feet for the concrete walkway that will replace the existing walkway, 1,850 feet for the fine grading and amphitheater seating, and 400 feet for landscape planting. The bandshell and patio will be no closer than 18 feet from the trunk, the new walkway will be no closer than 5 feet from the trunk where the current walkway is located, the amphitheater will be no closer than 23 feet from the trunk and the new planting will be on the northwest side of the trunk. The planting will not require significant grading but will only be planting drought tolerant plants. The greater area of encroachments by the bandshell and amphitheater grading are because the PZ is defined as 50 feet from the trunk and the encroachments on the perimeter are greater.

The canopy extends over 40 feet to the northwest just east of the proposed new walkway near the proposed bandshell. This tree will be preserved by designing the walkway using a material and technique

less damaging to the roots than a typical concrete walkway. The canopy extends only to the north, east and south. Very little of the encroachment will be under any part of the canopy, only within the PZ that extends 50 feet around the tree trunk. Pruning is recommended to reduce the density of the canopy to the north and reduce the end weight of the extended branches in addition to dead wood removal.

Oak tree #32 – This tree will be insignificantly encroached by the proposed boardwalk that will encroach approximately 9 percent of the PZ. The boardwalk will be less of a disturbance than a concrete walkway as it will be elevated above the existing grade. None of the encroachments will be under the canopy.

Oak tree #137 – This tree currently has a concrete walkway 180 degrees around the trunk a few feet from the trunk that will be demolished. This walkway will be replaced by a graded slope that will follow the existing contour and by a planted landscape. A new stairway to Founder's Hall will replace the existing stairway 5 feet from the trunk. The new grading and construction will encroach 88 percent of the PZ but the fine grading within most of the area within 15 feet of the trunk will improve the situation for this tree for the long term after completion of the project.

Oak trees #427 – This tree is west of the proposed access staircase near Dry Canyon Cold Creek Road, 10 feet from the edge of it. 7 percent of the PZ will be encroached which will be a minor encroachment.

Oak trees #428, #429 and #620 – These trees will be encroached by the new access staircase. The edge of the new staircase will be no closer than 9 feet from the trunks. Some pruning will be needed to raise the low branches to provide clearance. The encroachments will be 10 to 15 percent of the PZs of trees #428 and #429 and 20 percent of tree #620. These are minor encroachments of these young trees.

Oak trees #430 and #431 – These trees will be encroached by the construction access needed because there is no other way for heavy equipment to enter the construction site. The encroachment will be an access ramp using the existing grade with some fill soil on the west side of the ramp to level it. The encroachment will be likely compaction of the soil within the PZ. The soil will be protected by placing protection on the ground such as a thick layer of mulch. This encroachment will be 32 percent of tree #430 and 10 percent of #431. These trees lean to the west. Some pruning removal will be required of branches less than 2 inches in diameter for both trees. 2 branches, a 5-inch and a 4-inch of tree #431 will also need to be removed for clearance.

Oak tree #439 – This tree will be encroached by the boardwalk, grading, and the concrete walkway/bridge that will encroach approximately 47 percent of the PZ. The boardwalk will be an elevated deck that will not require excavations into the soil other than for posts to support it. 325 SF of the encroached area will be the boardwalk, most of which is elevated. 765 SF of the encroached area will be fine grading of the existing contours.

Oak tree #440 – This tree will be an insignificant encroachment by the boardwalk of less than 10 per cent of the PZ at the perimeter of canopy.

Oak tree #R – This tree is near tree #440 and will be an insignificant encroachment by the boardwalk of approximately 10 per cent of the PZ at the perimeter of canopy.

Oak tree #441 – This tree will be encroached by the boardwalk and the concrete walkway that will encroach approximately 35 percent of the PZ. As described above, half of the encroached area will be due to the construction of the boardwalk that will be an elevated deck, and the rest will be encroached by the concrete walkway. This will be a minor encroachment.

Oak tree #442 – This tree will be encroached by the boardwalk and the concrete walkway that will encroach approximately 20 percent of the PZ. This will be a minor encroachment.

Oak tree #443 – This tree will be encroached by the concrete walkway and stairs that will encroach approximately 10 percent of the PZ no closer than 5 feet from the trunk. This will be a minor encroachment.

Oak tree S – This tree will be encroached by the concrete walkway and stairs that will encroach approximately 15 percent of the PZ, no closer than 4 feet from the trunk. This will be a minor encroachment.

Oak tree #618 – This tree is near tree #443 and will be encroached by the concrete walkway and stairs that will encroach approximately 10 percent of the PZ, no closer than 5 feet from the trunk. This will be a minor encroachment.

Oak tree #457 – This tree will have to be pruned to provide clearance for the proposed pedestrian bridge on the west side of the canopy by removing and/or reducing branches that will provide long-term clearance and to maintain its natural appearance. The construction activity near the bridge will be a significant encroachment. No root pruning is anticipated but soil compaction should be avoided by placing plates or another protection system on top of the soil.

Oak trees P and Q – These trees are down a slope toward the ravine west of the proposed amphitheater. The encroachments will occur at the perimeter of the PZs and will be insignificant, encroaching less than 5 per cent of the PZs.

31 trees will be preserved with no encroachments.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Oak Tree Mitigation

a. Mitigation for the loss of 5 of the removed oak trees will be a fee paid to the City of Calabasas Planning Division in lieu of planting new oak trees. I calculated the fee below using the formula in the City of Calabasas Oak Tree Preservation and Protection Guidelines. The owner/applicant will pay the fee determined by using the City's PRC formula for each tree.
b. The table states that oak trees 7 inches in diameter or less are assigned a PRC value as set forth in the section of the Guidelines titled Determining PRC Values for Oak Trees. This was applied to the following 5 oak trees:
   Tree A - $7,600
   Tree B - $3,000*
   Tree N - $4,700
   Tree O - $7,600
   Tree T - $ 910

   *Tree B has multiple trunks. The total cross-sectional area of the trunks is 21 square inches that is equivalent to a single 5-inch trunk.
c. The total fee to pay for the mitigation of the loss of 5 oak trees will be $23,810.
d. For the removal of oak tree U, one 48-inch box, 3-inch caliper oak tree will be planted. The oak tree planted will replace the inches lost at the removal of oak tree U which has a

3-inch trunk diameter. The species of oak tree to be planted will be a *Quercus agrifolia.*

e. The planting, location, and maintenance of the oak tree will be in accordance with the guidelines set forth in Section 8 of the City of Calabasas Oak Tree Preservation and Protection Guidelines.

f. Following the completion of the project, the arborist will inspect the oak tree twice a year, approximately every 6 months, for 5 years. A report stating the condition of the oak tree will be submitte4d annually. If the oak tree dies during the 5-year period, it will be replaced and the 5-year monitoring period will start over.

B. Tree Protection

a. The general contractor shall be familiar with the stated tree protection measures and protected tree ordinance as set forth in the municipal or county code. The following is a brief guideline of recommendations to protect the trees.

b. The applicant's tree consultant shall be notified 48 hours prior to the commencement of any work within the protected zone of any protected tree so he or she can prepare to observe the work.

c. Trees that are to be preserved on the site during construction shall be fenced at the location of their protected zones or at the limit of grading with a temporary chain link fence prior to commencement of grading. Signs shall be posted in English and Spanish to notify people that the trees are protected.

d. Trees shall be protected from being injured by grading and construction, including but not limited to wounding of branches and roots, compaction of soil within the protected zone, and damage to the foliage by engine exhaust.

e. No activity, such as vehicle travel or parking, equipment and building materials storage, deposit of debris and trash or any activity that will harm the protected trees, shall be allowed within the protected root zones of any protected tree at any time.

C. Pruning

a. Any pruning approved prior to commencement of work shall be executed only after the notification of the consulting arborist, 48 hours prior to commencement so that he or she can observe the pruning performed.

b. Pruning required but not previously approved shall not be performed until a written request for pruning has been submitted and approved by Planning unless the branches are less than 2 inches in diameter and pruning them is deemed necessary by the consulting arborist.

c. Approved pruning shall be performed by the tree trimming contractor who must employ at least one ISA certified arborist and should be observed by the applicant's consulting arborist who shall keep Planning informed about the work being performed. Pruning wounds shall not be sealed.

D. Grading Near Protected Trees

a. Within the crown spread of the protected trees to be preserved in place, hand trenching shall be done at the limit of the proposed grading or excavation to uncover roots, allowing them to be properly and cleanly pruned prior to grade work. This work shall be done under the observation of the consulting arborist.

b. The requirement to hand-dig any approved excavation near the protected trees is designed to avoid irreparable root damage. The purpose is to locate and expose roots that must be cut and to carefully prune them, thereby, avoiding the ripping and tearing caused with the use of backhoe or other excavation equipment. Due to the scope of the improvements, the requirement for hand digging approved excavation near protected trees is sometimes impractical. Therefore, work procedures, below, are proposed to execute the work with precise and controlled methods that avoid indiscriminate damage.

E. Preparation Phase

a. It is recommended that trees that will be encroached and preserved be watered to attain and maintain sufficient soil moisture content. This is crucial to maintain the health of the trees during grading and construction. Fencing should be in place prior to the commencement of demolition and/or grading.

b. Pruning, if any, shall be performed before grading to avoid conflict between trees and grading equipment. This action should reduce the potential for broken branches resulting from being struck by that equipment.

F. Protective Fencing

a. See "Tree Protection" above for the intent of the fencing plan. The trees that are to be preserved on the site shall be kept fenced during grading and construction with a 5-foot high, temporary, chain-link fence for protection at all times when construction activities are taking place. The chain-link fence shall be in place prior to the commencement of grading. A three-foot-wide pass-through opening in the fence shall be provided for maintenance access. The fence shall remain during all phases of construction. Damaged fencing shall be immediately replaced or repaired.

b. In some cases, fencing may be placed at the limit of grading or excavation to allow approved work to be done inside the protected zones. No fencing shall be removed or moved without notifying the tree consultant and without approval from the tree consultant.

G. Grading

a. The greatest potential for consequential damage to trees is from excavation for footings, utility trenching, driveway base preparation, and grading. It is not possible to develop this site without some conflict between the trees and the

proposed improvements. The conflict relates to both the aerial crown and the root structure of the trees. The goal is to eliminate or at least minimize damage. Define the area of excavation that will occur within the protected zone of a tree. After pruning the roots at the edge of the limit of work, it may be necessary to utilize equipment to remove the soil outside of the roots that were cut. This should be done under the observation of the consulting arborist. Stop this effort upon encountering roots of significant size, 2 inches and larger. Prune roots to the required depth using standard, sterile, mechanical root pruning equipment accompanied by hand work. In the case of trenching, cut the roots on each side of the proposed trench to the required depth.

b. These methods will minimize root damage from excavation and grading equipment pulling on roots in a lateral direction from their path of travel. Pruned roots shall be hand sawn, using sterilized equipment, with a clean cut, at a 90-degree angle facing downward and shall not be sealed.

c. Place all excavation spoils outside of the dripline of the trees.

H. Other protective measures

a. Protect trees by not wounding them. Nailing of anything such as grade stakes must be avoided.

b. The potential for breaking branches by mechanical equipment should be anticipated and, if encountered, the arborist should be notified with a request for an evaluation and recommendation of how to proceed.

c. It is important to leave the natural leaf litter that exists beneath trees.

d. No chemicals such as herbicides shall be used upstream and within one hundred feet of any tree protected zone.

e. Dust deposited on the foliage of trees must be washed off so that the leaves are not smothered by dust particles.

I. Mitigation and Monitoring

a. 3 months prior to the commencement of demolition and/or grading, the trees will be assessed to ascertain their condition. Any significant alteration of the condition of any tree will be noted and reported to the City of Calabasas.

b. As stated above under Tree Protection, all work within the protected zone of any tree will be done under the observation of a consulting arborist. Monitoring of the site will be performed no less than quarterly until completion of grading and construction.

c. The consulting arborist will submit a letter within 10 days of the completion of the project to certify that the work around the oak trees was done in accordance with The Oak Tree Preservation and Protection Guidelines.

The physiological condition of each tree is detailed in the summary of field observations below. Driplines on the oak tree location map are for graphic purposes. See the measured driplines below for the dimensions.

NOTICE of DISCLAIMER

The report represents the independent opinion of the signatory consultant (Tree Care Consulting). The tree(s) discussed herein was/were generally reviewed for physical, biological function and aesthetic conditions. This examination was conducted in accordance with presently accepted industry procedures, which are ground-plane macro-visual observations only. No extensive micro-biological, soil-root excavations, upper crown examination nor internal tree investigations were conducted and therefore, the reporting herein reflects the overall visual appearance of the tree(s) on the date reviewed and no warranty is implied as to the potential failure, health, or demise of any part of or the whole tree described in the report. Records may not remain accurate after our inspection due to unknown alteration or deterioration of the reviewed site.

Respectfully submitted,

John Oblinger
ISA Certified Arborist WE-6820A
ISA Tree Risk Assessor Qualified



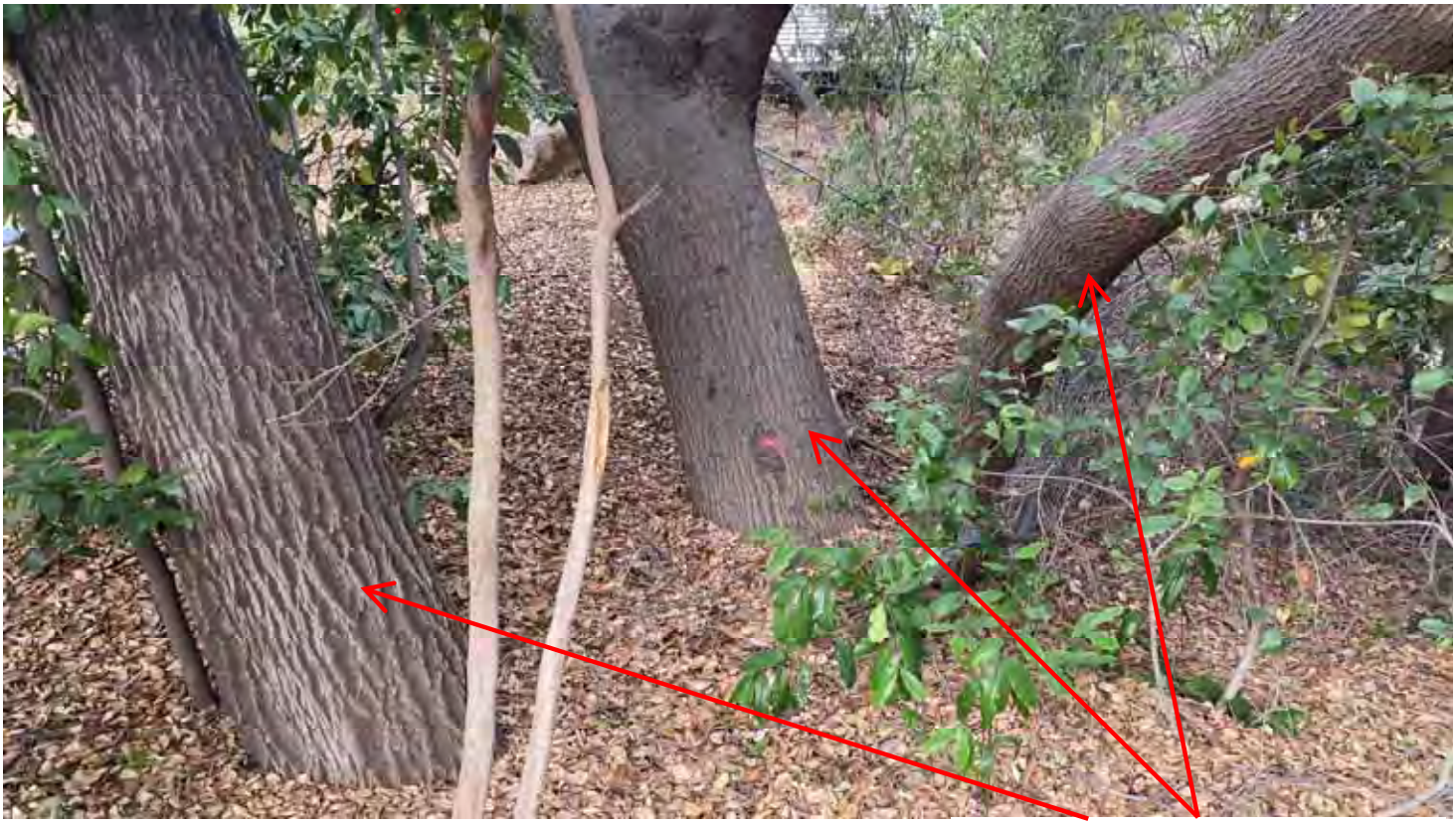
Tree #12 facing north.



Tree #12 facing north.



Tree #29 and #30 facing west.



Tree #29 and #30 facing north.



Trees #29 and #30 facing north.



Tree #29. Reduce canopy and remove low branches for clearance over bandshell and walkway. 3 cuts shown.





Tree #30 facing north. Remove selected limbs to reduce density, lessen end weight, raise ceiling, and promote more balanced canopy.



Tree #32 facing west.



Tree #32 facing west.



Tree #131 facing north.





Tree #137 facing northeast.



Tree #137 facing east.



Tree #137 facing west.



Trees #139 and #138 facing east.



Tree $138 facing south.



Trees #425 and #426 facing south.



Trees #427 and W facing south.



Trees #428, #429 and #620 facing south.



Trees #430 and #431 facing southwest.



Trees #439, #440 and R facing west.



Trees #439 and #440 facing west.



Trees #441, #442, #443, #618 and S facing west.



Tree #456 facing southeast.



Trees #458 and #457 facing southeast.



Tree A facing WEST.



Tree B facing southwest.



Trees C and D facing west.



Tree E facing west.



Trees I, G and F facing west.



Trees H and F facing west.



Trees I and G facing north.



Trees J, K and L facing north.



Tree M facing south.



Tree M and #131 facing north.



Trees O and N facing northwest.



Tree P facing north.



Tree Q facing northwest.

Viewpoint School Amphitheater
June 25, 2025



Trees T and U facing south.



Tree V facing southeast.

FIELD ASSESSMENT

	TREE NUMBER	12	29	30	32	131	137	138	139	425	426
SPECIES	*Quercus agrifolia*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
DIMENSIONS	TREE HEIGHT	40'	35'	35'	40'	45'	50'	30'	35'	30'	30'
	CROWN SPREAD										
	UNBALANCED CROWN	X	X		X		X	X			
	LEAN DIRECTION	SE	W	NW			SE	W			
	TRUNK DIAMETER(S)	26"	18"	22" 11"	23" 14"	21"	19"	9" 2"	20"	18"	15"
RATING	HERITAGE	X		X	X						
	HEALTH	C	B	B	B	C	C	C-	C	C	C
	AESTHETICS/COMFORMITY	C	C	C	B	C	C	C-	C	C	C
PHYSICAL CONDITION	VIGOR(LOW/ NORM/ HIGH)	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	TRUNK CAVITY/DAMAGE	X						X			
	TRUNK SAP OOZE							X			
	CODOMINANCE	X	X	X	X						X
	CANKER(S)							X			
	INCLUDED BARK										
	BURIED ROOT COLLAR										
	CUT/DAMAGED ROOTS										
	FUNGAL DISEASE										
	INSECT DAMAGE								X		
	MAINSTEM DIEBACK										
	TWIG/BRANCH DIEBACK	X						X		X	X
	THIN FOLIAGE	X					X	X	X	X	X
	WEAK ATTACHMENT(S)										
	BADLY PRUNED										
	BRANCH CAVITIES	X								X	X
	OVER-EXTENDED BRANCH		X	X							
	EPICORMIC GROWTH										
	TERRAIN - SLOPED/LEVEL	L	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

FIELD ASSESSMENT

	TREE NUMBER	427	428	429	430	431	439	440	441	442	443
SPECIES	*Quercus agrifolia*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
DIMENSIONS	TREE HEIGHT	18'	25'	25'	25'	25'	35'	30'	35'	30'	30'
	CROWN SPREAD										
	UNBALANCED CROWN	X			X	X		X			
	LEAN DIRECTION	W			W	W					
	TRUNK DIAMETER(S)	8"	11" 9"	7"	9"	12"	14"	13"	18"	12"	14"
RATING	HERITAGE										
	HEALTH	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
	AESTHETICS/COMFORMITY	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	B	C	C
PHYSICAL CONDITION	VIGOR(LOW/ NORM/ HIGH)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	TRUNK CAVITY/DAMAGE										
	TRUNK SAP OOZE										
	CODOMINANCE										
	CANKER(S)										
	INCLUDED BARK										
	BURIED ROOT COLLAR										
	CUT/DAMAGED ROOTS										
	FUNGAL DISEASE										
	INSECT DAMAGE										
	MAINSTEM DIEBACK										
	TWIG/BRANCH DIEBACK										
	THIN FOLIAGE										
	WEAK ATTACHMENT(S)										
	BADLY PRUNED										
	BRANCH CAVITIES										
	OVER-EXTENDED BRANCH										
	EPICORMIC GROWTH										
	TERRAIN - SLOPED/LEVEL	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

FIELD ASSESSMENT

	TREE NUMBER	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454
SPECIES	*Quercus agrifolia*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
DIMENSIONS	TREE HEIGHT	15'	25'	30'	18'	15'	12'	15'	15'	15'	12'
	CROWN SPREAD										
	UNBALANCED CROWN	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	LEAN DIRECTION	W	W	NW	NW		N	N	N	N	N
	TRUNK DIAMETER(S)	6"	13"	13"	8"	6"	5"	5"	6"	5"	6"
RATING	HERITAGE										
	HEALTH	B	B	B	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
	AESTHETICS/COMFORMITY	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
PHYSICAL CONDITION	VIGOR(LOW/ NORM/ HIGH)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	TRUNK CAVITY/DAMAGE										
	TRUNK SAP OOZE										
	CODOMINANCE										
	CANKER(S)										
	INCLUDED BARK										
	BURIED ROOT COLLAR										
	CUT/DAMAGED ROOTS										
	FUNGAL DISEASE										
	INSECT DAMAGE										
	MAINSTEM DIEBACK										
	TWIG/BRANCH DIEBACK										
	THIN FOLIAGE	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	WEAK ATTACHMENT(S)										
	BADLY PRUNED										
	BRANCH CAVITIES										
	OVER-EXTENDED BRANCH										
	EPICORMIC GROWTH										
	TERRAIN - SLOPED/LEVEL	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

FIELD ASSESSMENT

	TREE NUMBER	455	456	457	458	618	620				
SPECIES	*Quercus agrifolia*	X	X	X	X	X	X				
DIMENSIONS	TREE HEIGHT	25'	35'	35'	45'	25'	18'				
	CROWN SPREAD										
	UNBALANCED CROWN	X					X				
	LEAN DIRECTION	N	N	N	N		W				
	TRUNK DIAMETER(S)	13"	13"	19"	14"	10"	4"				
RATING	HERITAGE										
	HEALTH	B	C	B	B	B	C				
	AESTHETICS/COMFORMITY	C	C	B	C	C	D				
PHYSICAL CONDITION	VIGOR(LOW/ NORM/ HIGH)	N	N	N	N	N	L				
	TRUNK CAVITY/DAMAGE										
	TRUNK SAP OOZE										
	CODOMINANCE										
	CANKER(S)										
	INCLUDED BARK										
	BURIED ROOT COLLAR										
	CUT/DAMAGED ROOTS										
	FUNGAL DISEASE										
	INSECT DAMAGE										
	MAINSTEM DIEBACK										
	TWIG/BRANCH DIEBACK						X				
	THIN FOLIAGE	X					X				
	WEAK ATTACHMENT(S)										
	BADLY PRUNED										
	BRANCH CAVITIES						X				
	OVER-EXTENDED BRANCH										
	EPICORMIC GROWTH						X				
	TERRAIN - SLOPED/LEVEL	S	S	S	S	S	S				

FIELD ASSESSMENT

	TREE NUMBER	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
SPECIES	*Quercus agrifolia*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
DIMENSIONS	TREE HEIGHT	15'	8'	15'	25'	18'	20'	10'	30'	20'	35'
	CROWN SPREAD										
	UNBALANCED CROWN	X		NE	E						
	LEAN DIRECTION	NW		3'	7'						
	TRUNK DIAMETER(S)	7"	4" 2.5" 2" 1"	3"	7"	3"	2"	2.5	9"	5"	13"
RATING	HERITAGE										
	HEALTH	B	B	C	C-	C	D	D	B	C	C
	AESTHETICS/COMFORMITY	C-	B	D	D	C	D	D	C	C-	C
PHYSICAL CONDITION	VIGOR(LOW/ NORM/ HIGH)	H	N	L	L	N	L	L	N	N	N
	TRUNK CAVITY/DAMAGE										
	TRUNK SAP OOZE										
	CODOMINANCE										
	CANKER(S)										
	INCLUDED BARK										
	BURIED ROOT COLLAR										
	CUT/DAMAGED ROOTS										
	FUNGAL DISEASE										
	INSECT DAMAGE										
	MAINSTEM DIEBACK										
	TWIG/BRANCH DIEBACK					X	X	X		X	
	THIN FOLIAGE			L		X	X	X		X	
	WEAK ATTACHMENT(S)										
	BADLY PRUNED										
	BRANCH CAVITIES										
	OVER-EXTENDED BRANCH	X									
	EPICORMIC GROWTH	X									
	TERRAIN - SLOPED/LEVEL	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

FIELD ASSESSMENT

	TREE NUMBER	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
SPECIES	*Quercus agrifolia*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
DIMENSIONS	TREE HEIGHT	15'	25'	20'	18'	25'	30'	25'	25'	20'	10'
	CROWN SPREAD										
	UNBALANCED CROWN			X	X				X	X	
	LEAN DIRECTION			W	SW						
	TRUNK DIAMETER(S)	1.5 1.5	6"	9"	6"	7"	9"	6"	7"	8"	2"
RATING	HERITAGE										
	HEALTH	C-	C	C	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
	AESTHETICS/COMFORMITY	C-	C	C	C	B	B	B	C	C	B
PHYSICAL CONDITION	VIGOR(LOW/ NORM/ HIGH)	L	N	N	N	N	H	N	N	N	N
	TRUNK CAVITY/DAMAGE										
	TRUNK SAP OOZE										
	CODOMINANCE						X				
	CANKER(S)										
	INCLUDED BARK										
	BURIED ROOT COLLAR										
	CUT/DAMAGED ROOTS										
	FUNGAL DISEASE										
	INSECT DAMAGE										
	MAINSTEM DIEBACK										
	TWIG/BRANCH DIEBACK	X	X								
	THIN FOLIAGE	X	X						X		X
	WEAK ATTACHMENT(S)										
	BADLY PRUNED										
	BRANCH CAVITIES										
	OVER-EXTENDED BRANCH										
	EPICORMIC GROWTH										
	TERRAIN - SLOPED/LEVEL	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

FIELD ASSESSMENT

	TREE NUMBER	U	V	W							
SPECIES	*Quercus agrifolia*	X	X	X							
DIMENSIONS	TREE HEIGHT	12'	18'	12'							
	CROWN SPREAD										
	UNBALANCED CROWN			X							
	LEAN DIRECTION			W							
	TRUNK DIAMETER(S)	3"	6"	3"							
RATING	HERITAGE										
	HEALTH	B	B	C							
	AESTHETICS/COMFORMITY	B	A	C							
PHYSICAL CONDITION	VIGOR(LOW/ NORM/ HIGH)	N	H	N							
	TRUNK CAVITY/DAMAGE										
	TRUNK SAP OOZE										
	CODOMINANCE										
	CANKER(S)										
	INCLUDED BARK										
	BURIED ROOT COLLAR										
	CUT/DAMAGED ROOTS										
	FUNGAL DISEASE										
	INSECT DAMAGE										
	MAINSTEM DIEBACK										
	TWIG/BRANCH DIEBACK	X	X								
	THIN FOLIAGE	X		X							
	WEAK ATTACHMENT(S)										
	BADLY PRUNED										
	BRANCH CAVITIES										
	OVER-EXTENDED BRANCH										
	EPICORMIC GROWTH										
	TERRAIN - SLOPED/LEVEL	S	S	S							

DRIPLINES

TREE NO.	DRIPLINE	N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW
12	HORIZ.	26'	21'	27'	28'	32'	27'	28'	28'
	VERT.	20'	18'	15'	5'	15'	30'	30'	9'
29	HORIZ.	0'	0'	0'	0'	14'	30'	28'/46'	25'
	VERT.	0'	0'	0'	0'	7'	6'	6'/6'	20'
30	HORIZ.	30'	25'	25'	32'	25'	0'	0'	40'
	VERT.	25'	25'	20'	20'	12'	0'	0'	20'
32	HORIZ.	22'	10'	25'	21'	25'	24'	30'	27'
	VERT.	9'	12'	9'	15'	10'	8'	5'	6'
131	HORIZ.	25'	23'	17'	18'	10'	16'	25'	23'
	VERT.	15'	25'	25'	25'	15'	12'	20'	20'
137	HORIZ.	18'	6'	0'	22'	25'	20'	8'	13'
	VERT.	20'	9'	0'	25'	20'	20'	20'	10'
138	HORIZ.	17'	9'	12'	19'	28'	29'	21'	18'
	VERT.	20'	15'	12'	15'	15'	20'	25'	20'
139	HORIZ.	9'	3'	2'	15'	16'	22'	13'	27'
	VERT.	10'	8'	7'	4'	7'	15'	15'	20'
425	HORIZ.	20'	15'	15'	16'	20'	23'	18'	15'
	VERT.	20'	18'	20'	15'	15'	8'	20'	25'
426	HORIZ.	20'	15'	16'	16'	15'	0'	0'	15'
	VERT.	5'	10'	20'	20'	20'	0'	0'	20'

DRIPLINES

TREE NO.	DRIPLINE	N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW
427	HORIZ.	3'	3'	0'	20'	16'	20'	13'	3'
	VERT.	5'	5'	0'	15'	15'	15'	15'	5'
428	HORIZ.	15'	12'	10'	5'	10'	10'	14'	20'
	VERT.	12'	4'	4'	5'	6'	15'	6'	15'
429	HORIZ.	11'	12'	18'	15'	10'	15'	12'	15'
	VERT.	15'	12'	10'	8'	12'	15'	20'	6'
430	HORIZ.	8'	0'	0'	0'	5'	0'	25'	28'
	VERT.	7'	0'	0'	0'	5'	0'	6'	12'
431	HORIZ.	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	20'	25'	0'
	VERT.	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	1'	15'	0'
439	HORIZ.	22'	22'	18'	20'	22'	24'	18'	15'
	VERT.	15'	15'	12'	15'	15'	12'	10'	15'
440	HORIZ.	16'	0'	0'	0'	19'	17'	16'	15'
	VERT.	18'	0'	0'	0'	15'	18'	20'	20'
441	HORIZ.	18'	20'	20'	20'	20'	12'	12'	12'
	VERT.	5'	8'	8'	15'	20'	15'	15'	15'
442	HORIZ.	5'	0'	0'	0'	0'	6'	12'	20'
	VERT.	15'	0'	0'	0'	0'	15'	15'	15'
443	HORIZ.	0'	0'	0'	0'	22'	20'	24'	0'
	VERT.	0'	0'	0'	0'	15'	20'	12'	0'

DRIPLINES

TREE NO.	DRIPLINE	N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW
445	HORIZ.	0'	0'	0'	0'	3'	5'	6'	0'
	VERT.	0'	0'	0'	0'	3'	3'	3'	0'
446	HORIZ.	0'	0'	13'	8'	9'	17'	30'	0'
	VERT.	0'	0'	8'	8'	4'	3'	3'	0'
447	HORIZ.	24'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	19'	19'
	VERT.	6'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	6'	6'
448	HORIZ.	3'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	7'
	VERT.	5'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	5'
449	HORIZ.	5'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'
	VERT.	8'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'
450	HORIZ.	10'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'
	VERT.	6'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'
451	HORIZ.	8'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'
	VERT.	6'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'
452	HORIZ.	17'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'
	VERT.	6'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'
453	HORIZ.	12'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'
	VERT.	3'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'
454	HORIZ.	5'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'
	VERT.	6'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'

DRIPLINES

TREE NO.	DRIPLINE	N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW
455	HORIZ.	29'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'
	VERT.	10'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'
456	HORIZ.	5'	0'	0'	0'	0'	6'	12'	20'
	VERT.	15'	0'	0'	0'	0'	15'	15'	15'
457	HORIZ.	0'	0'	0'	0'	22'	20'	24'	0'
	VERT.	0'	0'	0'	0'	15'	20'	12'	0'
458	HORIZ.	3'	3'	0'	20'	16'	20'	13'	3'
	VERT.	5'	5'	0'	15'	15'	15'	15'	5'
618	HORIZ.	3'	3'	0'	20'	16'	20'	13'	3'
	VERT.	5'	5'	0'	15'	15'	15'	15'	5'
620	HORIZ.	0'	0'	0'	0'	2'	3'	4'	3'
	VERT.	0'	0'	0'	0'	1'	2'	4'	4'

DRIPLINES

TREE NO.	DRIPLINE	N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW
A	HORIZ.	15'	2'	2'	2'	2'	2'	6'	18'
	VERT.	8'	3'	3'	3'	3'	3'	6'	6'
B	HORIZ.	7'	7'	7'	6'	5'	6'	5'	7'
	VERT.	2'	2'	2'	2'	2'	2'	2'	2'
C	HORIZ.	6'	9'	6'	6'	5'	0'	0'	5'
	VERT.	10'	10'	10'	10'	0'	0'	0'	10'
D	HORIZ.	15'	15'	17'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'
	VERT.	20'	20'	20'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'
E	HORIZ.	0'	0'	8'	7'	4'	0'	0'	0'
	VERT.	0'	0'	15'	10'	10'	0'	0'	0'
F	HORIZ.	1'	1'	1'	1'	1'	1'	1'	1'
	VERT.	15'	15'	15'	15'	15'	15'	15'	15'
G	HORIZ.	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'
	VERT.	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'
H	HORIZ.	0'	0'	18'	28'	13'	0'	0'	0'
	VERT.	0'	0'	20'	10'	15'	0'	0'	0'
I	HORIZ.	18'	0'	0'	6'	4'	8'	8'	10'
	VERT.	20'	0'	0'	6'	6'	20'	20'	20'
J	HORIZ.	26'	24'	10'	0'	0'	0'	0'	25'
	VERT.	20'	20'	15'	0'	0'	0'	0'	20'

DRIPLINES

TREE NO.	DRIPLINE	N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW
K	HORIZ.	5'	5'	5'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'
	VERT.	5'	5'	5'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'
L	HORIZ.	0'	13'	11'	8'	7'	0'	0'	0'
	VERT.	0'	10'	10'	15'	15'	0'	0'	0'
M	HORIZ.	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	20'	20'
	VERT.	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	6'	12'
N	HORIZ.	0'	0'	0'	5'	5'	8'	20'	20'
	VERT.	0'	0'	0'	4'	2'	5'	8'	0'
O	HORIZ.	8'	8'	7'	5'	5'	6'	7'	8'
	VERT.	10'	10'	8'	8'	8'	8'	10'	10'
P	HORIZ.	10'	12'	12'	9'	10'	10'	10'	10'
	VERT.	15'	15'	9'	6'	6'	6'	15'	15'
Q	HORIZ.	6'	6'	6'	6'	6'	9'	9'	9'
	VERT.	5'	5'	5'	5'	5'	5'	5'	5'
R	HORIZ.	17'	10'	0'	0'	0'	0'	10'	13'
	VERT.	5'	8'	0'	0'	0'	0'	5'	5'
S	HORIZ.	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	20'
	VERT.	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	0'	8'
T	HORIZ.	6'	6'	6'	6'	6'	6'	6'	6'
	VERT.	2'	2'	2'	2'	2'	2'	2'	2'

DRIPLINES

TREE NO.	DRIPLINE	N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW
U	HORIZ.	7'	6'	4'	2'	5'	6'	6'	4'
	VERT.	4'	7'	0'	0'	3'	4'	4'	8'
V	HORIZ.	7'	7'	7'	7'	7'	7'	7'	7'
	VERT.	1'	1'	1'	1'	1'	1'	1'	1'
W	HORIZ.	5'	0'	0'	0'	0'	6'	6'	8'
	VERT.	4'	0'	0'	0'	0'	7'	6'	10'
	HORIZ.								
	VERT.								
	HORIZ.								
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GLOSSARY

INTRODUCTION

Familiarity with the following definitions is necessary to the basic understanding of the tree ordinance, this tree report, and of the procedures used to evaluate the trees and the site conditions. There are numerous diseases and insects that frequently attack trees. A long discourse in plant pathology or entomology is not a prerequisite to develop a basic understanding of the effects of disease and insects upon living plant tissue but a basic knowledge of disease and insects should include an understanding of the following definitions:

SPECIES/DIMENSIONS

1. **Tree Number** - each protected tree in the field has been assigned a number that corresponds to a tree location on the Tree Location Map.

2. **Species** - is the type of tree that is being evaluated.

3. **Trunk Diameter** - as measured at 4½' above mean natural grade or, traditionally, DBH (diameter at breast height). This may be altered if the measurement cannot be made at 4½' feet or if makes sense to measure above or below that point.

4. **Tree Height** - is the approximate height of each assessed tree.

5. **Crown Spread** - is the approximate, average diameter of the crown or canopy.

6. **Lean Direction** - is the direction the tree is inclined from the natural vertical position.

PHYSICAL CONDITION

1. **Vigor** - is the capacity of a tree for growth and survival. The following are the ratings for vigor:

   Low - Little new tip growth; poor leaf color; abnormal bark; much dead wood; significantly thinning foliage.
   Normal - New tip growth; good leaf color; some insect damage and twig dieback; no significant dieback.
   High - New tip growth; good leaf color; dense foliage; usually found in younger trees.

   A vigorous tree will more easily ward off disease and/or insect attacks and should recover from impacts more quickly than a less vigorous tree.

2. **Trunk Cavity/Damage** - A cavity is a hollow area in the trunk, usually due to fire or wood decay. Damage is a damaged area on the trunk, usually due to an external (abiotic) force on the tree.

3. **Water Pocket** - pockets formed at branch crotches that can hold water and possibly weaken the tree's structure (possible hazard).

4. **Trunk Sap Ooze** - the exudation of liquid, usually from wounds; trunk sap ooze.

5. **Codominance** – equal in size and importance, usually associated with either trunks/stems or scaffold limbs/branches in the crown. Often can and should be corrected by pruning.

GLOSSARY

6. **Included Bark** - bark that is embedded between a branch and its parent stem or between codominant stems causing a weak attachment.

7. **Buried Root Collar** - the root collar is the transition area between the bark and the trunk. Burying the root collar may lead to fungal infection.

8. **Fungal Disease** - diseases that attack live tissue/external signs (i.e. mushrooms, conks) of internal wood decay.

9. **Insect Damage** - is some form of damage to the parts of the tree caused by insects or mites (e.g. scale, caterpillars, weevils, borers, mites, etc.).

10. **Mainstem Dieback** - death of healthy mainstems from the growing tip back.

11. **Twig/Branch Dieback** - death of twigs from the growing tip back.

12. **Thin Foliage** - defoliation and twig dieback throughout the canopy.

13. **Weak Attachments** - poorly formed branch connection at a crotch.

14. **Branch Cavities** - hollow areas in the limbs in the crown, usually due to the decay of wood.

15. **Over-extended Branch** - a large branch usually growing horizontally that may have excessive end weight and that exerts tremendous stress on its attachment. Can be corrected with reduction pruning.

16. **Epicormic Growth** - growth from adventitious buds along trunk and/or main limbs, rather than on twigs usually due to stress or poor pruning.

17. **Terrain** - refers to the general topography of the land where the tree is found.

RATINGS

1. **Heritage** - can vary in definition by agency but generally indicates a tree of significant size and age.

2. The **Health** of the trees was visually determined from a macroscopic inspection of signs and symptoms of disease. The following describes our rating system:

   A - Outstanding – A structurally sound, healthy and vigorous tree characteristic of its species and free of any visible signs of disease and/or insect damage.
   B - Above Average - A structurally sound, healthy and vigorous tree. However, there are minor, visible signs of disease and/or insect damage.
   C - Average - Although healthy in overall appearance, there are insignificant to minor structural defects and a normal amount of disease and/or insect damage.
   D - Below Average/Poor* - This tree is characterized by exhibiting a greater degree of disease and/or insect damage. There are structural defects that may have to be corrected. The tree appears to be in decline, exhibiting extensive signs of branch and twig dieback. A tree rating of "D" is in a low stage of vigor and a meaningful level of recovery is doubtful. Tree removal should be considered if it is within the proposed project development.

GLOSSARY

F - Dead - This tree exhibited no signs of life at the time of the field evaluation.

3. The **Form/Structure** of the trees was visually determined from an overall inspection of appearance. The following describes the rating system:

   A. **Outstanding** - The tree is visually symmetrical, having the ideal form and appearance for the species;
   B. **Above Average** - The tree, though may not be perfectly symmetrical, has a nearly ideal form for the species with very little dieback of foliage or twigs and branches;
   C. **Average** - The tree has some asymmetry for the species with some defects that can be corrected and/or has some dieback of foliage and twigs and branches;
   D. **Poor** - The tree has few positive characteristics that probably cannot be corrected and may detract from the beauty of the landscape.

REMARKS (Other terms that may be used)

1. **Bark Beetle Frass** – are wood fragments (dust) mixed in the insect's excrement produced by boring.

2. **Basal Growth** – is leaf growth generated from the base of the trunk.

3. **Cable/Brace** – provides support to relieve stress on a weak part of the tree (e.g. where two trunks form a "V" crotch called included bark.

4. **Cankers** – are rough swellings with depressed centers resulting in death of tissue that later cracks open and exposes the wood underneath in twigs, branches, and/or trunks. May be a sign of fungal damage.

5. **Chlorotic Leaves** – leaf veins remain normally green but the tissue between veins becomes yellow. Usually caused by nutrient deficiencies.
6. **Compartmentalization** – Physiological process in trees that creates the chemical and physical boundaries that act to limit the spread of disease and the decay organisms. Often seen where branches have been pruned properly.

7. **Crown** – parts of the tree above the trunk, including leaves, branches, and scaffold branches.

8. **Crown-clean pruning** – removal of dead, dying, diseased, rubbing, and structurally unsound branches, etc.

9. **Crown reduction pruning** – Removal of large branches and/or cutting back to large laterals to reduce the height or spread of the crown; sometimes referred to as “drop crotch” pruning or “natural pruning.”

10. **Exfoliating Bark** – bark that flakes off from trunk, branches and/or twigs.

11. **Exposed Buttress Roots** – when soil is absent at the base of the trunk, exposing large roots.

12. **Fire Damage** – each tree may be rated on the amount of burn it has received.

GLOSSARY

13. **Heart Rot** – decay in the center of the tree (heartwood).

14. **Lion-tailing** – an improper pruning technique where internal foliage and branches are removed, leaving twigs and foliage concentrated at the branch ends.

15. **Mistletoe** – is a leafy evergreen, perennial parasite with dark green leathery leaves.

16. **Multiple stems/branches** – single location where several branches are attached often creating weak attachments.

17. **Powdery Mildew** – a white powdery fungus on leaves often found when new growth becomes wet for long periods of time; leaves may be distorted, stunted and drop prematurely.

18. **Reduction cuts** – cutting a branch back to a live lateral branch which will take over as the new end of that branch.

19. **Removal cuts** – a thinning cut back to the trunk or the parent stem (branch) that preserves the branch collar.

20. **Scaffold limb** – A primary structural branch of the crown.

21. **Stub cuts** – an improper pruning technique that leaves a stub that may lead to structural defects.

22. **Topping** – the improper pruning of large limbs, usually growing vertically, to reduce the height of a tree.

23. **Witches Broom** – is an abnormal growth cluster of twigs that may be caused by pruning, insects, mites, fungus, etc.

APPENDIX F

Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment

Envicom Corporation

County of Los Angeles

Cultural Resources Phase I Assessment/ Survey of the Viewpoint School Amphitheater

Prepared for:

City of Calabasas

23620 Mulholland Highway

Calabasas, CA 91302

Attn: Mr. Joel Hayes, Associate Planner

Prepared by:

Envicom Corporation

4165 E. Thousand Oaks Blvd., Ste. 290

Westlake Village, CA 91362

Attn: Mr. Wayne Bischoff, Ph.D., and Rowan Barton, M.S.

Email: wbischoff@envicomcorporation.com

(818) 879-4700

April 17, 2026

April 17, 2026

City of Calabasas
23620 Mulholland Highway
Calabasas, CA 91302

Attn: Mr. Joel Hayes, Associate Planner

Subj: Cultural Resources Phase I Assessment/Survey of the Viewpoint School Amphitheater Project Located in the City of Calabasas, Los Angeles County, California (*Envicom Project #2026-017-01*)

Dear Mr. Hayes:

Envicom Corporation (Envicom) has completed a Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment/Survey of the Viewpoint School Amphitheater Project (Project), located in the City of Calabasas, Los Angeles County, California (City) (**Figure 1**, **Figure 2**, and **Figure 3**). Viewpoint School, a private Transitional Kindergarten through 12th grade (TK-12) school, proposes construction and operation of a new outdoor amphitheater on its existing campus property to expand the school's performing arts and outdoor instructional facilities (**Figure 4**). The Viewpoint School campus occupies approximately 19 acres (see Figure 1).

The Project would not increase student enrollment or school capacity and would, therefore, not result in an increase in the number of students or staff on campus. The amphitheater would serve as an alternative venue for existing school programs and events currently held in other on-campus facilities and areas. The Project would involve the removal of an existing outdoor education area and the development of a terraced hillside amphitheater. The amphitheater would include terraced hillside seating accommodating approximately 531 people, including eight disabled-person accessible seating spaces.

The Project would also include construction of a performance bandshell with a structural truss system designed to support lighting and sound equipment, as well as a control booth to house audiovisual equipment. To improve campus pedestrian circulation and accessibility, the Project would include construction of a new pedestrian bridge crossing Dry Canyon Creek, connecting the existing indoor theater building to the amphitheater site. Additional pedestrian access would be provided via existing ramps from the Primary School and a proposed wooden walkway extending from the Academic Hall Terrace. The boardwalk would include an integrated outdoor classroom seating area as part of the boardwalk structure, located beneath existing sycamore trees to support outdoor instructional use.

The school's existing garden program would be relocated to a new area situated above the amphitheater. The relocated garden would include raised planting beds and a chicken coop, consistent with Viewpoint School's commitment to sustainability and hands-on learning. Numerous coastal live oaks, willows, and landscaping trees are in this area.

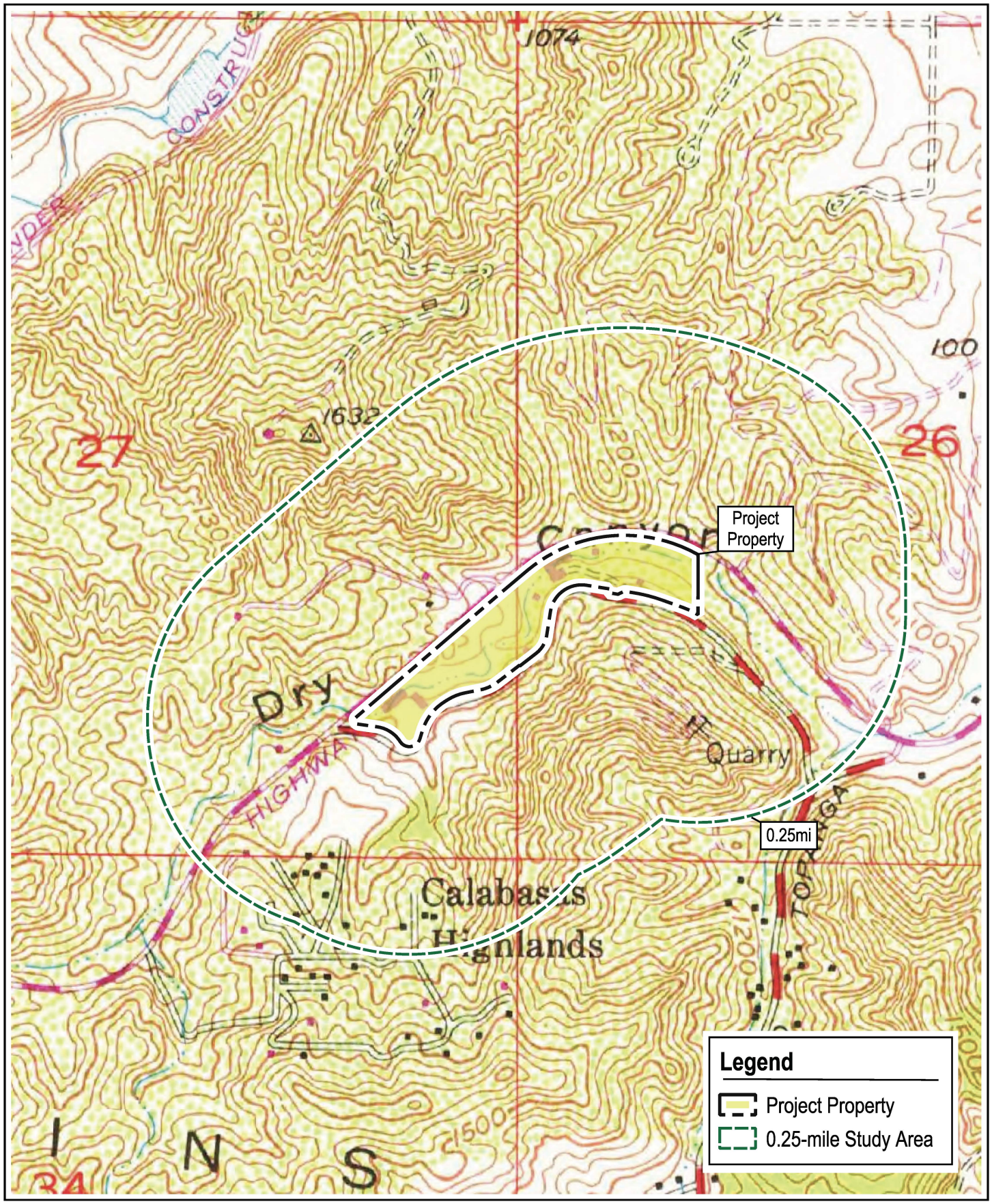

Image Source: USGS 1:24,000 Topographic Map: Calabasas, CA, 1952 (1979 ed.).

USGS Map with Project Property and 0.25-mile Study Area

FIGURE 1



Image Source: Google Earth, 2024.

VIEWPOINT SCHOOL AMPHITHEATER PROJECT - CULTURAL PHASE I

envicom

Project Development Footprint Location within Project Property

0 100 200 ft

FIGURE 2



Image Source: Google Earth, 2024.

envicom

Project Development Footprint Current Conditions

0 20 40 ft

FIGURE 3

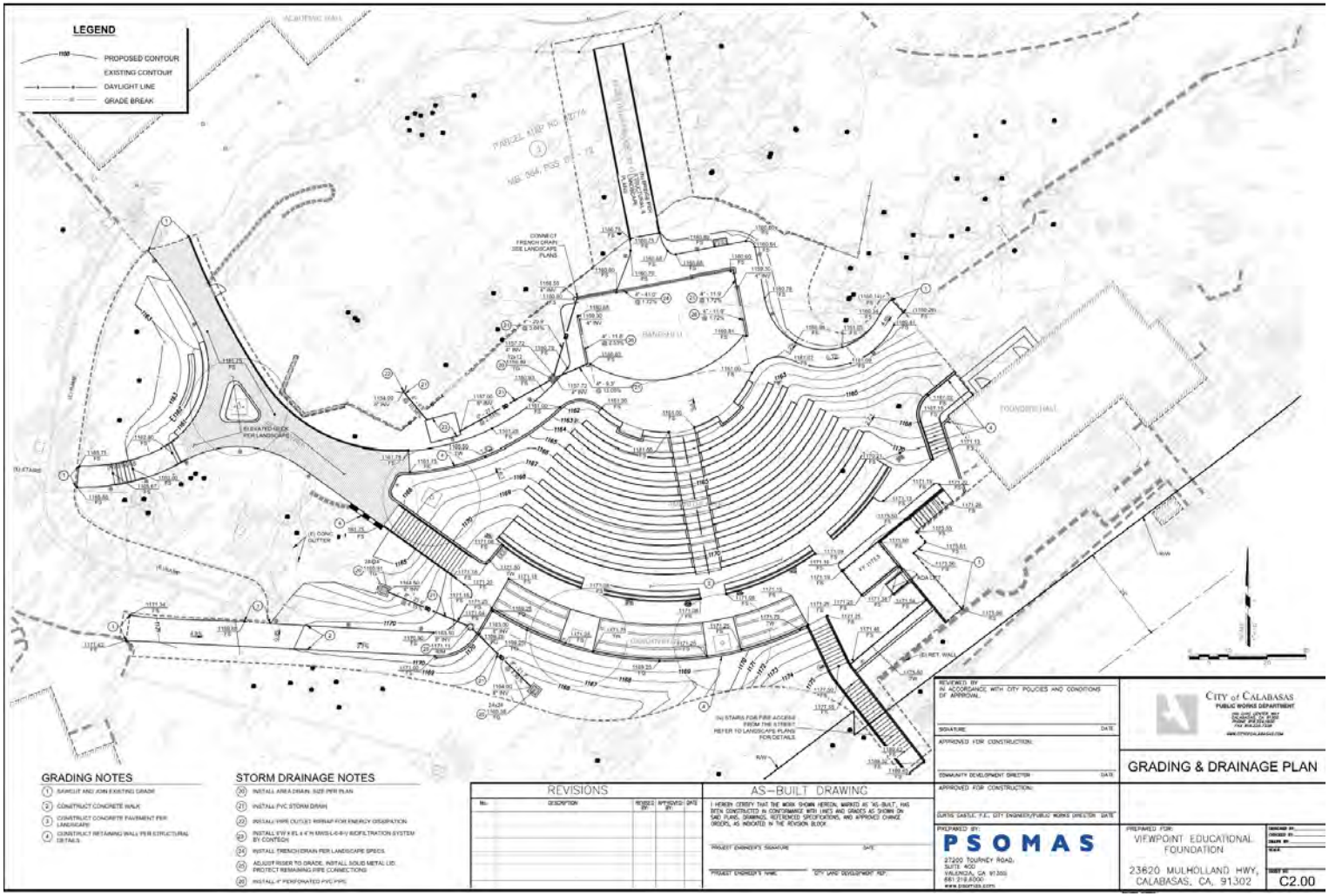

Figure 4: Project site plan showing the proposed Project development footprint (Oriented north; Source: Project planning set, p.11)

The Project is fully contained within Assessor's Identification Number (AIN) 2072-003-026 (Project property). Additional locational information is as follows:

United States Geological Survey 7.5' Quadrangle: Calabasas, CA
Township/Range: Section 27, Township 1 North, Range 17 West
Latitude/Longitude: 34°08'10.5" N, 118°38'29.5"

The Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment included a cultural resource record search conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) and a Native American sacred lands record search conducted by the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). Both record searches examined the Project property plus a 0.25-mile buffer area around the Project property, which is an additional "study area" examined, along with the Project property, to determine the Project region's cultural resource sensitivity.

The purpose of the cultural resource record searches is to identify any known cultural or tribal resources previously recorded within or immediately adjacent to the proposed Project property, to provide cultural and tribal resource context for the Project through the examination of the Project study area, and to assess the overall cultural resource sensitivity of the Project region. SCCIC findings are separated into resources and reports directly involving the Project site, and resources and reports found within the designated surrounding study area. NAHC findings do not differentiate between the Project site and the Project study area but instead identify whether a tribal resource is located within the combined region.

Additional databases examined during the Phase I cultural resource assessment included historical regional maps, historical United States Geological Survey (USGS) maps, historical Google Earth images, and the University of California Santa Barbara (UCSB) Library Historical Aerial Photograph Database. Because the cultural resource assessment was negative for cultural resources within or adjacent to the Project site, a letter report format will be used for the cultural resource report (this document). Due to paleontological resources also being a concern, geological maps were examined to assess the Project site's paleontological sensitivity. Envicom also contacted the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (NHMLAC) and requested that they search their database for fossil resources previously identified on or near the Project site.

The Phase I cultural resource assessment also included a systematic pedestrian survey of the Project area. The purpose of the pedestrian survey is to identify whether cultural resources are located on the surface of the Project area that have not previously been identified or recorded in the California Historical Resource Information System (CHRIS). Any previously recorded cultural resources are also revisited and assessed during the pedestrian survey. The survey is conducted in accordance with Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological and Historic Preservation (*48 FR 44716, Sept. 29, 1983*). Archaeological staff employed also all meet the educational and/or experience requirements outlined in *48 FR 44716, Sept. 29, 1983*.

Generally, a potential cultural resource is defined as any building, structure, object, or archaeological site older than 50-years in age, and can include historical or prehistoric locations of human habitation or occupation. A detailed definition and clarifications on the criteria are provided

by the California Office of Historic Preservation guidelines, United States Department of the Interior guidelines, and *36 Code of Federal Regulations 60.4* of the National Register criteria.

Standard Field Survey Methodology

A systematic field survey follows five-meter transects where possible, but transitions to opportunistic examination of the landscape when brush or terrain does not allow for the systematic walking of the Project site. Opportunistic examination also takes place in more open areas, or locations where evidence of rodent disturbance, deflation, and/or erosion may provide an understanding of the site's subsurface conditions. During the site survey, site conditions, including human disturbances or features, ground visibility, site soils, bedrock outcrops, vegetation, and other significant human impacts or natural features, are recorded. Any other conditions that may have influenced the accuracy of the site survey, such as time of year and weather, are also noted.

If the systematic pedestrian survey is determined to be adequate to assess the site surface for evidence of cultural resources, then the findings are summarized in the Phase I report (this document). Any newly identified cultural resources or cultural resources that require updating will then be mapped using georeferenced maps or with a GPS unit with sub-meter accuracy. All of the cultural resource information is then recorded on State of California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) forms. If the cultural resource Principal determines that subsurface testing (shovel test pits or test units) is needed to complete the Phase I report, then the subsurface testing information is also added to both the final Phase I survey report and the DPR form, however, subsurface testing was determined to not be required for this Project cultural resource assessment.

RECORD SEARCH RESULTS

SCCIC and NAHC Records Searches

On February 26, 2026, Envicom sent a request to the SCCIC to conduct a records search of the CHRIS database for cultural resources located within the Project property and within the surrounding 0.25-mile Project study area (see Figure 1). The records search included a request for copies of reports for all the previously recorded cultural resources located within or adjacent to the Project property, as well as copies of all cultural resource technical reports that intersected with all or part of the Project property and/or surrounding 0.25-mile study area. A list of these cultural resource technical reports is included in **Appendix A**. On February 26, 2026, a similar request was made to the NAHC to search their Sacred Lands File (SLF) for tribal cultural resources (TCRs) on the Project property or within the surrounding study area.

The results from the SCCIC CHRIS database records search were received on April 2, 2026. The CHRIS database did not include any cultural resources previously recorded within the Project property. The database did, however, include two (2) cultural resources within the 0.25-mile study area surrounding the Project property: CA-LAN-1325 and CA-LAN-3770.

CA-LAN-1325 was first recorded by archaeologists from the Northridge Center for Public Archaeology, located at California State University Northridge, in 1986. At the time, the site was described as a concentration of prehistoric artifacts on the narrow ridge northwest of the intersection of Old Topanga Road and Mulholland Highway. Following the 2016 Old Fire, the site

was relocated by the National Park Service (NPS). The NPS described the site as a prehistoric lithic scatter and historical trash scatter. Prehistoric artifacts recorded at CA-LAN-1325 include quartzite, basalt, rhyolite, and chert flakes; quartzite and chert cores; a mano and mano fragments; quartzite angular hammers; a mussel shell fragment; and a shark tooth. Historical material primarily consisted of cans that dated to between 1965 and 1975. World War II is typically used as a cut-off to determine if historical resources may be significant or not. Using this cutoff, the historical trash scatter at CA-LAN-1325 is not old enough to be significant for older historical resources; the prehistoric material, assessed separately from the historical material, is, however, potentially significant due to the complexity of the material described.

CA-LAN-3770 was first recorded by archaeologists from Topanga Anthropological Consultants in 2007. They described the site as a prehistoric "open air site with stone artifacts." Like CA-LAN-1325, CA-LAN-3770 was relocated by the NPS following the 2016 Old Fire. The NPS described the site as a "small prehistoric habitation area." Notable artifacts included a mortar fragment; basalt, quartzite, rhyolite, and Monterey chert flakes, cores, and scrapers; a muscle shell; quartzite rubbing stones; a sandstone anvil stone and battering stone; and a sandstone bowl fragment. Again, the prehistoric material suggests that the site may be potentially significant due to the complexity of material described.

The SCCIC database also included two (2) cultural resource reports that share a border with the current Project property: LA-02349 and LA-13165. LA-02349 is a 1988 memorandum about an archaeological field inspection preceding a controlled burn project. The controlled burn project included the land directly across Mulholland from the Viewpoint School property. During the archaeological field inspection, the California Department of Forestry relocated CA-LAN-1325 (the prehistoric site discussed above) within the proposed controlled burn boundaries. The field inspection did not record any cultural resources within the Viewpoint School property. LA-13165 is a 2013 letter report discussing the cultural resources study associated with a housing development project. No cultural resources were recorded during this survey.

An additional twelve (12) cultural resource reports intersected with the 0.25-mile study area surrounding the Project site: LA-00242, LA-00332, LA-00580, LA-00979, LA-01048, LA-01199, LA-01394, LA-04602, LA-07877, LA-08996, LA-12964, and LA-13437. LA-00242 is the Phase II evaluation of CA-LAN-1325 (discussed above); LA-00332, LA-00580, LA-00979, LA-01048, LA-01199, LA-01394, LA-04602, LA-07877, and LA-08996 are cultural resource survey reports; and LA-12964 and LA-13437 are studies associated with the Viewpoint School tennis courts and parking lots project. See Appendix A for more information about these reports. Examination of these reports did not identify any additional cultural resource concerns outside of the above noted prehistoric sites.

The results from the NAHC SLF record search were received on March 11, 2026. The NAHC record search was *positive* for a previously recorded TCR within the Project region. The nature of this TCR is currently unknown. If the Lead/Permitting Agency for the Project is required to perform an Assembly Bill (AB) 52 process, the NAHC letter should be made a part of the Native American consultation record. Envicom did not contact Native American groups provided on the NAHC list, as communications with Tribal Group representatives is the responsibility of the Lead/Permitting

Agency. A copy of the request letter to the NAHC and the response letter from the NAHC are included in **Appendix B** of this report. The inclusion of the NAHC provided list of tribal contacts is in this report for the benefit of any Project Lead/Permitting Agenc(ies). All information about cultural resource physical locations supplied by the SCCIC, except for historical public-knowledge built environment resources, is considered confidential by state law and is, therefore, not included in this report. The Principal Author's resume is provided in **Appendix C**.

Based on the results of the SCCIC and NAHC record searches, the Project site is within a region that should be considered as being sensitive for prehistoric cultural material. This sensitivity normally triggers recommendations of archaeological and Native American monitoring during any Project-related subsurface site grading or utility trenching unless fill material is involved.

Historical Map and Image Database Search

Envicom examined the USGS database of historical maps for the Project property. The database contains forty-six (46) historical maps that include the Project property. These maps date to between 1903 and 2022. Envicom supplemented the USGS map findings with aerial imagery from the UCSB Library historical aerial photograph database and historical satellite imagery from Google Earth Pro.

The earliest USGS map that includes the Project site is the 1903 1:62,500 Calabasas map (**Figure 5**). This map shows limited development in the Project region. Dry Canyon Cold Creek Road, which borders the Project property to the south, is visible, but no development is depicted on the Project property itself. Similarly, an aerial photograph from 1928 shows no development in the Project region, aside from a few roads (**Figure 6**).

The 1968 edit of the 1952 1:24,000 Calabasas USGS map is the first to show development on the Project property (**Figure 7**). At least five school buildings are visible, and Mulholand Highway is depicted to the north of the property. A 1965 aerial photograph also shows the newly constructed buildings on the Viewpoint School campus (**Figure 8**). A 1971 aerial photograph shows additional buildings constructed on the school campus; the area at the center of the proposed Project development footprint is a graded circle (**Figure 9**). This image also first shows Founder's Hall, which borders the Project development footprint to the southeast. A 1989 aerial photograph shows that new development on the school campus continued well into the 1980s (**Figure 10**).

The next major change to the campus near the Project development footprint was the 2004 construction of Academic Hall, which is directly north of the proposed Project (**Figure 11** and **Figure 12**). Furthermore, a 2014 satellite image shows the construction of new academic and administrative buildings to the west of the proposed Project development footprint (**Figure 13**). Following the construction of these buildings, there was little to no development around the current Project footprint (**Figure 14**).

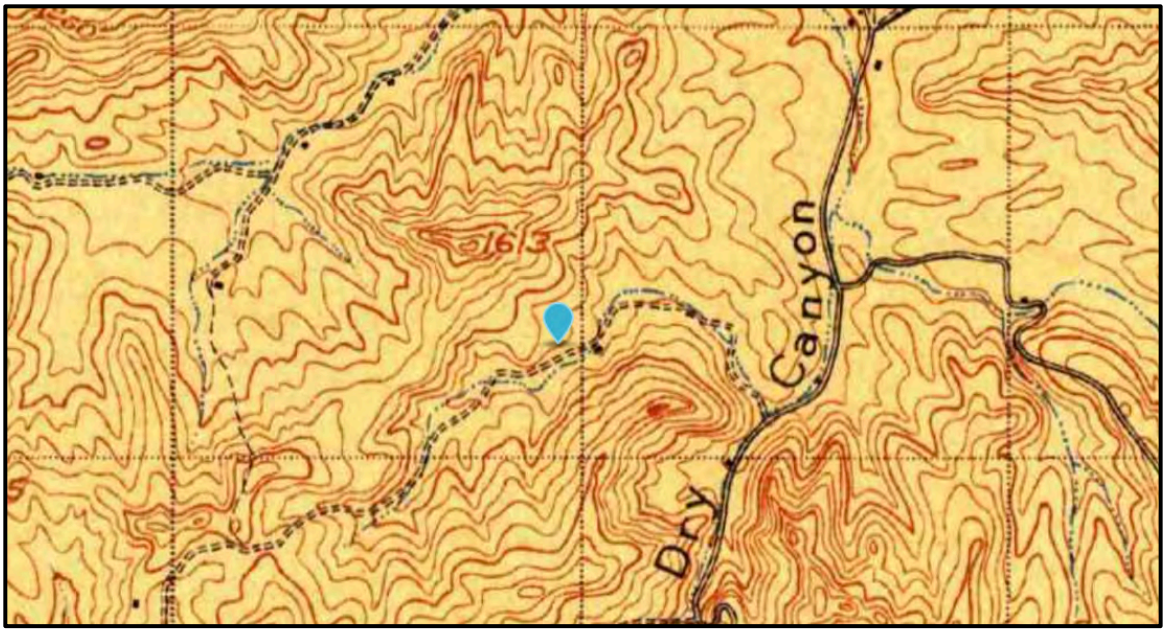

Figure 5: 1903 USGS map showing limited development in the Project region, including Dry Canyon Cold Creek Road south of the Project site (blue pin) (oriented north; USGS 1:62,500 Topographic Map: Calabasas, CA, 1903)

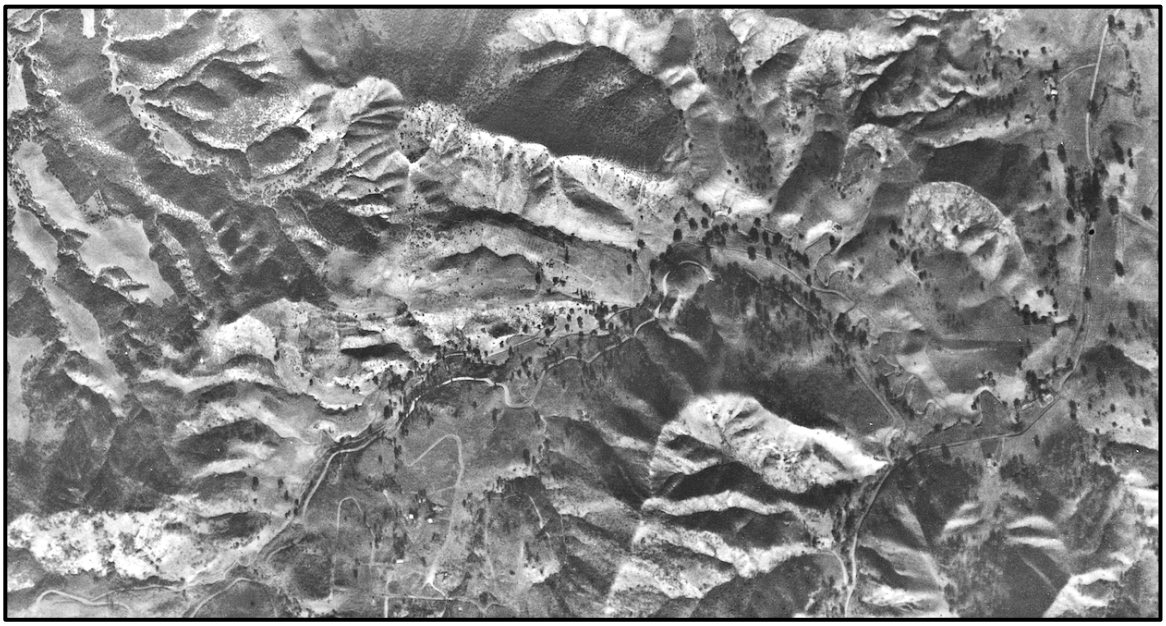

Figure 6: 1928 aerial image showing that development in the Project region is still limited, aside from a few new roads (oriented north; UCSB Library)

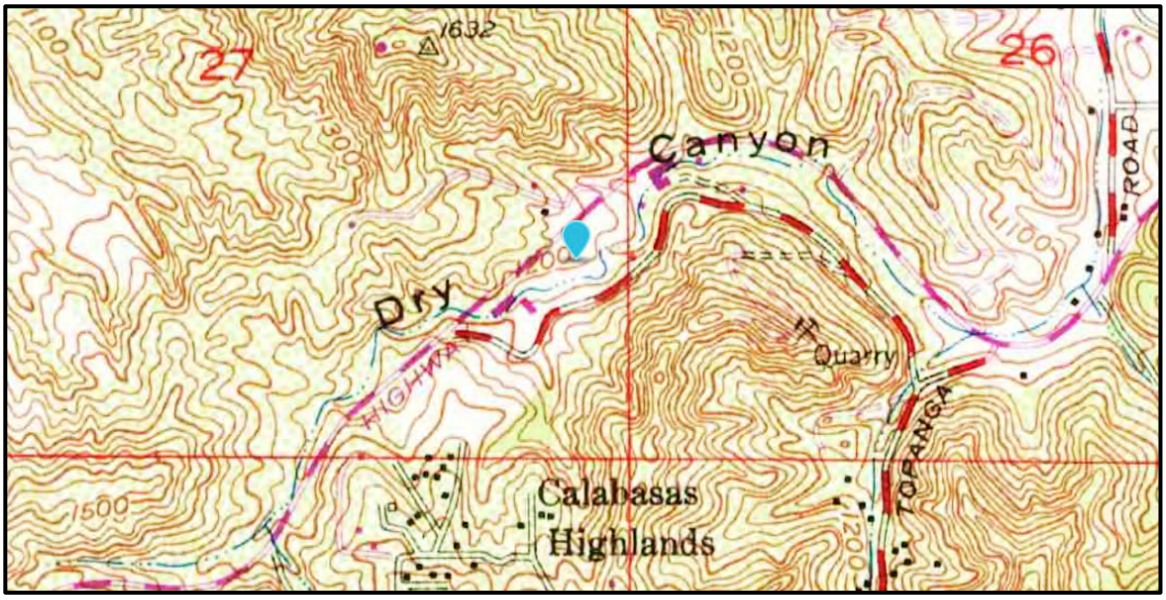

Figure 7: The 1952 (1968 ed.) USGS map, which is the first to show development on the Project property (oriented north; USGS 1:24,000 Topographic Map: Calabasas, CA, 1952, 1968 ed.)



Figure 8: 1965 aerial photograph; Viewpoint School is visible in this image. (oriented north; UCSB Library)

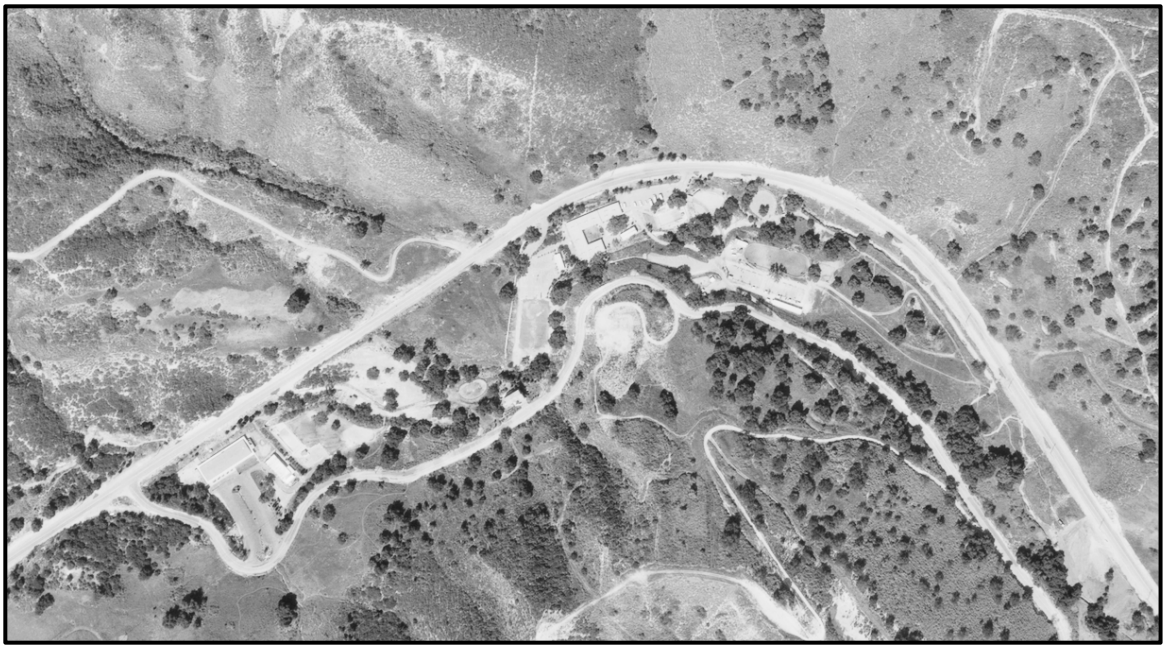

Figure 9: 1971 aerial photograph; buildings have been added to the school property, including Founder's Hall, which is south of the Project development footprint (oriented north; UCSB Library)



Figure 10: 1989 aerial photograph showing that development on the school property continued well into the 1980s (oriented north; UCSB Library)

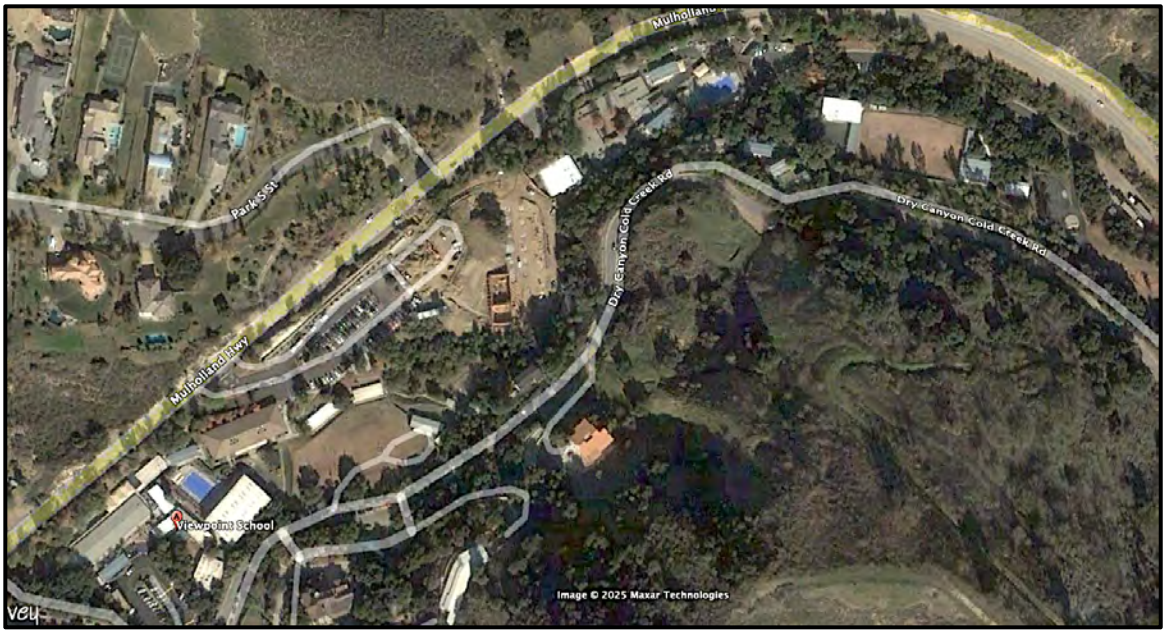

Figure 11: 2004 satellite image showing the construction of a new building (Academic Hall) northeast of the Project development footprint (oriented north; Google Earth Pro)



Figure 12: 2009 satellite image showing new academic buildings directly north of the Project development site (oriented north; Google Earth Pro)



Figure 13: 2014 satellite image showing the construction of new buildings to the west of the Project development footprint (oriented north; Google Earth Pro)



Figure 14: 2023 satellite image showing that development was limited between 2014 and 2023 (oriented north; Google Earth Pro)

In conclusion, Envicom's assessment of historical USGS maps, aerial images, and satellite images found no historical development within the Project development footprint. Additionally, none of the historic buildings shown on the historical USGS maps or in the aerial photographs are within the proposed Project development footprint and none that are still standing will be impacted by the Project as proposed.

Field Survey Results

Envicom staff archaeologist Rowan Barton (MS) visited the Project property on March 31, 2026, and completed a systematic/opportunistic survey of the Project development footprint. At the time of the survey, approximately 75% of the Project development footprint was developed. The space contained an outdoor classroom area, a tiered seating area, covered storage, a garden with a chicken coop, and a shed (**Figure 15**, **Figure 16**, **Figure 17**, **Figure 18**, **Figure 19**, and **Figure 20**). These activity areas were graded flat and covered by either concrete or compacted soil; paved pathways and stairs connected the areas. Vegetation and exposed soil surrounded all of the activity areas and pathways.

A small creek ran across the northern edge of the Project development footprint, and the vegetation is particularly abundant on either side of the creek channel (**Figure 21**). Ground visibility was moderate due to vegetation, leaf litter, and fencing however, visibility was good enough to assess whether cultural artifacts or features were located on the Project site (**Figure 22**). No cultural resources or paleontological resources were observed during the field survey. Based on the pedestrian survey findings and observed modern impacts in and around the Project development footprint, further assessment of the site is not recommended.

Paleontological Assessment

On February 26, 2026, Envicom requested that the NHMLAC examine their fossil records database for any paleontological discoveries previously recorded within the development footprint or within the surrounding Project study area. In addition, Envicom examined the T.W. Dibblee and H.E. Ehrenspeck 1992 Geologic map of the Calabasas quadrangle, Los Angeles and Ventura Counties, California.

Envicom received the NHMLAC record search response on March 1, 2026. The NHMLAC record search was negative for previously recorded fossil resources directly within the Project site. The NHMLAC always provides the closest relevant fossil discovery localities, no matter whether they are located within the Project study area or further away from the Project site. The five closest relevant fossil localities in the NHMLAC's database are: Sections 27-34, T1N, R17W of the Dry Canyon quadrangle (Topanga Group, silty sandstone); Cold Canyon Road at its junction with Old Topanga Canyon Road (Modelo Formation, shales); Dry Creek Canyon Park (Modelo Formation); near the hair-pin turn at the western extremity of Old Topanga Road (Topanga Group); and on the ridge separating Calabasas Highlands from Old Topanga Canyon Road (Topanga Group). All of these fossil localities were surface discoveries. See **Table 1** for additional information about the geology and taxa observed at these five localities.



Figure 15: Project site overview; note the graded site terrain (facing west)



Figure 16: Project site overview (facing north)



Figure 17: Garden on the western side of the Project development footprint (facing southeast)



Figure 18: Stepped seating within the Project development footprint (facing northeast)



Figure 19: Modern paving and covered storage space in the southern portion of the Project development footprint (facing east)



Figure 20: Modern shed on southern end of Project development footprint (facing south)



Figure 21: The creek running along the northern end of the Project development footprint (facing northeast)



Figure 22: The unpaved portions of the Project development footprint, particularly on either side of the creek had good ground visibility in spite of the vegetation and leaf litter (facing east)

Table 1
Closest relevant fossil localities in the NHMLAC database.

Locality	Formation	Taxa
Section 27-34; T1N; R17W; Dry Canyon quadrangle	Topanga Group (silty sandstone)	Invertebrates (mostly uncatalogued but including abundant *Macoma* and *Turritella*)
Cold Canyon Road at its junction with Old Topanga Canyon Road	Modelo Formation (shales)	Fish (Osteichthyes), invertebrates (Mollusca), plants (Plantae)
Dry Creek Canyon Park	Modelo Formation	Baleen whale (*Mysticeti*)
Near hair-pin turn at western extremity of Old Topanga Road	Topanga Group	Fish (Osteichthyes)
Ridge separating Calabasas Highlands from Old Topanga Canyon Road	Topanga Group	Marine mammal (Dugongidae)

To supplement the NHMLAC findings, Envicom examined the 1992 Dibblee and Ehrenspeck map Geologic map of the Calabasas quadrangle. The map shows that the Project development footprint is underlain by the Upper Topanga Formation (Ttus) (**Figure 23**). This formation dates to the Middle Miocene (ca. 16 million to 11.6 million years ago) and is characterized as "light gray sandstone" that is "semi-friable [and] thick bedded" (Dibblee and Ehrenspeck 1992). This portion of Upper Topanga Formation is equivalent to Yerkes and Campbell's (1979) Calabasas Formation.

As a part of the Project's Geotechnical Evaluation, Gorian and Associates, Inc. excavated seven test bores (Cavan and Blunck 2025). The test bores encountered five distinct material and geological units: Artificial fill, colluvium, modern alluvium, Quaternary terrace deposits, and the Calabasas Formation/Upper Topanga Formation bedrock. The only one of these geological units that is sensitive for paleontological material is the Upper Topanga Formation bedrock. Gorian and Associates, Inc. encountered the Upper Topanga Formation in one of their boring samples at a depth of approximately 3.5ft below ground surface (bgs). Gorian and Associates, Inc. described the geologic unit as "light yellowish brown silty fine-grained sandstone [with] some iron oxide staining."

While ground visibility within the Project development footprint was poor, and much of the footprint has previously been developed and impacted, Envicom observed a small about of bedrock in an undeveloped space at the southern end of the Project development footprint, in the proposed access road location (**Figure 24**). A substantial amount of bedrock was also observed on the hillslope, across Dry Canyon Cold Creek Road, directly south of the Project development footprint (**Figure 25**). The presence of bedrock on the site's surface, and in the vicinity of the Project site, indicates that Project ground disturbing activities are likely to encounter Upper Topanga formation.

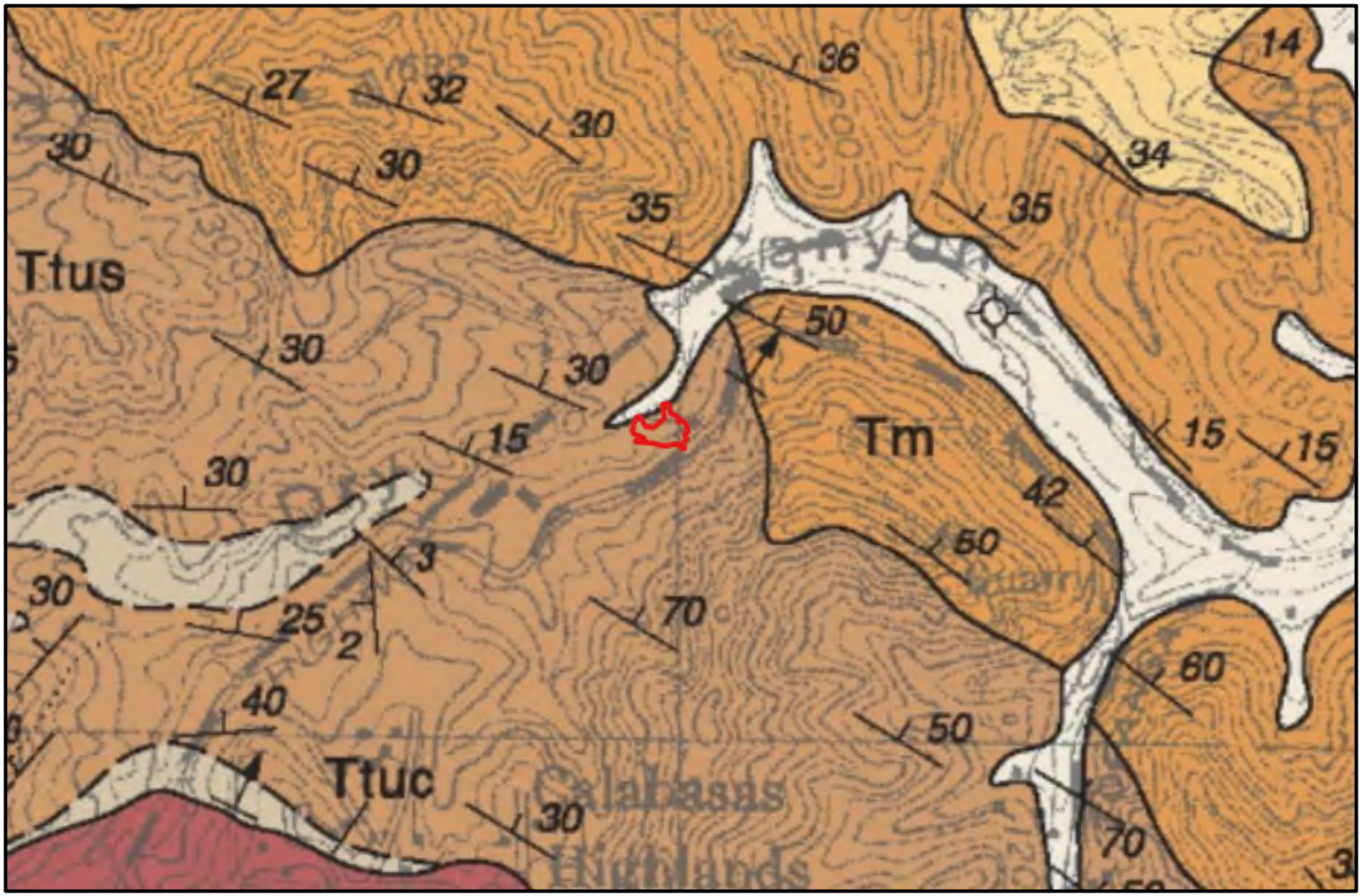

Figure 23: Geologic map showing that the Project development footprint (marked by the red boundary) is underlain by the Upper Topanga Formation (Ttus) (Oriented north; Dibblee and Ehrenspeck 1992)



Figure 24: Bedrock was observed on a southern north-facing slope, in the location of the proposed access road, within the Project development footprint (facing south)



Figure 25: Additional bedrock was observed directly south of the Project development footprint, on the opposite side of Dry Canyon Cold Creek Road (facing south)

The NHMLAC also recommended a full paleontological assessment be conducted, which is their standard response on all record search findings reports. Because of the notable previous development on the site, and the previously conducted Geotechnical study, Envicom does not agree that a formal paleontological assessment of the property will provide any additional information or fossil context for the Project. However, the pedestrian survey determined that intact fossil-bearing Middle Miocene geology may be encountered during Project construction activity, particularly during deeper subsurface excavation and drilling. Envicom, therefore, recommends paleontological monitoring of ground disturbance within sensitive bedrock formations to the bottom of Project excavation activities. Envicom also recommends that contingency measures be followed in the case unexpected fossil discoveries occur during Project excavation.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The SCCIC records search was negative for previously recorded cultural resources within the Project property, but the CHRIS database did include two (2) complex prehistoric sites within 0.25-mile of the Project site. The NAHC SLF records search was positive for a TCR located within the Project region. The historical image and photograph database search determined that the Project development footprint did not contain older historical resources or historic structures, and has been previously impacted by modern development, including grading, paving, and landscaping. No historical or prehistoric resources were observed during the pedestrian survey, which confirmed that the Project site was heavily impacted by modern disturbances. However, due to the presence of significant prehistoric cultural resources within 0.25-mile of the Project and a positive finding from the NAHC, Envicom recommends archaeological and Native American monitoring of ground disturbing Project activities during Project grading and utility trenching.

The NHMLAC records search was negative for paleontological resources located directly within the Project site and within the 0.25-mile Project study area. However, the 1992 Dibblee and Ehrenspeck geologic map showed that the Project site is located on sensitive Upper Topanga Formation geology dating to the Late Miocene. Important fossils in the NHMLAC database have been discovered within this same geologic unit. Therefore, Envicom recommends paleontological monitoring of the proposed Project during Project grading and utility trenching that takes place within sensitive bedrock units.

In summary, Envicom recommends archaeological, Native American, and paleontological monitoring for the proposed Project. Envicom also recommends standard contingency measures for the Project construction-phase to be followed in the case that unexpected archaeological, tribal, or fossil resources, or human remains are encountered during Project subsurface excavation activities.

Recommendation 1: Archaeological and Tribal Monitoring

An archaeological monitor that meets the Secretary of Interior qualifications and a qualified Native American tribal monitor will monitor all Project ground disturbance within the Project development footprint, from surface to bedrock. Both monitors have the attendant responsibility to report any discovered culturally-significant materials, artifacts, or features to the Project Principal archaeologist, who will assess the discovery and then inform the City if they determine that the

discovery is significant. The City, in consultation with the project Principal, will then determine if tribal groups culturally-affiliated with the Project area will be notified or not, based on the nature of the discovery. The purpose of having an archaeologist on site is to assess whether any significant prehistoric cultural resources are encountered during subsurface excavation. The Native American monitor is on site to assess any findings from a tribal perspective. Monitoring will start with full-time monitoring; however, if the monitoring team determines that native soils have been disturbed, removed, or heavily impacted during previous earth moving activities on the site, then monitoring can be reduced to spot-check or contingency monitoring only.

The monitoring team will collect any diagnostic prehistoric or older historical material uncovered through Project excavation, and can halt construction within 30 feet of a potentially significant cultural resource if necessary. Artifacts collected from a disturbed context or those that do not warrant additional assessment can be collected without the need to halt ground disturbing activities. Discovery situations that do not lead to further assessment, survey, evaluation, or data recovery can be described in the monitor's daily monitoring log, with materials being photographed and re-located to a part of the site that will not be disturbed as part of the proposed Project. The location where any prehistoric artifacts are re-located will be noted in the monitoring daily logs.

If prehistoric features or large amounts of artifacts are encountered during monitoring, the Project "discovery" protocol should be followed (see below). A final Monitoring Memo will be produced that discusses all monitoring activities and all artifacts recovered and features identified through monitoring of the Project site as proof of the Project meeting all compliance recommendations. Discovery situations that do not lead to further assessment, survey, evaluation, or data recovery can be described in the final Monitoring Memo.

Recommendation 2: Paleontological Monitoring

Prior to construction, a company qualified to provide paleontological monitoring will be engaged to provide monitoring services when the Project is located within native Middle Miocene geology. Full-time paleontological monitoring will take place within this sensitive rock unit, however, if the paleontological monitor determines that construction activities are located within fill or disturbed soils, spot-check monitoring can take place instead. Envicom also recommends that the paleontological monitor be cross-trained in archaeological resources in case prehistoric material is encountered during monitoring.

The paleontological monitor will collect any fossil material that is uncovered through grading or excavating that is found within disturbed or intact soils. If necessary, the paleontological monitor can halt construction within 30-feet of a potentially significant fossil resource that cannot readily be removed or that the monitor believes needs further immediate examination. Fossils from a disturbed context or that can be recovered without halting construction can be collected; fossils that cannot be removed during construction, or that the monitor believes will need further *in situ* assessment, will trigger the Project "discovery" protocol. Discovery situations that do not lead to further assessment, survey, evaluation, or data recovery can be described in the monitor's daily logs or in a final Project monitoring report.

All fossils recovered that may be of importance to California paleontology will be cleaned, analyzed, and described within a final Project monitoring report. All collected materials will be offered to the NHMLAC to be curated at the end of the Project. If the NHMLAC decides that recovered fossils are worthy of curation, then a curation agreement will be needed that is reviewed by the City prior to the completion of the Project. The costs of any paleontological monitoring or discovery reports and the processing, analysis, and curation of fossil material will be the responsibility of the applicant.

Recommendation 3: Archaeological, Tribal, and Fossil Resource Discovery Protocol

If potentially significant intact archaeological, Tribal, or fossil resources are encountered on the Project site, even when resource monitors are not present, then this "discovery" protocol will be followed. If older historical or prehistoric features, artifact concentrations, prehistoric materials, or sensitive fossil materials are encountered during Project grading and subsurface excavation within native soils or original context, then all work in that area shall be halted or diverted away from the discovery to a distance of 30-feet until a qualified senior archaeologist, Tribal Representative(s), or senior paleontologist can evaluate the nature and/or significance of the find(s). If the senior archaeologist, Tribal Representative(s), or the senior paleontologist confirms that the discovery is potentially significant, then the Lead Agency will be contacted and informed of the discovery immediately.

Construction will not resume in the locality of the discovery until consultation between the resource assessment team, the City's representative, and any other concerned parties (such as other Native American Tribal Groups), takes place and reaches a conclusion approved by the City. If a significant archaeological resource, Tribal resource, or fossil resource is discovered during earth-moving construction activities, complete avoidance of the find is preferred. However, if the discovered resource cannot be avoided, further survey work, evaluation tasks, or data recovery of the resource may be required by the City. All individual reports will be submitted to the SCCIC, the Native American monitoring organization, and/or to the NHMLAC at the conclusion of the Project. Curation agreements may also need to be made with appropriate resource depositories.

Recommendation 4: Inadvertent Discovery of Human Remains

The inadvertent discovery of human remains is always a possibility during ground disturbances; State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 addresses these findings. This code section states that in the event human remains are uncovered, no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination as to the origin and disposition of the remains pursuant to PRC Section 5097.98. The coroner must be notified of the find immediately, together with the City and the property owner. If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric, in accordance with the Health and Safety Code, the Coroner will notify the NAHC, which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). The MLD shall complete the inspection of the site within 48 hours of notification and may recommend scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials and an appropriate re-internment site.

The City and a qualified archaeologist, with possible Native American involvement, shall also establish additional appropriate mitigation measures for further site development, which may include additional archaeological and/or Native American monitoring, or subsurface testing that will be paid for by the City. All responses to the discovery of human remains will be outlined in a Recovery and/or Management Plan that will be submitted to the City for final review.

References

Cavan, William F. and Jerome J. Blunck
2025 Geotechnical Site Evaluation Proposed Viewpoint Creek Theater Project Viewpoint School 23620 Mulholland Highway Calabasas, California. Prepared by Gorian & Associates, Inc. Prepared for Viewpoint Educational Foundation.

Dibblee, T.W. and H.E. Ehrenspeck
1992 Geologic map of the Calabasas quadrangle, Los Angeles and Ventura Counties, California. Dibblee Foundation Map DF-37. Scale: 1:24,000. Dibblee Geological Foundation.

Yerkes, R.F. and R.H. Campbell
1979 Stratigraphic Nomenclature of the Central Santa Monica Mountains, Los Angeles County, California. Contributions to Stratigraphy: Geological Survey Bulletin 1457-E. Washington, D.C., United States Government Printing Office.

Sincerely,

Dr. Wayne Bischoff, Principal, and Rowan Barton (M.S.)

ATTACHMENTS:

Appendix A: List of Reports in the SCCIC Database Involving All or Part of the Project Site or 0.25-mile Study Area
Appendix B: SCCIC, NAHC, and NHMLAC Record Search Request Letters, and the SCCIC NAHC, and NHMLAC Response Letters
Appendix C: Resume of Principal Investigator (Dr. Wayne Bischoff)

APPENDIX A

List of Reports in the SCCIC Database Involving All or Part of the Project Site or 0.25-mile Study Area

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-00242		1987	Raab, Mark L., Virginia Howard, and Richard L. Wessel	Report of Archaeological Testing (phase Ii Evaluation), Site LAN-1325, Crown Park Development Of:proposed Crown Park Development Sw Quarter of Section 26 T. 1 N, R. 17 W, Calabasas Quad Calabasas,	Northridge Center for Public Archaeology, CSUN	19-001325
LA-00332		1977	Jacobs, David and Michael Ahlering	An Archaeological Survey in Topanga Canyon in the Santa Monica Mountains, Los Angeles County, California Tentative Tract No. 32299	Lind & Hillerud, inc.	
LA-00580		1979	Bernor, Raymond L.	Archaeological Resource and Impact Evaluation for Tentative Tract 35794, Los Angeles County, California	Environmental Assessment Services	
LA-00979		1981	Dillon, Brian D.	An Archaeological Resource Survey and Impact Assessment of Tentative Minor Land Division Map Number 13553, on Mulholland Highway in Calabasas	University of California, Los Angeles Archaeological Survey	
LA-01048		1977	McIntyre, Michael J.	Assessment of the Archaeological Impact by the Proposed Development of Tract Number 33175	Northridge Archaeological Research Center, CSUN	19-001325
LA-01199		1979	Wlodarski, Robert J. and Robert L. Pence	An Evaluation of the Impact Upon Cultural Resources by the Development of Tentative Tract No. 35971, Calabasas		19-000711, 19-000712
LA-01394		1980	Pence, Robert L.	Archaeological Assessment for Parcel Maps 11384 and 8257, Calabasas Area, Los Angeles County		
LA-02349		1988	Jenkins, Richard C.	4600 Vegetation and Watershed Management Archaeological Review Furst Vmp Los Angeles County	Department of Forestry and Fire Protection	19-001325
LA-04602		1999	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility La 870-02, in the County of Los Angeles, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	
LA-07877		2006	Girod, Catherine	Phase I Archaeological Investigation at 23604 Dry Canyon Cold Creek Road, Calabasas, County of Los Angeles, California, APN 2072-001-004	Compass Rose Archaeological, Inc.	
LA-08996		2007	King, Chester	Archaeological Survey of Mountains Restoration Trust Lands at Headwaters Corners	Topanga Anthropological Consultants	19-003769, 19-003770

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-12964		2015	Ehringer, Candace	VIEWPOINT SCHOOL TENNIS COURTS AND PARKING LOTS PROJECT, Draft Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration	ESA	
LA-12964A		2015	Ehringer, Candace	Viewpoint School Tennis Courts and Parking Lots Project – Phase I Cultural Resources Study	ESA	
LA-13165		2013	Haas, Hannah, Robert Ramirez, and Duane Vander Pluym	Cultural Resources Survey for the BSVERCOM Three Lots Housing Project, Calabasas, Los Angeles County, California	Rincon Consultants, Inc	
LA-13437		2015	Ehringer, Candace	Viewpoint School Tennis Courts and Parking Lots Project – Phase I Cultural Resources Study	ESA	

APPENDIX B

SCCIC, NAHC, and NHMLAC Record Search Request Letters, and the SCCIC NAHC, and NHMLAC Response Letters

February 26, 2026

South Central Coastal Information Center
California State University Fullerton
Department of Anthropology
800 North State College Blvd.
PO Box 6846

Subj: Project to Provide a Cultural Resources Phase I for the Viewpoint School Project in Calabasas, Los Angeles County, California *(Envicom Project #2026-017-01)*

To Whom It May Concern,

Envicom Corporation (Envicom) is requesting a records search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) for cultural resource records and reports within the Project site, plus a **0.25-mile study area**.

United States Geological Survey 7.5' Quadrangle: Calabasas, CA
County: Los Angeles, CA
Shapefiles Included

Envicom appreciates the SCCIC's help with this request. For correspondence or questions regarding this Project, please contact Dr. Wayne Bischoff at 818-879-4700 ext. 229 (wbischoff@envicomcorporation.com).

Sincerely,

Rowan Barton
Staff Archaeologist



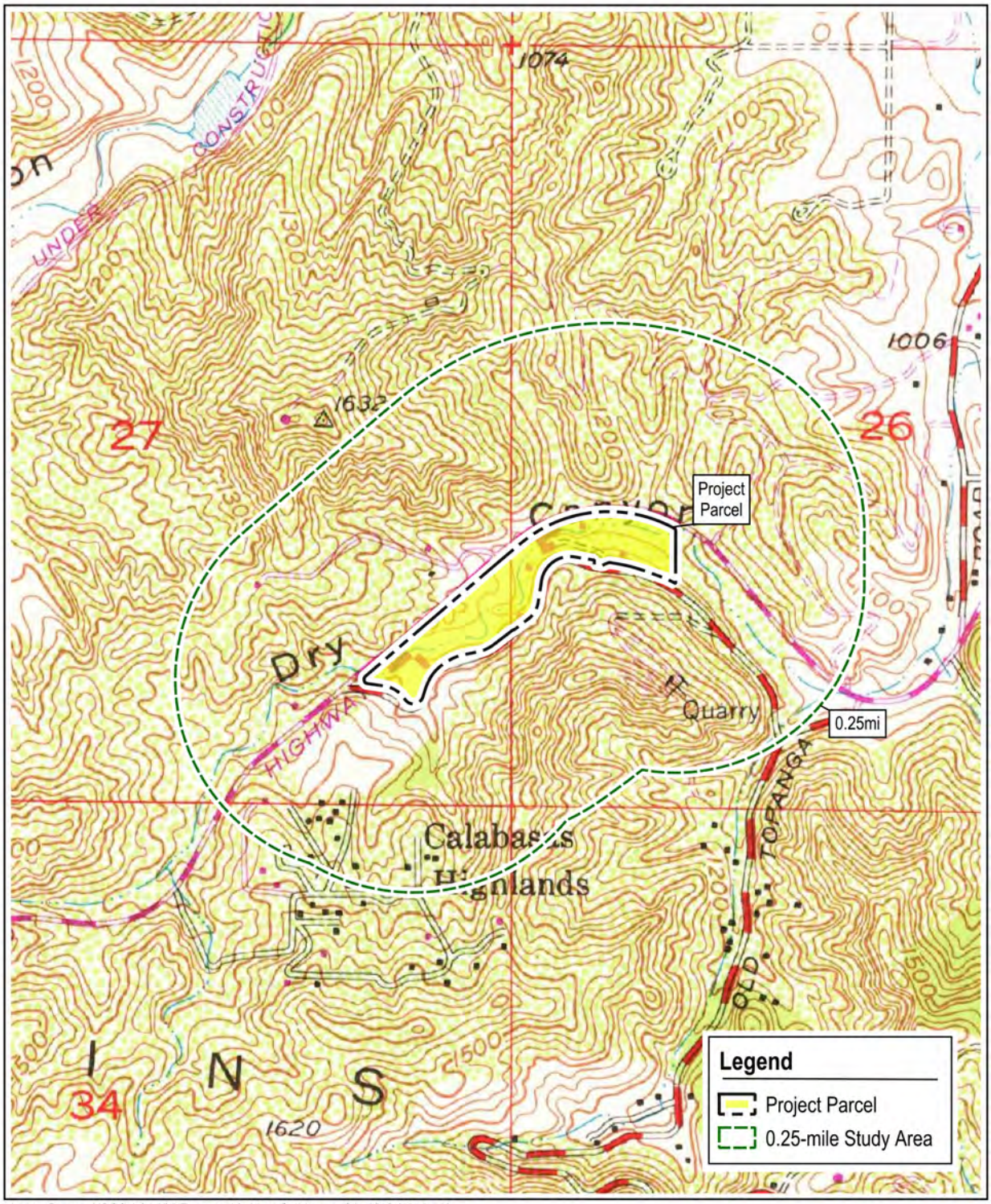

Image Source: USGS 1:24,000 Topographic Map: Calabasas, CA, 1952 (1979 ed.).

envicom

USGS Map with Project Parcel and 0.25-mile Study Area

0 400 800 ft

California Historical Resources Information System

CHRIS Data Request Form

ACCESS AND USE AGREEMENT NO.: _____ **IC FILE NO.:** _____

To: SCCIC Information Center

Print Name: Rowan Barton Date: 2/25/26

Affiliation: Envicom Corporation

Address: 4165 E. Thousand Oaks Blvd

City: Westlake Village State: CA Zip: 91362

Phone: 818-879-4700 Fax: _____ Email: rbarton@envicomcorporation.com

Billing Address (if different than above): _____

Billing Email: wbischoff@envicomcorporation.com Billing Phone: 818-879-4700

Project Name / Reference: Viewpoint School (Envicom Project #2026-017-01)

Project Street Address: Viewpoint School, 23620 Mulholland Highway, Calabasas, CA 91302

County or Counties: Los Angeles County

Township/Range/UTMs: T: 1N R: 17W S: 27; UTM: 11N, 348643mE, 3778480mN

USGS 7.5' Quad(s): Calabasas, CA

PRIORITY RESPONSE (Additional Fee): yes ☐ / no ☐

TOTAL FEE NOT TO EXCEED: $_____
(If blank, the Information Center will contact you if the fee is expected to exceed $1,000.00)

Special Instructions:

Information Center Use Only

Date of CHRIS Data Provided for this Request: _____

Confidential Data Included in Response: yes ☐ / no ☐

Notes: _____

CHRIS Data Request Form

Mark the request form as needed. Attach a PDF of your project area (with the radius if applicable) mapped on a 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle to scale 1:24000 ratio 1:1 neither enlarged nor reduced and include a shapefile of your project area, if available. Shapefiles are the current CHRIS standard for submitting digital spatial data for your project area or radius. **Check with the appropriate I. for current availability of digital data products.**

- Documents will be provided in PDF format. Paper copies will only be provided if PDFs are not available at the time of the request or under specially arranged circumstances.
- Location information will be provided as a digital map product (Custom Maps or GIS data) unless the area has not yet been digitized. In such circumstances, the IC may provide hand drawn maps.
- In addition to te` $150/hr. taff` tme` fee` client will be charged te` Custom Map fee when GIS is required to comlete` te` request [e.g., a map printout or map image/PDF is requested and no GIS Data .. requested, or an electronic product is requested (derived from GIS data) but no mapping is requested].

For product fees, see the CHRIS IC Fee Structure on the OHP website.

1. Map Format Choice:

Select One: Custom GIS Maps ☐ GIS Data ☑ Custom GIS Maps **and** GIS Data ☐ No Maps ☐

Any selection below left unmarked will be considered a "no. "

Location Information:

	Within project area	Within 0.25 mi. radius
ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Locations[1]	yes ☑ / no ☐	yes ☑ / no ☐
NON-ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Locations	yes ☑ / no ☐	yes ☑ / no ☐
Report Locations[1]	yes ☑ / no ☐	yes ☑ / no ☐
"Other" Report Locations	yes ☐ / no ☐	yes ☐ / no ☐

3. Database Information:
(contact the IC for product examples, or visit the SSJVIC website for examples)

	Within project area	Within 0.25 mi. radius
ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Database[1]		
List (PDF format)	yes ☑ / no ☐	yes ☑ / no ☐
Detail (PDF format)	yes ☑ / no ☐	yes ☑ / no ☐
Excel Spreadsheet	yes ☐ / no ☑	yes ☐ / no ☑
NON-ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Database		
List (PDF format)	yes ☑ / no ☐	yes ☑ / no ☐
Detail (PDF format)	yes ☑ / no ☐	yes ☑ / no ☐
Excel Spreadsheet	yes ☐ / no ☑	yes ☐ / no ☑
Report Database[1]		
List (PDF format)	yes ☑ / no ☐	yes ☑ / no ☐
Detail (PDF format)	yes ☑ / no ☐	yes ☑ / no ☐
Excel Spreadsheet	yes ☐ / no ☑	yes ☐ / no ☑
Include "Other" Reports [2]	yes ☐ / no ☑	yes ☐ / no ☑

4. Document PDFs (paper copy only upon request)**:**

	Within project area	Within 0.25 mi. radius
ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Records[1]	yes ☑ / no ☐	yes ☑ / no ☐
NON-ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Records	yes ☑ / no ☐	yes ☐ / no ☑
Reports[1]	yes ☑ / no ☐	yes ☐ / no ☑
"Other" Reports[2]	yes ☑ / no ☐	yes ☐ / no ☑

CHRIS Data Request Form

5. Eligibility Listings and Documentation:

	Within project area	Within 0.25 mi. radius
OHP Built Environment Resources Directory[3]:		
Directory listing only (Excel format)	yes ☐ / no ☑	yes ☑ / no ☐
Associated documentation[4]	yes ☐ / no ☑	yes ☐ / no ☑
OHP Archaeological Resources Directory[1,5]:		
Directory listing only (Excel format)	yes ☑ / no ☐	yes ☐ / no ☑
Associated documentation[4]	yes ☑ / no ☐	yes ☐ / no ☑
***California Inventory of Historic Resources* (1976):**		
Directory listing only (PDF format)	yes ☑ / no ☐	yes ☑ / no ☐
Associated documentation[4]	yes ☑ / no ☐	yes ☑ / no ☐

6. Additional Information:

The following sources of information may be available through the Information Center. However, several of these sources are now available on the OHP website and can be accessed directly. The Office of Historic Preservation makes no guarantees about the availability, completeness, or accuracy of the information provided through these sources. Indicate below if the Information Center should review and provide documentation (if available) of any of the following sources as part of this request.

Caltrans Bridge Survey	yes ☑ / no ☐
Ethnographic Information	yes ☑ / no ☐
Historical Literature	yes ☑ / no ☐
Historical Maps	yes ☐ / no ☑
Local Inventories	yes ☑ / no ☐
GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps	yes ☑ / no ☐
Shipwreck Inventory	yes ☐ / no ☑
Soil Survey Maps	yes ☐ / no ☑

---

[1] In order to receive archaeological information, requestor must meet qualifications as specified in Section III of the current version of the California Historical Resources Information System Information Center Rules of Operation Manual and be identified as an Authorized User or Conditional User under an active CHRIS Access and Use Agreement.

[2] "Other" Reports GIS layer consists of report study areas for which the report content is almost entirely non-fieldwork related (e.g., local/regional history, or overview) and/or for which the presentation of the study area boundary may or may not add value to a record search.

[3] Provided as Excel spreadsheets with no cost for the rows; the only cost for this component is IC staff time. Includes, but not limited to, information regarding National Register of Historic Places, California Register of Historical Resources, California State Historical Landmarks, California State Points of Historical Interest, and historic building surveys. Previously known as the HRI and then as the HPD, it is now known as the Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD). The Office of Historic Preservation compiles this documentation and it is the source of the official status codes for evaluated resources.

[4] Associated documentation will vary by resource. Contact the IC for further details.

[5] Provided as Excel spreadsheets with no cost for the rows; the only cost for this component is IC staff time. Previously known as the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility, now it is known as the Archaeological Resources Directory (ARD). The Office of Historic Preservation compiles this documentation and it is the source of the official status codes for evaluated resources.

February 26, 2026

Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Boulevard, Room 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691

Subj: Project to Provide a Cultural Resources Phase I for the Viewpoint School Project in Calabasas, Los Angeles County, California *(Envicom Project #2026-017-01)*

To Whom It May Concern,

Envicom Corporation (Envicom) is requesting a records review of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) records for cultural resources on the Project site, plus within a **0.25-mile** of the Project site (the Project study area). We also request a list of Tribal Group representatives for the area in the event we need to contact their offices. The Project site is located at:

Address: Viewpoint School, 23620 Mulholland Hwy, Calabasas, CA 91302
United States Geological Survey 7.5' Quadrangle: Calabasas, CA
County: Los Angeles, CA

Envicom appreciates the NAHC's help with this request. For correspondence or questions regarding this Project, please contact Dr. Wayne Bischoff at 818-879-4700 ext. 229 (wbischoff@envicomcorporation.com).

Sincerely,

Rowan Barton
Staff Archaeologist



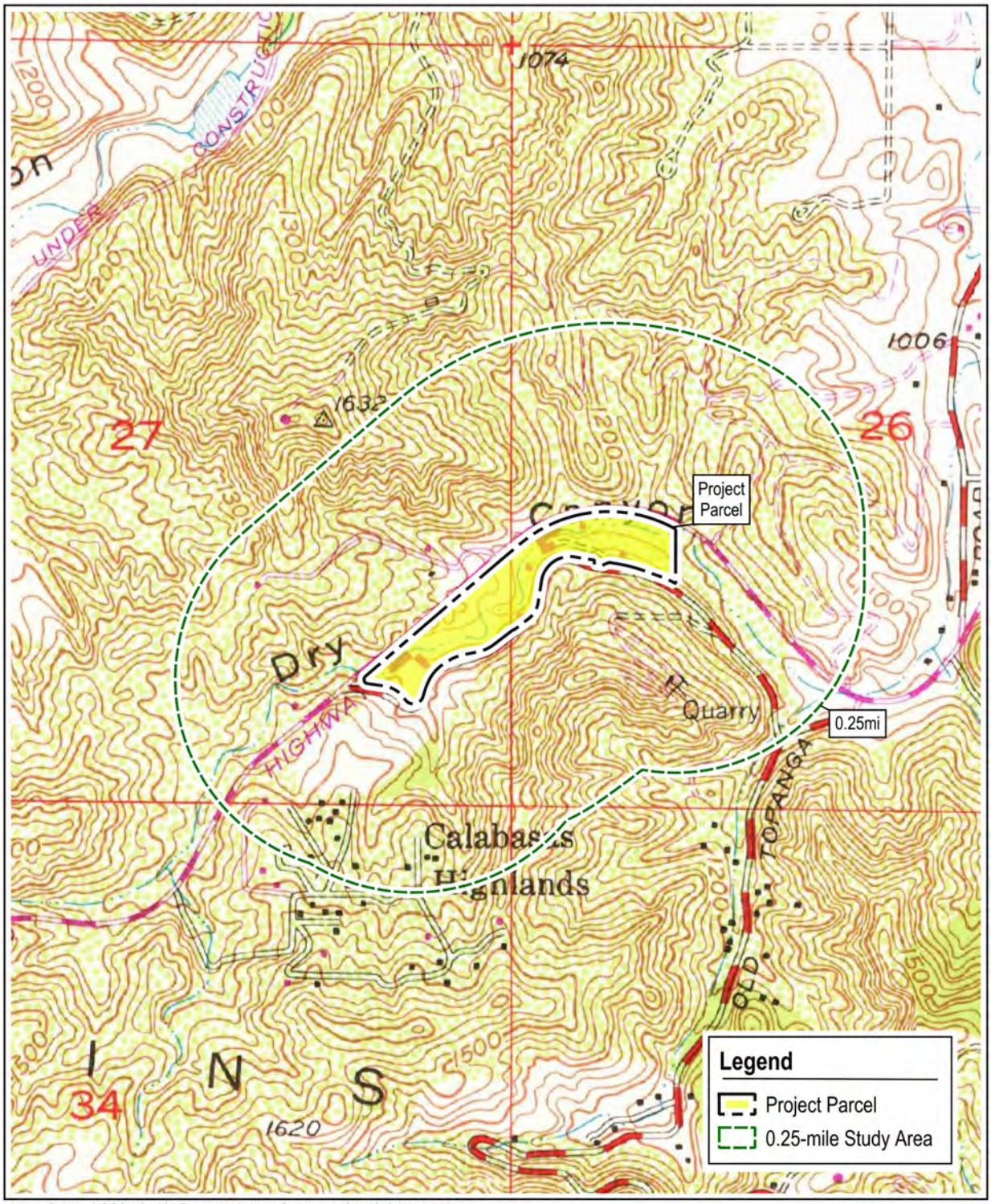

Image Source: USGS 1:24,000 Topographic Map: Calabasas, CA, 1952 (1979 ed.).

envicom

USGS Map with Project Parcel and 0.25-mile Study Area

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Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
916-373-3710
916-373-5471 – Fax
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: Viewpoint School Project, City of Calabasas, Los Angeles County, California (Envicom Project #2026-017-01)

County: Los Angeles County

USGS Quadrangle Name: Calabasas, CA

Township: 1N **Range:** 17W **Section(s):** 27

Company/Firm/Agency: Envicom Corporation

Street Address: 4165 E. Thousand Oaks Boulevard, Suite 290

City: Westlake Village **Zip:** 91362

Phone: (818) 879-4700

Fax:

Email: wbischoff@envicomcorporation.com; rbarton@envicomcorporation.com

Project Description:

Project to provide a Cultural Resources Phase I for the Viewpoint School Project, located in the City of Calabasas, Los Angeles County, California. See the attached letter for a map of the Project site.

February 26, 2026

Natural History Museum of Los Angeles
900 Exposition Blvd.
Los Angeles, CA 90007

Subj: Project to Provide a Cultural Resources Phase I for the Viewpoint School Project in Calabasas, Los Angeles County, California *(Envicom Project #2026-017-01)*

To Whom It May Concern,

Envicom Corporation (Envicom) is requesting a records search of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (NHMLAC) database for paleontological resources/sensitivity for the Project site and surrounding area (within 0.25-mile of the Project site), as well as a map/listing of all paleontological resources previously identified within the attached Project site, plus the 0.25-mile study area. The Project site is located at:

Address: Viewpoint School, 23620 Mulholland Hwy, Calabasas, CA 91302
United States Geological Survey 7.5' Quadrangle: Calabasas, CA
County: Los Angeles, CA

Envicom appreciates the NHMLAC's help with this request. For correspondence or questions regarding this Project, please contact Dr. Wayne Bischoff at 818-879-4700 ext. 229 (wbischoff@envicomcorporation.com).

Sincerely,

Rowan Barton
Staff Archaeologist



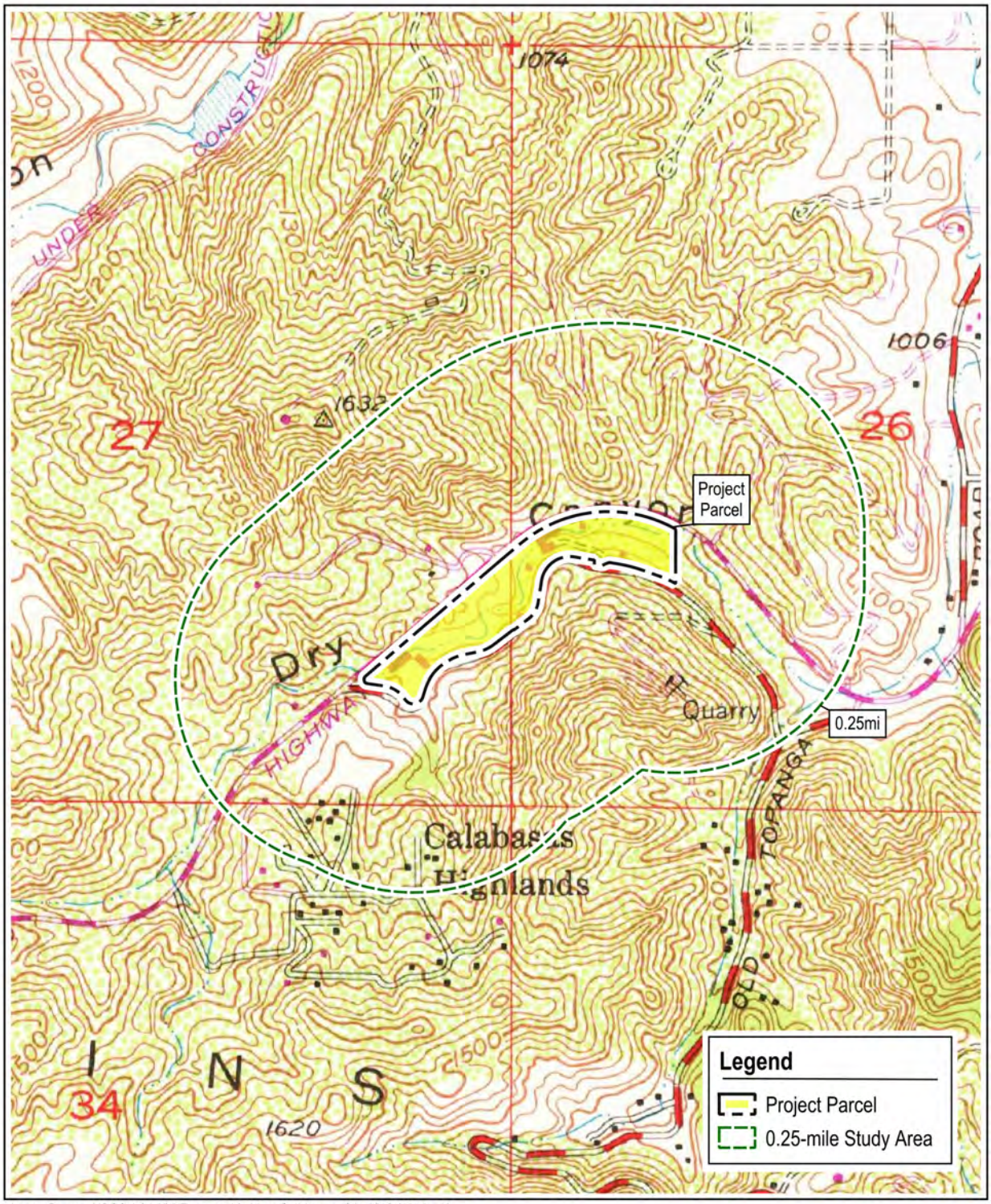

Image Source: USGS 1:24,000 Topographic Map: Calabasas, CA, 1952 (1979 ed.).

envicom

USGS Map with Project Parcel and 0.25-mile Study Area

0 400 800 ft

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

4/2/2026 Records Search File No.: 27831.13908

Rowan Barton
Envicom Corporation
4165 E. Thousand Oaks Blvd
Westlake Village, CA 91362

Re: Records Search Results for the Viewpoint School (Envicom Project #2026-017-1) Project

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

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

Resources within project area: 0	None
Resources within ¼-mile radius: 2	SEE ATTACHED LIST
Reports within project area: 2	LA-02349, LA-13165
Reports within ¼-mile radius: 12	SEE ATTACHED LIST

Resource Database Printout (list): ☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed
Resource Database Printout (details): ☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed
Resource Digital Database (spreadsheet): ☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed
Report Database Printout (list): ☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed
Report Database Printout (details): ☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed
Report Digital Database (spreadsheet): ☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed
Resource Record Copies: ☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed
Report Copies: ☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed
OHP Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD) 2022: ☒ available online; please go to https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=30338
Archaeological Resources Directory 2026: ☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed
Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monuments ☐ enclosed ☐ not requested ☒ nothing listed
Historical Maps: ☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed
Ethnographic Information: ☒ not available at SCCIC
Historical Literature: ☒ not available at SCCIC
GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps: ☒ not available at SCCIC

Caltrans Bridge Survey: ☒ not available at SCCIC; please go to http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/structur/strmaint/historic.htm
Shipwreck Inventory: ☒ not available at SCCIC; please go to http://shipwrecks.slc.ca.gov/ShipwrecksDatabase/Shipwrecks_Database.asp
Soil Survey Maps: (see below) ☒ not available at SCCIC; please go to http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx

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

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

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

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

Thank you for using the California Historical Resources Information System,

Michelle Galaz Cornforth
Assistant Coordinator
Enclosures:

(X) GIS Shapefiles – 16 shapes

(X) Resource Database Printout (list) – 1 page

(X) Resource Database Printout (details) – 3 pages

(X) Report Database Printout (list) – 2 pages

(X) Report Database Printout (details) – 14 pages

(X) Resource Record Copies – (all) – 31 pages

(X) Report Copies – (within project area) – 14 pages

(X) Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility (2022) – 1 line

(X) Invoice # 27831.13908

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

VICE-CHAIRPERSON
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki, Nomlaki

SECRETARY
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

COMMISSIONER
Bennae Calac
Pauma-Yuima Band of Luiseño Indians

COMMISSIONER
Vacant

COMMISSIONER
Vacant

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Andrew Alejandre
Paskenta Band of Nomlaki Indians

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

March 11, 2026

Rowan Barton
Envicom Corporation

Via Email to: rbarton@envicomcorporation.com

Re: Viewpoint School Project, Los Angeles County

To Whom It May Concern:

As requested, a search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed based on information submitted for the above referenced project. The results were positive. Please contact the Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians on the attached list for more information. Be aware that tribes do not always record their sacred sites in the SLF, nor are they required to do so. As such, an SLF search is not a substitute for consultation with all tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with a project's geographic area.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project's geographic area. Please contact all of the listed tribes as they may have information about sacred sites within the project area that is not listed with the NAHC.

If within two weeks of notification, a response has not been received, the Commission requests that you follow up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information was received.

If you receive notification of a change of address or phone number from a tribe, please inform the NAHC so that we can assure that our lists contain current information.

In addition to engaging in tribal consultation, you should consult the appropriate regional California Historical Research Information System (CHRIS) information center to determine whether it has information regarding the presence of recorded archaeological sites within the project area.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at 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
3/11/2026

Tribe Name	Fed (F) Non-Fed (N)	Contact Person	Contact Address	Phone #	Fax #	Email Address	Cultural Affiliation	Counties	Last Updated
Barbareño/Ventureño Band of Mission Indians	N	Cultural Resource Committee,	P.O. Box 364 Ojai, CA, 93024	(805) 746-6685		CR@bvbmi.com	Chumash	Kern,Los Angeles,San Luis Obispo,Santa Barbara,Ventura	6/19/2023
Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	Anthony Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-5549		anthonymad2002@gmail.com	Cahuilla	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	6/28/2023
Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	Erica Schenk, Chairperson	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 590-0942	(951) 763-2808	chair@cahuilla-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	2/1/2024
Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	BobbyRay Esparza, Cultural Director	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-5549		besparza@cahuilla-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	6/28/2023
Coastal Band of the Chumash Nation	N	Michael Khuz-Zarate, CBCN Vice Chairman	5151 W Vartikian Ave. Fresno, CA, 93722	(559) 761-9827		mkhus70@gmail.com	Chumash	Kern,Los Angeles,San Luis Obispo,Santa Barbara,Ventura	5/14/2025
Coastal Band of the Chumash Nation	N	Janet Hall, CBCN Cultural Resources Manager	1529 West Lemon Ave. Lompoc, CA, 93436	(805) 451-8757		tasinhall@yahoo.com	Chumash	Kern,Los Angeles,San Luis Obispo,Santa Barbara,Ventura	5/14/2025
Coastal Band of the Chumash Nation	N	Mati Waiya, Tribal Chair	16500 S Mountain Drive Santa Paula, CA, 93060	(805) 794-1248		tribalchair@coastalband.org	Chumash	Kern,Los Angeles,San Luis Obispo,Santa Barbara,Ventura	5/14/2025
Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians	N	Sarah Brunzell, CRM Manager	1019 Second Street San Fernando, CA, 91340	(818) 837-0794		CRM@tataviam-nsn.us	Tataviam	Kern,Los Angeles,Ventura	5/25/2023
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation	N	Christina Swindall Martinez, Secretary	P.O. Box 393 Covina, CA, 91723	(844) 390-0787		admin@gabrielenoindians.org	Gabrieleno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura	8/18/2023
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation	N	Andrew Salas, Chairperson	P.O. Box 393 Covina, CA, 91723	(844) 390-0787		admin@gabrielenoindians.org	Gabrieleno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura	8/18/2023
Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians	N	Anthony Morales, Chairperson	P.O. Box 693 San Gabriel, CA, 91778	(626) 483-3564	(626) 286-1262	GTTribalcouncil@aol.com	Gabrieleno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura	12/4/2023
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	N	Robert Dorame, Chairperson	P.O. Box 490 Bellflower, CA, 90707	(562) 761-6417	(562) 761-6417	gtongva@gmail.com	Gabrielino	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura	3/16/2023
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	N	Christina Conley, Cultural Resource Administrator	P.O. Box 941078 Simi Valley, CA, 93094	(626) 407-8761		christina.marsden@alumni.usc.edu	Gabrielino	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura	3/16/2023
Gabrielino/Tongva Nation	N	Sandonne Goad, Chairperson	13191 Crossroads Parkway North, Suite 375 City of Industry, CA, 91746	(951) 807-0479		sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com	Gabrielino	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura	11/6/2025
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	N	Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resource Director	P.O. Box 3919 Seal Beach, CA, 90740	(909) 262-9351		tongvatcr@gmail.com	Gabrielino	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura	1/28/2026
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	N	Linda Candelaria, Chairperson	73465 Royal Palm Dr. #1 Palm Desert, CA, 92260	(626) 676-1184		gabrielinotongva1@gmail.com	Gabrielino	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura	1/28/2026
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	F	Charles Martin, MBMI Chairman	12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	(951) 755-5110		chairman@morongo-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Serrano	Imperial,Kern,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego,Ventura	11/21/2025
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	F	Lena Broderick, Executive Assistant to Tribal Chairman	12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	(951) 755-5110		lbroderick@morongo-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Serrano	Imperial,Kern,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego,Ventura	11/21/2025
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	F	Bernadette Ann Brierty, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	(951) 663-2842		abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Serrano	Imperial,Kern,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego,Ventura	11/21/2025
Northern Chumash Tribal Council	N	Violet Walker, Chairperson	P.O. Box 6533 Los Osos, CA, 93412	(760) 549-3532		violetsagewalker@gmail.com	Chumash	Kern,Los Angeles,San Luis Obispo,Santa Barbara,Ventura	6/5/2023
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Steven Estrada, Tribal Chairman	P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659-2700	(951) 659-2228	sestrada@santarosa-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	4/8/2024
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Mercedes Estrada, Cultural Director	P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659-2700	(951) 659-2228	mestrada@santarosa-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	5/21/2025
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Vanessa Minott, Tribal Administrator	P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659-2700	(951) 659-2228	vminott@santarosa-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	4/8/2024
Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians	F	Nakia Zavalla, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	PO Box 517 Santa Ynez, CA, 93460	(805) 688-7997		nzavalla@chumash.gov	Chumash	Kern,Los Angeles,San Luis Obispo,Santa Barbara,Ventura	11/7/2025
Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians	F	, CRM Consultation	PO Box 517 Santa Ynez, CA, 93460	(805) 688-7997		CRMConsultation@chumash.gov	Chumash	Kern,Los Angeles,San Luis Obispo,Santa Barbara,Ventura	11/7/2025
Santa Ynez Band of Mission Indians	F	Amanda Dobrov, Cultural Resources Archeologist	PO Box 517, Santa Ynez, CA 93460	(805) 894-3730		adobrov@chumash.gov	Chumash	Kern,Los Angeles,San Luis Obispo,Santa Barbara,Ventura	12/1/2025
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Jessica Valdez, Cultural Resource Specialist	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 663-6261	(951) 654-4198	jvaldez@soboba-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Luiseno	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	7/14/2023
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Joseph Ontiveros, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 663-5279	(951) 654-4198	jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Luiseno	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	7/14/2023

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 contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Viewpoint School Project, Los Angeles County.

Record: PROJ-2026-001301
Report Type: List of Tribes
Counties: Los Angeles
NAHC Group: All

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

tel 213.763.DINO
www.nhm.org

NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM
LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Research & Collections

e-mail: paleorecords@nhm.org

March 1, 2026

Envicom Corporation
Attn: Rowan Barton

re: Paleontological resources records search for the Viewpoint School Project (Envicom Project #2026-017-01)

Dear Rowan:

I have conducted a search of our paleontology collection records for the proposed development at the Viewpoint School Project area as outlined on the portion of the Calabasas USGS topographic quadrangle map that you sent to me via e-mail on February 26, 2026. We do not have fossil localities that have been recorded or georeferenced directly within the proposed project area, but we do have fossil localities nearby from similar sedimentary deposits that may occur in the proposed project area, either at the surface or at depth.

The following table shows the closest known localities in the collection of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (NHMLA).

Locality Number	Location	Formation	Taxa	Depth
LACM IP 22624, 22626, 22650	Section 27-34; T1N; R17W; Dry Canyon quadrangle	Topanga Group (silty sandstone)	Invertebrates (mostly uncatalogued but including abundant *Macoma* and *Turritella*)	Surface
LACM IP 3990, 11648, 11978	Cold Canyon Road at its junction with Old Topanga Canyon Road	Modelo Formation (shales)	Fish (Osteichthyes), invertebrates (Mollusca), plants (Plantae)	Surface
LACM VP 5657	Dry Creek Canyon Park	Modelo Formation	Baleen whale (*Mysticeti*)	Surface
LACM VP 6257	Near hair-pin turn at western extremity of Old Topanga Road	Topanga Group	Fish (Osteichthyes)	Surface
LACM VP 7368	Ridge separating Calabasas Highlands from Old Topanga Canyon Road	Topanga Group	Marine mammal (Dugongidae)	Surface

VP, Vertebrate Paleontology; IP, Invertebrate Paleontology; bgs, below ground surface

This records search is limited to the records of the NHMLA. It is not intended as a paleontological assessment of the project for the purposes of California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) or National

Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Potentially fossil-bearing units are present in the project area, either at the surface or in the subsurface. As such, NHMLA recommends that a paleontological assessment be conducted by a paleontologist meeting Federal (43 Code of Federal Regulations Part 49.110) or Society of Vertebrate Paleontology standards for compliance with applicable regulations, such as CEQA or NEPA.

Sincerely,



Alyssa Bell, Ph.D.
Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County

APPENDIX C

Resume of Principal Investigator (Dr. Wayne Bischoff)

DR. WAYNE BISCHOFF
Director of Cultural Resources
wbischoff@envicomcorporation.com

Years of Experience
Over 25 years

Education
Ph.D. Anthropology, Michigan State University

B.A. Anthropology, Purdue University

Certifications
Registry of Professional Archaeologists RPA

Professional Affiliations
Society of Historical Archaeology

Society for California Archaeology

Society for American Archaeology

Specialized Training
AB 52/Tribal Consultation

Paleontological Assessments

Built Environment Assessments

Ethnographic Reports

Dr. Bischoff has over 25 years of experience in managing cultural resource projects and ensuring compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act NHPA , the National Environmental Protection Act NEPA , and state, county, city, and local government cultural laws, guidelines, and procedures. He has managed cultural, paleontological, ethnographic, and built environment projects throughout Southern California, including the Counties of Ventura, Los Angeles, Kern, Imperial, San Diego, Orange, Santa Barbara, Riverside, and San Bernardino. Dr. Bischoff has been the principal or project manager for hundreds of cultural resource projects in Southern California, including record searches, surveys, evaluations, and data recoveries, built environment and historic architectural inventories, HABS projects, paleontological surveys, ethnographic reports and Native American consultation, and historic structure evaluations. Dr. Bischoff has worked with all Tribal Groups of the Greater Los Angeles area and has provided expert consultation, including Assembly Bill AB 52 consultation, writing support, and coordination. He has also written, planned, and enforced cultural resource components of many forms of CEQA and NEPA documents and been a part of Memorandum of Agreement MOA, Memorandum of Understanding MOU , and Programmatic Agreement PA development teams.

Dr. Bischoff's experience includes residential and commercial development, public works, storm and sewer projects, environmental restoration, water resources, energy and transmission line, highway and bridge, telecommunication, educational facility, and park and trail project. Dr. Bischoff has been the principal or project manager for hundreds of cultural projects in California, including Phase I literature searches and surveys, Phase I b subsurface surveys, Phase II evaluations, and Phase III data recoveries. He has also completed built environment and standing structure architectural inventories, assessments, and historic structure evaluations in select municipalities.

Dr. Bischoff also has extensive experience consulting with state and federal agencies, including the State Historic Preservation Office SHPO, California Department of Transportation Caltrans , the Department of Defense, the General Services Agency GSA , California Department of Parks and Recreation, the U.S. Department of Agriculture USDA , many U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE) districts, Fish and Wildlife, the California Public Utilities Commission CPUC , the National Park Service, the USFS, the NTIA, Federal Highway Administration, and the Port Authorities of several cities.

REPRESENTATIVE PROJECT EXPERIENCE

Data Recovering & Monitoring, Gateway at The Oaks Project, City of Thousand Oaks, County of Ventura

Principal and Project Manager for the upcoming recovery and monitoring tasks for development of Gateway at The Oaks on 8.8 acres. Envicom Corporation (Envicom) is scoped to provide project compliance with Environmental Impact Report (EIR) mitigation measures addressing: retention of a qualified archaeologist, data recover excavations, cultural resources sensitivity training, development and implementation of cultural resources monitoring and treatment plan, and protocols for unanticipated discovery of archaeological resources or human remains.

Phase I Survey, Latigo Hillcrest Project (2500 W. Hillcrest Drive), City of Thousand Oaks, County of Ventura

Principal and Project Manager for the Phase I Survey for Cultural Resources. Project included a site visit and SCCIC/NAHC and NHM record searches and an impact assessment report for the 8.19-acre property. Dr. Bischoff is also scoped to provide support to the City in its outreach to the local Native American Tribe(s) to offer consultation on the issue of Tribal Cultural Resources under CEQA.

Phase I Survey, T.O. Ranch (325 and 391 Hampshire Road), City of Thousand Oaks, County of Ventura

Principal and Project Manager for the Phase I Survey for Cultural Resources. Project included a site visit and SCCIC/NAHC and NHM record searches and an impact assessment report for the 10.97-acre property.

Phase I Survey of the Proposed California Lutheran University, School of Management Building, City of Thousand Oaks, County of Ventura (with Samantha Renta)

Principal and Project Manager for this university project. Project included a SCCIC/NAHC record search and a site visit.

Phase II Evaluation of CA-LAN-41 within the Boundary of the Agoura Village project, City of Agoura Hills, County of Los Angeles

Principal and Project Manager for the completion of an Evaluation Phase II of a complex prehistoric cultural resource within the boundary of the Agoura Village project. The Phase II involved the excavation of ten test units, dozens of shovel test pits, as well as more detailed mapping of the site.

Conrad N. Hilton Foundation Phase Ib of Proposed Phase II Building Locations, City of Agoura Hills, County of Los Angeles

This project involved the excavation of 48 shovel test pits within the western periphery of cultural resource CA-LAN-320 on Foundation property. (Current)

Oakmont Senior Housing Archaeological, Paleontological, and Native American Monitoring Project, City of Agoura Hills, County of Los Angeles

Principal and Project Manager for this archaeological, paleontological, and Native American monitoring project. (Current).

CA-LAN-320 Phased Evaluation Project, City of Agoura Hills, County of Los Angeles

Principal and Project Manager for the phased evaluation Phase II of CA-LAN-320 in response to potential impacts from the construction of the Conrad N. Hilton Foundation Phase 2 Campus Building. The site is a prehistoric Chumash residential and ceremonial center of over 80 acres in size and that was used by prehistoric Native Americans from 300 B.C. to the late 1700s. Dozens of test units, hundreds of shovel test pits, surface collection, and surface feature mapping have been completed to date planned. (Current).

Conrad N. Hilton Foundation Geotech Boring Archaeological and Paleontological Monitoring, City of Agoura Hills, County of Los Angeles

This project involved the monitoring of geotech trench and drilling sites within Foundation and Las Virgenes Water District properties within the City of Agoura Hills.

Hilton Property Phase 3 Construction Site Phase Ib Cultural Resources Survey, City of Agoura Hills, County of Los Angeles

Principal and Project manager for this extensive preliminary survey project, including excavation of over 200 shovel test pits and 4 test units to define the boundaries of a prehistoric ceremonial site of over 80 acres in size, used by Chumash Native Americans from 400 A.D. to the late 1700s. Recordation of over 190 features and 11,500 artifacts.

Archaeological, Paleontological, and Native American Monitoring for the JPA/Las Virgenes Water District Solar Farm Expansion, City of Calabasas, County of Los Angeles

Principal and Project Manager for this monitoring project. This project encountered elements of a very old prehistoric site at depth, which included lithic material, groundstone artifacts, and an intact multi episodic hearth feature. (Current).

Archaeological and Paleontological Monitoring for the Agoura Landmark Development Project, City of Agoura Hills, County of Los Angeles

Principal and Project Manager for this monitoring project. A negative findings report was also completed and submitted to the City.

Cultural, Paleo, and Native American Monitoring for the Agoura Hills Marriott Development Project, City of Agoura Hills, County of Los Angeles

Principal and Project Manager for this monitoring project. During monitoring, a prehistoric Chumash cultural resource was discovered (number not yet assigned), which led to artifact collection, analysis, and a final report of findings that was submitted to the City

Phase I Survey for the Agoura Kanan Village project, a 7.37 acre Commercial Subdivision, City of Agoura Hills, County of Los Angeles

Principal and Project Manager for the completion of a SCCIC/NAHC record search, NAHC scoping, and a Phase Ia site survey. The Phase Ia survey was followed by a Phase Ib subsurface survey and an updated site form for a previously known prehistoric cultural resource that includes the entire project area.

Phase II Evaluation of two cultural resources located on the Oakmont project property, City of Agoura Hills, County of Los Angeles

Principal and Project Manager for the evaluation of a prehistoric cultural resource and a 1920s 1980s historic homestead cultural resource. Evaluation tasks included shovel test pits, and a test unit for the prehistoric cultural resource, and detailed mapping and documents research for the historic cultural resource. A combined report for both Oakmont projects was produced for the City.

Phase I Survey for the Oakmont commercial project, a 5.75 acre development, City of Agoura Hills, County of Los Angeles

Principal and Project Manager for the completion of NAHC record search, and a Phase Ia site survey. The Phase Ia survey identified two cultural resources; a 1920s historic homestead foundation, and a large prehistoric archaeological site.

CA-LAN-320 Project Compliance Plans, and Native American and Lead Agency Consultation, City of Agoura Hills, County of Los Angeles

Tasks included the authoring of a cultural resource Treatment and Data Recovery Plan, a cultural resource Management Plan, and a Curation Plan for all artifacts, as well as the organization of meetings with the Chumash Tribal Groups and the Lead Agency.

Phase I Survey for the Massilia Spa Project, Triunfo Canyon Area, County of Los Angeles

Principal and Project Manager for the completion of a SCCIC/NAHC record search, NAHC record search request, and a site survey. Project also includes an inventory and initial assessment of over a dozen 1930 through 1990 structures on the property.

Phase I Survey of the Butler Ranch, West Simi Valley Area, County of Ventura

Principal and Project Manager for the completion of a Phase I record search, NAHC record search request, and a site survey of this 332 acre low density residential development project.

North Canyon Ranch 170 acre Residential Subdivision, City of Simi Valley, County of Ventura

Principal and Project Manager for the completion of a SCCIC/NAHC record search and project area site survey. A key issue for this project was a previously disturbed cultural resource within the project area, the destruction of which needed to be addressed in the final report.

Pepperdine University Campus Life Project: Phase I survey of new Baseball Field development, Malibu Area, County of Los Angeles

Principal and Project Manager for the addition of the campus baseball field as part of the larger Pepperdine Campus Life housing, facilities, and trail development project.

Pepperdine University Campus Life Project: Debris Basin Excavation Cultural and Paleontological Resource Monitoring, Malibu Area, County of Los Angeles

Principal and Project Manager for cultural resource monitoring of Phase I of the Pepperdine Campus Life housing, facilities, and trail development project.

Phase I Survey of a property on Giles Road, Lake Sherwood Area, County of Ventura (with Samantha Renta)

Principal and Project Manager for this project, which included an SCCIC record search and a site visit. Exploration of all rock shelters and cache openings on the property for historic artifacts was part of this project.

Phase I Survey of 6544 Wandermere Road, City of Malibu, County of Los Angeles (with Samantha Renta)

Principal and Project Manager for this project, which included an SCCIC record search and a site visit.

Phase I Survey of 5841 Busch Drive, City of Malibu, County of Los Angeles (with Samantha Renta)

Principal and Project Manager for this project, which included an SCCIC record search and a site visit.

Phase II Evaluation of CA-LAN 129 and CA-LAN 129a, two prehistoric sites, and CA-LAN 4363H, an early historic site, City of Calabasas, County of Los Angeles

Principal and Project Manager for the evaluation of these three sites as part of permitting with the Corps of Engineers. The evaluation was written to NRHP/SHPO standards.

Phase I Survey of the West Village Project, City of Calabasas, County of Los Angeles

Principal and Project Manager for this Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE) permitting project. Project included a SCCIC/NAHC/NHM record search and a site visit, as well as SHPO review of the final report.

Phase I Survey of the JPA Solar Farm, City of Calabasas, County of Los Angeles

Principal and Project Manager for the completion of a SCCIC/NAHC record search, NAHC record search request, and a site survey for the Los Virgenes Municipal Water District. This 20 acre solar project also addressed a large prehistoric Native American site located next to and partially on the property. Project included Native American consultation with the Lead Agency and the Tatatviam and the recordation of two prehistoric petroglyphs

Phase I Survey for the 17 acre Olivas Park Extension commercial development project, City of Ventura, County of Ventura

Principal and Project Manager for the completion of a SCCIC/NAHC record search, NAHC record search request, and a site survey, followed by limited monitoring.

Phase I Survey for the Mulholland Senior Living Project, Unincorporated Area of Los Angeles, County of Los Angeles

Principal and Project Manager for the completion of a SCCIC/NAHC record search, NAHC record search request, and a site survey.

Phase I Survey of the proposed Tapo at Alamo EIR for a mixed use development project, City of Simi Valley, County of Ventura (with Samantha Whittington) and Debbie Balam

Principal and Project Manager for the completion of a SCCIC/NAHC record search, NAHC record search request, and a site survey.

Phase I Survey of roughly 50 acres for Improvements on the Saddlerock Ranch/Malibu Wines Property in the Santa Monica Mountains, County of Los Angeles

Principal and Project Manager for the completion of a SCCIC/NAHC record search, NAHC scoping, and a site survey. This project involves upgrades to the winery existing structures and public buildings, as well as road and parking improvements. Part of this project is located near a National Register Chumash rock art site as well as other prehistoric resources

Phase I Survey for 34134 Mulholland Highway, Unincorporated Area of Los Angeles, County of Los Angeles

Principal and Project Manager for the completion of a SCCIC/NAHC record search, NAHC record search request, and a site survey.

Manzanita School Phase Ia Survey for a 20.27 acre private school development, Topanga Canyon Area, County of Los Angeles

Principal and Project Manager for the completion of an SCCIC and NAHC record search, and a site survey. This project also assessed built environment resources, which included early 1900s buildings, early 1900s water control features, culverts, and bridges, and 1950s landscaping elements.

Phase I Survey of the Proposed California Lutheran University, School of Management Building, City of Thousand Oaks, County of Ventura (with Samantha Renta)

Principal and Project Manager for this university project. Project included a SCCIC/NAHC record search and a site visit.

APPENDIX G

Energy Calculations

Viewpoint Project

Construction On-Road Vehicle Fuel Use

Construction Phase	Worker Trips/day	Worker Miles/trip	Days	Worker Miles
Demolition	60	18.5	23	25,530
Grading	60	18.5	21	23,310
Bridge Abutments and Installation	60	18.5	44	48,840
Underground Utilities	60	18.5	45	49,950
Foundations and Seating	60	18.5	109	120,990
Bandshell and Control Booth	60	18.5	109	120,990
Hardscape	60	18.5	86	95,460
Landscape	60	18.5	65	72,150
Shade Structure	60	18.5	151	167,610
Finishes	60	18.5	22	24,420
Total Worker Miles				**749,250**
	EMFAC 2026	Gasoline	Avg. miles/gal	23.42
Worker Fuel Use			Total gallons	**31,992**

Construction Phase	Vendor Trips/day	Vendor Miles/trip	Days	Vendor Miles
Demolition	0.087	10.2	23	20
Grading	0.048	10.2	21	10
Bridge Abutments and Installation	3.570	10.2	44	1,602
Underground Utilities	0.045	10.2	45	21
Foundations and Seating	3.570	10.2	109	3,969
Bandshell and Control Booth	3.570	10.2	109	3,969
Hardscape	0.023	10.2	86	20
Landscape	0.000	10.2	65	-
Shade Structure	3.570	10.2	151	5,499
Finishes	0.000	10.2	22	-
Total Vendor Miles				**9,561**
	EMFAC 2026	Diesel	Avg. miles/gal	9.10
Vendor Fuel Use			Total gallons	**1,050**

Construction Phase	Haul Trips/day	Haul Miles/trip	Days	Haul Miles
Demolition	2.0800	8.2	23	392
Grading	5.2381	20.0	21	2,200
Bridge Abutments and Installation	0.0000		44	-
Underground Utilities	0.0000		45	-
Foundations and Seating	0.0000		109	-
Bandshell and Control Booth	0.0000		109	-
Hardscape	0.0000		86	-
Landscape	0.0000		65	-
Shade Structure	0.0000		151	-
Finishes	0.0000		22	-
Total Hauling Miles				**2,592**
	EMFAC 2026	Diesel HHDT Only	Avg. miles/gal	6.28
Hauling Fuel Use			Total gallons	**413**

Viewpoint Project

Construction Off-Road Equipment Fuel Use

Construction Phase	Equipment	Qty	Hours/day	HP	Load Factor	# Days	HP-hour
Demolition	Concrete Saw	1	8	33	0.73	23	4,433
	Backhoe/Loader	1	6	84	0.37	23	4,289
	Rubber Tired Dozer	1	1	367	0.40	23	3,376
Grading	Grader	1	6	148	0.41	21	7,646
	Backhoe/Loader	1	7	84	0.37	21	4,569
	Rubber Tired Dozer	1	6	367	0.40	21	18,497
Bridge Abutments and Installation	Drill Rig	1	8	83	0.50	44	14,608
	Crane	1	4	367	0.29	44	18,732
	Backhoe/Loader	1	8	84	0.37	44	10,940
Underground Utilities	Backhoe/Loader	1	8	84	0.37	45	11,189
	Excavator	1	8	36	0.38	45	4,925
	Plate Compactor	1	8	8	0.43	45	1,238
Foundations and Seatings	Concrete Pump	1	8	11	0.74	109	7,098
	Backhoe/Loader	1	8	83	0.37	109	26,779
	Crane	1	4	367	0.29	109	46,403
Bandshell and Control Booth	Crane	1	4	367	0.29	109	46,403
	Backhoe/Loader	1	8	84	0.37	109	27,102
	Forklift	1	6	82	0.20	109	10,726
Hardscape	Paver	1	7	81	0.42	86	20,480
	Plate Compactor	1	8	8	0.43	86	2,367
	Backhoe/Loader	1	8	84	0.37	86	21,383
Landcape	Backhoe/Loader	1	8	84	0.37	65	16,162
	Water Truck	1	4	376	0.38	65	37,149
	Small Tractor	1	8	38	0.44	65	8,694
Shade Structure	Crane	1	4	367	0.29	151	64,284
	Forklift	1	6	82	0.20	151	14,858
Finishes	Air Compressor	1	6	37	0.48	22	2,344
						Total HP hou	**456,674**
	HP = horsepower						
	gallons of diesel fuel per HP--hour= 0.05					**Gallons**	**22,834**

Source: EMFAC2025 (v2.1.0) Emissions Inventory
Region Type: Sub-Area
Region: Los Angeles (SC)
Calendar Year: 2026
Season: Annual
Vehicle Classification: EMFAC2007 Categories
Units: miles/day for Combustion VMT and Electric VMT, trips/day for Trips, tons/day for Emissions, 1000 gallons/day for Gasoline and Diesel Fuel Consumption, 1000 diesel equivalent gallons/day for Natural Gas Fuel Consumption, kWh/day for Energy Consumption, kg/day for Hydrogen Consumption

Region	Calendar Yea	Vehicle Cate	Model Year	Speed	Fuel	Population	Total VMT	Trips	Fuel Consumption
Los Angeles (	2026	HHDT	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	85.844876	4046.702555	1717.58428	1.0307213
Los Angeles (	2026	LDA	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	2936460.22	86723722.11	12839242.3	3347.73199
Los Angeles (	2026	LDT1	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	272982.729	7809301.464	1106897.83	365.430583
Los Angeles (	2026	LDT2	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	1560648.87	54295984.59	7511761.06	2494.68112
Los Angeles (	2026	LHDT1	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	115818.121	3885776.442	1662872.42	282.923754
Los Angeles (	2026	LHDT2	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	22369.4428	837974.9216	365037.674	65.737941
Los Angeles (	2026	MCY	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	147185.648	881925.5365	282207.822	22.9609944
Los Angeles (	2026	MDV	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	936532.578	32241999.36	4275681.5	1814.1026
Los Angeles (	2026	MH	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	17272.3714	161038.3733	1835.91667	33.3074086
Los Angeles (	2026	MHDT	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	18454.6084	868545.0462	369239.805	163.11814
Los Angeles (	2026	OBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	3598.42789	107134.7563	32038.8186	21.3683706
Los Angeles (	2026	SBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	1515.94775	58236.17758	6063.791	6.26916981
Los Angeles (	2026	UBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	401.04871	24243.82543	1604.19484	6.47758387
									MPG Light Duty
						Total	153,552,759.53	6,556.51	**23.42**

Source: EMFAC2025 (v2.1.0) Emissions Inventory
Region Type: Sub-Area
Region: Los Angeles (SC)
Calendar Year: 2026
Season: Annual
Vehicle Classification: EMFAC2007 Categories
Units: miles/day for Combustion VMT and Electric VMT, trips/day for Trips, tons/day for Emissions, 1000 gallons/day for Gasoline and Diesel Fuel Consumption, 1000 diesel equivalent gallons/day for Natural Gas Fuel Consumption, kWh/day for Energy Consumption,

Region	Calendar Yea	Vehicle Cate	Model Year	Speed	Fuel	Population	Total VMT	Trips	Fuel Consumption	MPG HDDT
Los Angeles (	2026	HHDT	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	43166.22	5635385.5	712925.04	896.82655	**6.28**
Los Angeles (	2026	LDA	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	6241.2507	146250.65	24401.736	4.3467952	
Los Angeles (	2026	LDT1	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	117.97349	2602.5127	317.81844	0.1251982	
Los Angeles (	2026	LDT2	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	2703.5188	92706.604	13159.029	3.3071361	
Los Angeles (	2026	LHDT1	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	46075.944	1646116.4	558535.82	79.771878	
Los Angeles (	2026	LHDT2	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	39609.471	1823720.2	545727.62	99.543117	
Los Angeles (	2026	MDV	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	23829.255	978126.4	116599.85	41.717811	
Los Angeles (	2026	MH	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	6209.8909	59826.158	659.79844	6.0166421	
Los Angeles (	2026	MHDT	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	60382.948	2186752.3	752977.79	245.98125	
Los Angeles (	2026	OBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	1799.9062	105496.8	20972.596	14.264879	
Los Angeles (	2026	SBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	1150.6437	22216.102	16661.321	3.0426493	
Los Angeles (	2026	UBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	17.125394	1329.2688	68.501577	0.2157214	
										MPG Total
						Total	12700529		1395.1596	**9.10**

APPENDIX H

Geotechnical Report

Geotechnical Site Evaluation
Proposed Viewpoint Creek Theater Project
Viewpoint School
23620 Mulholland Highway
Calabasas, California

prepared for

Viewpoint Educational Foundation
23620 Mulholland Highway
Calabasas, California 91302
Attention: Mr. Steve Cole, CFO/COO

GORIAN & ASSOCIATES, INC.

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Figure 2A – Regional Geologic Map (Weber 1984)
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Figure 3 – Seismic Hazard Map
Appendix A -- Logs of Subsurface Data (Gorian, this report; EGL 2006 & 2007)
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Plates 1A and 1B -- Geotechnical Maps
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Applied Earth Sciences
Geotechnical Engineers
Engineering Geologists
DSA Accepted Testing Laboratory
Special Inspection and Materials Testing

3595 Old Conejo Road
Thousand Oaks
California 91320-2122
805 375-9262

August 1, 2025

VIEWPOINT EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION Work Order: 1548-AMP-0-100
23620 Mulholland Highway
Calabasas, California 91302
Attention: Mr. Steve Cole, CFO/COO

c/o **Searock + Stafford CM**
101 E. Green St. Suite 13
Pasadena, California 91105
Attention: Mr. Steve Searock

Subject: **GEOTECHNICAL SITE EVALUATION, PROPOSED VIEWPOINT CREEK THEATER PROJECT, VIEWPOINT SCHOOL, 23620 MULHOLLAND HIGHWAY, CALABASAS, CALIFORNIA**

1. INTRODUCTION

The following report contains the results of our geotechnical site evaluation for the proposed Viewpoint Creek Theater Project in the central portion of the Viewpoint School campus between Founders' Hall and the Primary School. Our understanding of the proposed development is based on a Viewpoint *Creek Theater Concept Design Package 3.07.2025,* that includes a *Conceptual Grading Plan, Proposed Amphitheater Viewpoint School* (dated 03/06/2025) and a *Design Survey* (dated 09/11/2024), prepared by Psomas as supplied by Mr. Searock. These plans serve as a base for our attached Geotechnical Maps, Plates 1A and 1B.

The subsurface conditions were explored via a series of hand excavated borings located where permissible within the heavy oak tree grove. The field exploration was supplemented with research of prior site evaluations by this firm and others. Field data and laboratory testing were used to evaluate the geotechnical properties of the encountered soils. Based on our site evaluation, the site is suitable for the proposed construction from a geotechnical standpoint provided recommendations presented herein are implemented in the project design and construction. Descriptions of the site and geologic units along with our conclusions and recommendations are presented within the text of this report.

2. PROPOSED VIEWPOINT CREEK THEATER

The Viewpoint Creek Theater project will consist of the development of an outdoor amphitheater for a variety of activities. As shown on Plate 1A, the project site (Site) will be on the southern portion of the Dry Canyon Creek drainage and encompass the slope ascending to Dry Canyon Cold Creek Road between Founders Hall to the east, the Primary School Campus to the west, and Academic Hall to the north. The

bandshell structure will be in the existing flat area south of and above the active creek with the proposed seating benched into the slope ascending to Dry Canyon Cold Creek Road. The project will also include support structures such as a control room, an ADA lift, walkways and two bridges, one over the creek and one (elevated deck) over the buried storm drain.

3. PROJECT CONSTRAINTS

The outdoor amphitheater is planned within a dense grove of mature oak trees. The trees as well as existing improvements (Plate 1B) have limited the areas available for exploration borings and will also limit some construction activities. A significant amount of uncompacted (non-engineered) fill is within the flat area proposed for the bandshell structure. Due to the impracticality of removing and recompacting the non-engineered fill, the bandshell, along with other settlement sensitive structures, should be supported on drilled cast in place piles.

4. SCOPE OF SERVICES

Our scope of work was conducted by or under the supervision of a California certified engineering geologist and registered geotechnical engineer. Based on our experience in the area of the Site, we performed the following scope of services.

4.1 ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

Pertinent regional and local geotechnical/geologic information in our files addressing the Site and surrounding existing construction were reviewed and incorporated in our evaluation.

4.2 SITE OBSERVATION / GEOLOGIC MAPPING

A geologist from our office conducted a visual site observation to note existing surficial Site conditions. Reconnaissance level geologic mapping of existing surficial exposures was also performed by the geologist from our office. The observations and mapping served as a basis to evaluate existing conditions relative to conditions documented in the regional geologic literature and available previous geotechnical data.

4.3 GEOTECHNICAL SUBSURFACE EXPLORATION

Due to accessibility constraints related to the presence of existing improvements as well as the consideration of oak tree protection zones, the field exploration included seven hand excavated exploratory borings to further evaluate site conditions and factors affecting the proposed amphitheater and ancillary structures (e.g., access bridge). The borings were excavated to depths ranging from 3.5 feet (B-6) to 11 feet (B-4) below the existing ground surface (bgs). The 4.5 -inch diameter hand auger borings were excavated utilizing subcontracted laborers. A geologist from our office logged the exploratory borings and helped obtain both bulk and relatively undisturbed drive soil samples at various depths.

4.4 LABORATORY TESTING

A program of laboratory testing was performed to evaluate geotechnical properties of selected samples obtained during the subsurface exploration operations. Testing included in-situ moisture content and dry density, shear strength parameters, consolidation characteristics, expansion potential, and maximum density–optimum moisture content relationships. In addition, a sample was tested for corrosion potential by an independent corrosion engineering laboratory.

4.5 GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING ANALYSIS AND REPORT PREPARATION

The results of our archival review, subsurface exploration, and laboratory testing programs were used in geotechnical analyses to develop recommendations for design and construction of the proposed amphitheater improvements. Our findings, conclusions, and recommendations are provided in this geotechnical report that includes:

1. A description of soil, bedrock, and groundwater conditions (See Logs of Subsurface Data, Appendix A), as observed during the site exploration by this firm and others, including a Geotechnical Map (Plates 1A and 1B) showing exploration locations and Geotechnical Cross Section A-A' (Plate 2).
2. A description of the laboratory testing program, including test results (Appendix B).
3. Discussion and geotechnical recommendations regarding:
   - Seismic design criteria,
   - Soil expansion and collapse potential,
   - Site preparation,
   - Conventional and pile foundation design,
   - Slab-on-grade and hardscape design,
   - Retaining wall design parameters,
   - Soil chemistry analysis, by subcontract, and corrosion recommendations.

5. SITE DESCRIPTION

The overall Viewpoint School campus is at 23620 Mulholland Highway in the city of Calabasas, County of Los Angeles, California. The irregularly shaped campus site is bounded by Mulholland Highway on the northern, eastern, and western sides and Dry Canyon Cold Creek Road on the southern side. The campus is in an alluvial valley (Dry Canyon) with a flowing creek, Dry Canyon Creek, traversing the Site from the southwest towards the northeast.

The campus is bisected by the partially channelized Dry Canyon Creek which flows in a generally to northeasterly to easterly direction. The proposed Viewpoint Creek Amphitheater will be near the creek on the southern side (see Vicinity Map, Figure 1). As shown on Plate 1B,this area has been improved with a two-story building referred to as Founders' Hall, a 40' x 40' canopy, retaining walls, concrete sidewalks, and planters in addition to several storage structures. The existing ground surface gently slopes down from Dry Canyon Cold Creek Road to the creek with total relief on the order of 40 feet. Drainage of the site is by sheet flow down slope towards the creek. Numerous coastal live oaks, willows, and landscaping trees are in this area.

6. BACKGROUND

Environmental Geotechnology Laboratory, Inc. (EGL) conducted a site investigation in the area north of the proposed amphitheater for a proposed Library-Administration Building (Academic Hall) on the northern side of the creek, southwest of the Cornerstone Building (EGL 2006 and 2007). The reports indicate "The immediate areas adjacent to Cornerstone building area were graded in 2004, during the construction phase of the said building".

The site evaluations included four backhoe test pits, TP-1 through TP-4 in 2006 and six hand dug pits in 2007, four of which are on Site, T-3 through T-6. The exploratory pits extended to a maximum depth of 13 feet below the existing ground surface, and the evaluation included laboratory testing, and engineering analyses followed by report preparation. The test pits encountered undocumented artificial fill deposits, fill and slopewash, terrace deposits, and bedrock. The artificial fill deposits encountered had a maximum thickness of 10 feet. The bedrock was referred by EGL to the Upper Topanga Formation (Ttus), after Dibblee 1992, and was described as "thickly bedded to nearly massive sandstone" with "Interbeds of clayey siltstone and claystone". Structurally, the bedrock was recorded as having "steeply northerly dipped siltstone beds".

Based on EGL's findings "construction of the subject site for the intended use is considered feasible from the geotechnical and engineering geological viewpoints".

7. SITE GEOLOGY

The proposed site of the Viewpoint Creek Theater is underlain at depth by bedrock of the Miocene-age Calabasas Formation, after Yerkes and Campbell 1979 [which is equivalent to the Upper Topanga of Dibblee], mantled locally with Terrace Deposits, Colluvium, Quaternary-age alluvium, and undocumented artificial fill deposits. Descriptions of these units are presented below and with location specific descriptions presented in the attached Logs of Subsurface Data (Appendix A).

7.1 CALABASAS FORMATION

Sedimentary bedrock of the Miocene-age Calabasas Formation underlies the site at depth and is locally exposed on the eastern side of Dry Canyon Cold Creek Road. As observed, the bedrock generally consists of light yellowish brown to yellowish brown silty fine to fine to coarse-grained sandstone in a damp and hard to indurated condition. The sandstone is locally interbedded with yellowish brown to gray claystone and siltstone. These materials are fractured yet tight and have some iron oxide staining. Sandstone bedrock was encountered only in boring B-6 at 3 feet below the slope surface. Three additional borings were drilled around B-6 to verify the depth to bedrock; however, the encountered rock could be a large boulder.

Structurally, the bedrock mapped along Dry Canyon Cold Creek Road strikes N35º to 45ºW and is inclined at a near vertical angle (85°) towards the southwest to vertical (90°). This bedding orientation is consistent with orientations of N30º to 64ºW reported by EGL 2006 although bedding inclinations were on the order of 45º to 57º to the northeast on the north side of the creek and is consistent with the regional geologic trend.

7.2 TERRACE DEPOSITS

Quaternary-age Terrace Deposits were encountered on the northern side of the creek in boring B-7 at 5 feet below the existing ground surface (bgs). As encountered, the Terrace Deposits generally consists of brown to gray silty clay with scattered lithic rock fragments in a very moist and very stiff condition and were observed to be slightly porous.

EGL excavated test pit TP-1 (2006) approximately 30 feet northwest of boring B-7 and encountered “Alluvial Terrace Deposits” at 2 feet below the existing ground surface. EGL described this deposit as reddish brown silty sandy clay with subrounded lithic rock clasts in a moist and moderately stiff condition yet slightly porous condition. Similar descriptions is given in TP-2, and Terrace Deposits were also reported in T-3, -5, and -6 (EGL 2007)

7.3 COLLUVIUM

Soils deposited under the influence of gravity are referred to as Colluvium. Colluvium was encountered in both B-5 and B-6 on the slope area just south of the Founders’ Hall. As encountered, the Colluvium was observed to vary in thickness from 3 feet (B-6) to more than 7.5 feet (B-5) and generally consists of brown grading downward to yellowish brown sandy clay in a damp to very moist and stiff condition. The upper portion of the Colluvium is typically porous and contains both roots and fine to coarse angular gravels of sandstone. By description and stratigraphic position between the fill and bedrock units, and transitional interfingering with the alluvial deposits of the drainage floor, the soils designated as Terrace by EGL and our Colluvial unit appear correlative.

7.4 ALLUVIUM

Modern alluvial deposits mantle the bedrock in the creek traversing the Site. In the area of the proposed development, much of the alluvium is covered with artificial fill deposits. Alluvium was encountered 10 feet below the existing ground surface in B-4. As encountered in B-4, the alluvium generally consists of light yellowish brown fine to coarse sand in a moist and medium dense condition. This sandy alluvium contains some fine to coarse gravels which grade to cobbles and likely small boulders at depth based on previous school project experience . This unit is friable.

7.5 ARTIFICIAL FILL

Artificial fill (non-engineered) deposits are extensive in the proposed improvement area. The artificial fill deposits were observed to vary in thickness from at least 4.5 feet (B-2) to 10 feet (B-4 and T-6 (EGL 2007)) and generally consists of yellowish brown to brown sandy silty clay in a damp to very moist and stiff to very stiff condition interlayered with yellowish brown silty to clayey fine sand in a damp to moist and loose to medium dense condition. Artificial fill deposits commonly contain concrete and asphaltic concrete debris and are typically mottled.

7.6 GROUNDWATER

Surficial water flow was observed in Dry Canyon Creek that traverses the Site from the southwest to the northeast. In the proposed development area, based on our archival review, groundwater seepages may be encountered in the bedrock. With the majority of the campus occupying the valley floor groundwater seepage has been encountered in various projects throughout the Viewpoint School campus at or near the contact between the alluvial deposits and bedrock. Provisions should be made to deal with groundwater encountered during construction as discussed in subsequent sections.

7.7 LANDSLIDES

No landslides are present within or near the site. A landslide (Weber, Qls L-134) had previously been interpreted to exist underlying the ascending bedrock hillsides above Dry Canyon Cold Creek Road to the east of the Site, Figure 2A). However, based on a review of the referenced geotechnical data and work performed on the site by this office indicates the postulated deep-seated landslide does not exist (Gorian, 2003). However, while generally well setback from the area of proposed construction, the steeply ascending bedrock hillside on the southern side of the Viewpoint school site below Dry Canyon Cold Creek Road (“Skywalk Area”) is subject to soil creep and locally exhibits evidence of shallow surficial slope failures and slumping. Portions of this hillside have been stabilized with low retaining walls and wooden revetments. Portions of the exposed bedrock outcroppings along Dry Canyon Cold Creek Road exhibit minor slumping especially where over steepened road cuts have been made.

7.8 FAULTING AND SEISMICITY

The Site is in the Santa Monica Mountains a seismically active region prone to occasional damaging earthquakes. The destructive power of earthquakes can be grouped into fault-rupture, ground shaking (strong motion), and secondary effects of ground shaking such as tsunami, liquefaction, settlement, landslides, etc. The hazard of fault-rupture is generally thought to be associated with a relatively narrow zone along well-defined preexisting active or potentially active faults. No doubt there are and will be exceptions to this, because it is not possible to predict the precise location of a new fault where none existed before (CDMG, 1975).

Holocene-active faults are not known to cross the site nor is the project site currently within an Alquist-Priolo (A-P) Earthquake Fault Zone as defined by the State Geologist (CGS 2018). The closest active fault is the Hollywood Fault. The potential for ground rupture on-site due to faulting during the time period of concern is considered remote.

Nevertheless, the property will be subject to ground motion from occasional earthquakes in the region. Significant earthquakes have occurred within a 40-mile radius of the Site within the last 50 years. The 1994 Northridge earthquake produced strong ground motion at the Site and a peak horizontal acceleration of approximately 0.40 (g) for the soil (soft bedrock) site (Chang, et al., 1994). It is likely significant earthquakes will occur in this area within the life expectancy of the project and the Site will experience strong ground shaking from these events.

Secondary effects of strong ground motion include tsunami, seiche, liquefaction, settlement, landslides, etc. Tsunami (seismic sea wave) and seiche (standing wave) are not hazards inherent to the Site due to its distant proximity to the ocean and large bodies of water. The proposed development is not within an

area shown to have a potential for liquefaction on the State's Seismic Hazard Zones Map (CDMG, 1998). Our subsurface exploration and laboratory testing programs indicate the onsite earth materials (bedrock, alluvium and artificial fill) are not susceptible to liquefaction.

8. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 GENERAL

The Site was evaluated from a geotechnical standpoint for the proposed construction as described herein. Adverse geologic conditions (shallow landslides, localized faulting, and adversely oriented planes of weakness) will not affect proposed site development. Our geotechnical evaluation of the proposed project considered a number of geologic / geotechnical engineering factors that may affect local onsite areas. The chief factors included: 1) occasional strong ground motion from regional earthquakes, 2) expansive soils, 3) areas of artificial fill and debris, 4) the presence of an existing storm drainpipe, and 5) the presence of shallow groundwater. The Site may be developed from a geotechnical perspective, provided these local factors are avoided, alleviated, or mitigated where they would impact the planned development.

The Site is underlain by varying amounts of artificial (existing) fill / colluvial deposits and alluvium that range in thickness from less than 10 feet to up to 20 feet. These fill and surficial deposits are not considered to be suitable for support of the proposed structures. To provide uniform support, settlement sensitive buildings should be supported on pile foundations extended through the fill and into the underlying bedrock. Foundation support should be performed / designed such that no construction or long-term loading is applied to the storm drainpipe or pipe backfill.

Foundation design recommendations contained herein are subject to review. The final design of foundations, slabs, and pavements should be based on the engineering characteristics and expansion potential of the actual subgrade soils exposed at the completion of grading. Changes to the final grading, building layout, and specific structural loading should be reviewed by this office. Grading should be performed in conformance with the current city of Calabasas Grading Codes, under the geotechnical observations and testing of this firm.

8.2 GEOTECHNICAL SEISMIC DESIGN

As previously discussed, active faults identified by the State are not onsite nor is the site within an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone. Nevertheless, the site is within a seismically active region prone to occasional damaging earthquakes.

Structures within the site may be designed using procedures for seismic design presented in ASCE/SEI 7-16. Mapped acceleration parameters are initially determined for sites having a shear wave velocity of 2,500 feet per second (Section C11.4.4). The S_s and S_1 values are adjusted to obtain the maximum considered earthquake (MCE) spectral acceleration values for the site based on its site class of D (stiff soil). The seismic design parameters for the Site's coordinates (latitude 34.1362 N and longitude 118.6414 W) were obtained from the ASCE Hazard Tool website https://ascehazardtool.org/. The ASCE Hazard Tool Report is attached in Appendix C.

The purpose of the building code earthquake provisions is primarily to safeguard against major structural failures and loss of life, not to limit damage nor maintain function. Therefore, values provided in the building code should be considered minimum design values and should be used with the understanding site acceleration could be higher than addressed by code-based parameters. Cracking of walls and possible structural damage should be anticipated in a significant seismic event.

8.3 SITE PREPARATION AND GRADING

8.3.1 General

Based on review of geotechnical data for the site, the site is underlain by varying amounts of artificial (existing) fill deposits and colluvial soils that are not considered suitable for support of the proposed new constructions. Therefore, existing fill within areas to receive new fill should be removed and replaced with an engineered fill per recommendations in the following sections or settlement sensitive structures should be supported on drilled cast in place piles as addressed later herein.

Site grading including site preparation, fill placement, keying and benching should be in accordance with the city of Calabasas' grading ordinance or the recommendations of this report, whichever are more restrictive.

The project may consist of soil and removal near the top of the seating area and conventional footings in this area. The remaining seating area, bandshell, and bridges are anticipated to be supported on drilled cast in place piles.

8.3.2 Site Clearing

Prior to starting earthwork, areas to be graded should be stripped of vegetation, trash, and debris. Minor vegetation may be blended with the soils during processing until it is not discernable from the fill. Roots over one-half inch in diameter should be included with removal of brush or trees. However, roots should not be pulled from the ground in a manner that disturbs the ground surface.

8.3.3 Soil Removal

Removal of existing (artificial) fill soils and the upper topsoil / colluvial soils will be necessary in all areas to receive engineered fill. Based on our understanding of proposed foundation systems, complete removal of artificial fill is not anticipated. The following paragraphs provide recommended remedial grading depending on the proposed foundation system. The removals should be reviewed if any changes to the grading/development plan are considered.

Pile and Grade Beam Foundations – Foundations for structures and structurally supported slabs may be supported on friction piles founded in the underlying bedrock. For fill and slab support (unless structurally supported on piles), all artificial fill, Colluvium / Alluvium, and unsuitable material should be removed and recompacted to a minimum depth of 2 feet below existing grade or to the bottom of proposed pile caps, whichever is deeper. Temporary support for excavations may be necessary and special handling / precautions necessary for grading.

Conventional Foundation Systems – Conventional foundation systems should not be used to support structures sensitive to foundation settlement or movement or tied to pile-supported structures. For site walls and other structures which are not sensitive to foundation settlement or movement or tied to pile-supported structures, the depth of removal may be reduced to 3 feet below the bottom of proposed footings or bedrock whichever is shallower. Temporary support for excavations will likely be necessary and special handling / precautions necessary for grading in the existing stormdrain pipe and backfill areas.

For flatwork, hardscape and areas to receive non-structural landscape fill, all artificial fill, alluvium and unsuitable material should be removed and recompacted to a minimum depth of 2 feet below existing grade or proposed subgrade elevation, whichever is deeper.

After the removals are completed as addressed above, the exposed soils should be observed by a representative of this office to evaluate if additional removals are necessary. Fill soils should not be placed until completion of the geotechnical observation. Observation of the removal areas by Gorian and

Associates, Inc. does not waive inspections that may be required by the local grading department inspector. The city of Calabasas may require that a representative from the City observe the bottom of the soil removal areas.

8.3.4 Construction Dewatering
Groundwater has been encountered at the site in previous geotechnical borings and has been encountered in excavations during the construction of previous phases of the school development. Groundwater should be anticipated in the deeper pile foundations. Fluctuations in the groundwater elevation should always be anticipated in dewatering or below grade excavations.

8.3.5 Hard Rock
Hard rock was encountered locally during drilling programs within the sedimentary bedrock underlying the overall Viewpoint campus. Locally cemented zones within the conglomerate/sandstone units of the underlying Calabasas Formation as well as limy beds within the Calabasas Formations may be present that could be difficult to excavate with conventional grading/drilling equipment. In addition, local cemented / limy zones could produce rock unsuitable for placement in engineered compacted fill (i.e., oversized rock).

Significant cuts into the bedrock are not anticipated for the Site grading. However, if encountered, rock 12 inches or less in size may be used in engineered compacted fill, providing the following procedures are implemented. Rock should not be permitted to nest with unfilled voids. The fill should contain less than 30% of material from 6 to 8-inch maximum diameters. The rock fills should be placed in maximum 12-inch-thick lifts, at slightly over optimum moisture content (of the matrix material), and compacted with vibratory and/or heavy construction equipment.

8.3.6 Bottom Stabilization
Based on previous groundwater levels, as well as experience with similar developments in the Site vicinity, soils at the bottom of deeper recommended removal areas will have moisture contents above the optimum value. Therefore, some type of stabilization of the removal bottom may be necessary prior to placement of compacted fill. Stabilization methods include the use of geotextile fabric, lime treatment, placement of gravel/rock or other approved alternative.

8.3.7 Processing
Once the soil removals and undercutting recommended above have been completed, the bottoms of removal and undercut areas should be observed by this office. Deeper removals may be required if un-certified fill or loose or soft zones are encountered. Prior to placing fill, the exposed surfaces should be processed. Processing consists of scarifying to a depth of 6 to 8 inches, conditioning to near optimum moisture content and compacting to at least 90 percent relative compaction.

8.3.8 Fill Placement
Fill soils should be free of trash, debris, and significant vegetation, placed in thin lifts, moisture conditioned to slightly above the optimum moisture content, and compacted to at least 90 percent relative compaction. Material exceeding 12 inches in maximum dimensions should be excluded from the fill. If highly expansive soil is encountered, it is recommended to place these materials at the bottom of deep removal areas or outside of building areas.

8.3.9 Fill Compaction
Fill soils should be compacted to a minimum of 90 percent relative compaction. Relative compaction is the ratio of the in-place dry soil density to the maximum dry soil density as determined in general accordance with ASTM test method D 1557.

8.3.10 Keying and Benching
Fills placed on slopes steeper than a 5(horizontal):1(vertical) gradient should be keyed and benched (horizontal benches) into competent in-place soil (after the required removals are made) or bedrock. Keyways should be a minimum of 15 feet wide and tilted into the slope and should be observed by this firm prior to placing fill.

8.3.11 Utility Trenches
Utility trench backfill within building areas, and parking and drive areas should be compacted to a minimum 90% relative compaction.

8.3.12 Temporary Excavations
Temporary excavations should conform to the requirements of CAL/OSHA. Excavations deeper than 4 feet should be shored or sloped. Surcharge loads should be setback sufficient distances from the tops of temporary excavations.

Temporary construction cuts are anticipated to accommodate proposed removal and recompaction of unsuitable material and grading cuts. Temporary excavations are likely to expose artificial fill, colluvium / alluvium, and bedrock. Deep excavations could extend below perched and groundwater seepages.

Sloped temporary excavations may be made at a slope gradient of 1(h):1(v) to a maximum height of 10 feet without further review. Temporary excavations adjacent to existing structures and other Site improvements or along property line constraints should be shored. Evaluations for design and construction of shored excavations, if needed, should be made during site development. Shoring design should be provided by the shoring contractor or shoring design engineer.

8.3.13 Shrinkage, Bulking, and Subsidence
Shrinkage or bulking is the volume loss or gain from cut to fill including soils excavated and recompacted within removal areas. Subsidence is considered to account for stripping of vegetation and densification of the upper surface soils over the site. Removal of vegetation may result in higher surficial loss. Due to the varying amounts of fill, it is difficult to provide estimates of shrinkage and bulking.

8.4 MANUFACTURED SLOPE CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

8.4.1 General
Slopes, if any, should be constructed at a maximum gradient of 2(horizontal):1(vertical). The following sections contain general recommendations for cut and fill slopes if considered for the site development. The grading plans should be reviewed by this office to evaluate possible adverse geologic conditions that might require flatter slope gradients or remedial measures.

8.4.2 Cut Slopes
The stability of cut slopes should be evaluated at the grading plan review stage. Cut slopes should be observed by representative of this firm for possible adverse geologic conditions. Where topsoil is present at the top of a cut slope, the top of the slope should be “laid back” or rounded.

8.4.3 Fill Slopes
Fill slopes should be keyed and benched into firm in-place soil or bedrock. Fill slope keyways should be a minimum of 10 feet wide depending upon the field conditions and cut to a minimum depth of 2 feet at the toe into competent in-place materials. The keyway should be tilted into the slope and should be at least 3 feet deep at the heel (measured from below the slope toe elevation). The keyway should be observed by this office prior to placing fill.

Where possible, the outer slope face should be overfilled and trimmed back to provide for firm, well-compacted surface. If the slopes are not overfilled and trimmed, it will be necessary to compact the slope surface. Slope faces should be tested and reworked as necessary to achieve the required 90 percent relative compaction. Select grading may be necessary to ensure that fill slopes are constructed with materials with adequate surficial stability. The outer portions of slopes should be constructed with material that has at least 250 psf of cohesion and a friction angle of 30 degrees.

Depending on the conditions encountered during keying and benching operations, fill slopes should be constructed with a backdrain consisting of a 24-inch square section of rock (1/2"-3/4") wrapped in filter cloth. A perforated 4-inch diameter PVC schedule 40 pipe should be installed at the base of the gravel material with non-perforated outlet pipes. The outlets should be roughly 12 inches above the toe of slope or tied into the storm drain system. The outlets at the surface should be protected with a concrete monument and the ends covered with a slotted cap to prevent rodent entry.

8.4.4 Slope Maintenance

Slopes will require maintenance to reduce the risk of erosion and degradation with time due to natural or man-made conditions. Future performance of the slopes will depend on the control of the burrowing animals and maintenance of the brow ditches, drainage structures, and the slope vegetation as discussed below.

Slopes should be maintained with dense, deep rooting (minimum 2± feet deep), drought resistant ground cover and shrubs or trees. A reliable irrigation system should be installed on the slopes where necessary, adjusted to avoid over watering, and periodically checked for leakage. Care should be taken to maintain a uniform, near optimum moisture content in the slopes, and to avoid over drying, or excess irrigation. Excess watering of slopes should be avoided to reduce the risk of erosion and surficial failures. Slopes should not be watered before forecasted rain.

Drainage structures (including those at the surface and buried) should be kept in good condition and clean the entire length to the outlet. Final grading of the site should provide positive drainage away from slopes, and water should not be allowed to pond or gather in a slope area. Burrowing animals, particularly ground squirrels, can destroy slopes; therefore, where present, immediate measures should be taken to evict them.

8.5 SOIL EXPANSIVENESS

Based on previous testing, onsite earth materials are expected to be in the medium expansion index range of 51-90. However, highly expansive materials could be encountered in the excavations. Additional expansion testing should be performed at the conclusion of grading to confirm the final building pad expansion index.

Expansive soils contain clay particles that change in volume (shrink or swell) due to a change in the soil moisture content. The amount of volume change depends upon the soil swell potential, availability of water, and the soil restraining pressure. Swelling occurs when clay soils become wet due to excessive water. Excessive water can be caused by poor surface drainage, over-irrigation of lawns and planters, and sprinkler or plumbing leaks.

Due to the relatively light foundation loads anticipated, expansive clay soils can cause distress both as uplift and shrinkage or settlement. Construction on expansive soil has an inherent risk that should be acknowledged and understood by the builder and property owner. Recommendations presented in this report are intended to reduce the potential for expansive soil action. However, these recommendations are not intended, nor designed to provide complete and full mitigation of expansive soil conditions. Additional recommendations can be provided to further reduce the risk of expansive soil movement however additional costs will be incurred to implement these recommendations. Expansive soil

movement under light loads can be on the order of 1 to 2 inches when exposed to excessive water and/or drying out. Therefore, the following should be maintained within the site.

a) Positive drainage should be continuously provided and maintained away from structures. Water should not be allowed to pond or accumulate around a structure or hardscape edges allowing water migration into the subgrade.

b) Excessive watering or excessive drying of soils adjacent structures will cause movement and should be avoided.

c) Sprinkler or plumbing leaks should be immediately repaired so the subgrade soils underlying or adjacent the structures do not become saturated.

8.6 DEEP FOUNDATION DESIGN

8.6.1 General

Where the existing fill and Colluvium or Alluvium are not removed and replaced with an engineered compacted fill, the structures sensitive to movement should be supported on drilled cast in place piles per following sections.

8.6.2 Design Data

The piles should be a minimum 24 inches diameter and extended a minimum of 10 feet into competent bedrock and below a 1(horizontal):1(vertical) projection from the bottom of the existing storm drainpipe. Axial capacity of piles should be determined based on the axial pile capacity chart below. The capacity will start at the contact with the underlying bedrock.

F.S. = 2 for Downward Capacity
F.S. = 3 for Uplift Capacity

	Axial Capacities, KIPS	
Length	**F.S. = 2**	**F.S. = 3**
0	0	0
2.00	0.00	0.00
4.00	0.00	0.00
6.00	0.00	0.00
8.00	3.39	2.26
10.00	7.54	5.03
12.00	12.44	8.29
14.00	18.09	12.06
16.00	24.50	16.33
18.00	31.66	21.11
20.00	39.58	26.38
22.00	48.25	32.16
24.00	57.67	38.45
26.00	67.47	44.98
28.00	77.27	51.51
30.00	87.07	58.05

Lateral forces on deep foundations may be resisted by passive earth pressure and base friction. Lateral passive earth pressure may be considered equal to a fluid weighing 300 pounds per cubic foot (pcf). Any

artificial fill and alluvium should be discounted from providing lateral resistance. Base friction may not be used below pile caps or pile connecting grade beams.

The point of fixity for the pile design should be taken at the bedrock contact. If a pile group is fixed with a pile cap and the cap is stiffer than the pile, the design should be based on a fixed head condition. For a single pile tied with a grade beam, the design should be based on a free head condition.

The bearing capacity may be increased by one-third for short-term wind or seismic loading. Pile embedment should be measured from the lowest adjacent grade.

The spacing of the piles should be determined by the project structural engineer, however, the minimum spacing should be three diameters center to center. Piles and grade beams should be reinforced per the structural engineer's recommendations.

8.6.3 Deep Foundation Construction

Some caving or raveling should be anticipated during pile construction as with any deep excavation. Other pile excavations within old fill deposits at Viewpoint School property encountered local loose zones of construction debris (particularly asphaltic concrete clasts) as well as perched groundwater. Difficult drilling should be anticipated in cobble/boulder zones within the Alluvium. As the excavation encounters unweathered bedrock, hard digging can be anticipated. Pile excavations should be observed by the project geotechnical consultant prior to placing the reinforcing steel and directly before placing concrete. The excavations should be filled with concrete as soon as possible without leaving the holes open for any significant length of time.

As previously mentioned, groundwater will likely be encountered in any deep foundation excavation. The concrete contractor should be prepared for this condition and anticipate the need for special handling and placement procedures for concrete below the groundwater level.

Soils excavated from the pile excavations should be removed from the pad and slope area of the proposed construction. The excavated soil should not be spread over any portion of the site or over slopes unless properly placed and compacted under the observation and testing of the project geotechnical consultant.

8.7 SHALLOW CONVENTIONAL FOUNDATION DESIGN

8.7.1 General

Preliminary recommendations for shallow conventional foundations are presented in the following sections. These recommendations are subject to further review and modifications based on review of development plans and grading plans as they are prepared. Alternative foundations may include conventional foundations supported entirely in engineered compacted fill prepared in accordance with the recommendations of the previous Site Preparation and Grading section.

Certified compacted fill should be prepared in conformance with the Site Preparation and Grading section. The foundations should be designed by the project structural engineer.

8.7.2 Subgrade Preparation

The subgrade for all foundations should consist of engineered compacted fill. If disturbed during foundation and utility construction, the subgrade soils should be processed and compacted according to the recommendations of the previous Fill Placement and Compaction section before placement of any aggregate (sand) base. Loose soils should be removed to firm in-place material, the exposed subgrade processed, and the material replaced as engineered compacted fill as described above.

8.7.3 Conventional Footings and Slabs
Structures and slabs may be supported on conventional shallow foundations embedded entirely in certified compacted fil prepared in accordance with the recommendations of the previous Site Preparation and Grading section. Foundations should be embedded a minimum of 24 inches below the lowest adjacent grade, interior or exterior. Foundation widths of 24 and 12 inches for isolated and continuous footings, respectively, should be used as a minimum. Continuous footings may be designed to impose an allowable soil bearing pressure of 1500 pounds per square foot. The above net bearing pressure capacity may be increased by one third for short term wind and seismic loading. The weight of concrete in the footings need not be included in the footing loads.

Footings should be reinforced in accordance with the structural engineer's recommendations. However, for medium expansive soil conditions (expansion index 51-90), the footings should be reinforced with a minimum of two No. 4 bars in the top and bottom of the footings (total four bars).

Footings adjacent to the stormdrain pipe and backfill and behind existing retaining walls should be embedded below a 2(horizontal):1(vertical) line extending up from the pipe invert or base of the wall or the wall should be designed to support the lateral foundation load surcharge.

Lightly loaded slabs-on-grade within the building interior should be a minimum 4 inches thick. Reinforcement should consist of a minimum of No. 4 bars at 16 inches on center in both directions or per the structural engineer's design. The slab steel reinforcement should be extended into the foundations to within 3 inches of the footing bottom. Slab subgrade soils disturbed during footing construction, utility installation, or natural weathering should be removed or recompacted prior to placing the sand sub-base. The slab should be underlain by a minimum 6-inch-thick layer of ½ inch or larger clean aggregate or per applicable building codes, whichever is the more restrictive.

8.7.4 Footing Excavations
Footing excavations should be cut square and level and cleaned of slough and soils silted into the excavations during the premoistening operations. Soil excavated from the footing trenches or pile excavations should not be spread over areas of construction unless placed as a properly compacted fill. A representative of this office should observe the footing excavations prior to placing reinforcing steel or forms. The footings should be poured as soon as possible to avoid deep desiccation of the footing subsoil.

8.7.5 Setback Requirements
Footings on or near a slope should be deepened or setback to provide footing support and to reduce the impact of changes that can occur on slope faces. Deepened footings or setbacks should be used for all buildings and accessory structures including walls or fences sensitive to differential movement. Minimum setbacks should be per the applicable Building Code or 5 feet, whichever is the greater. The setback from descending slopes should be at least 1/3 the slope height from the face of the slope with a minimum setback of 10 feet. The setback from ascending slopes should be at least 1/2 the slope height (but need not exceed 15 feet).

8.7.6 Lateral Resistance
Lateral forces exerted by retained soil or compacted fill may be resisted by passive soil pressure and friction. The passive soil pressure may be taken as an equivalent fluid pressure of 300 pounds per cubic foot (pcf) where the footing is on level ground. Friction between the bottom of the footings and soil may be taken as 0.40. Passive resistance and friction may be combined without reduction.

8.7.7 Settlement
The estimated settlement for proposed structures should be reevaluated when final grading plans and foundation loads are determined. For properly prepared building pads supported on uniform soil

conditions, we anticipate settlements of proposed pile foundations will be minor and are expected to occur rapidly as loads are applied. This estimation of anticipated settlement is based on the nearly uniform supporting conditions under the entire building footprint.

All structures settle during construction and minor settlement of structures can occur after construction during the life of the project. Minor wall cracking could occur within the structure associated with expansion and contraction of the structural members. In addition, wall or slab cracking may be associated with settlement or expansive soil movement. Additional settlement/soil movement could occur if the soils dry or become saturated due to excessive water infiltration generally caused by excessive irrigation, poor drainage, etc.

8.7.8 Floor Covering

Tile flooring can crack, reflecting cracks in the concrete slab below the tile. Therefore, the slab designer should consider this in the design of concrete slabs on-grade that will support tile. The tile installer should consider installation methods that reduce possible cracking of the tile. A vinyl crack isolation membrane (approved by the Tile Council of America/Ceramic Tile Institute) is recommended between tile and concrete slabs on-grade per the Portland Cement Association Specifications. Concrete slabs-on-grade should be tested for moisture where water-based adhesives or organic flooring such as wool carpeting or wood flooring is used. The slab moisture should be within the specifications of the flooring manufacturer, or the slab should be sealed per the manufacturers' specifications.

8.7.9 Moisture Penetration

The conventional footing and slab on-grade subgrade soils should be moistened to a minimum of 3% over the optimum moisture content to a minimum depth of 24 inches. The subgrade soil moisture should be observed by a representative of this office prior to casting the concrete. Soils silted into the footing excavations during premoistening should be removed prior to casting the concrete.

8.7.10 Moisture Vapor Retarder

Moisture migration occurs when there is a differential potential in the relative moisture below and above the concrete slab on grade. Therefore, concrete slabs on grade within the building interior sensitive to moisture should have an appropriate moisture vapor retarder layer installed and maintained below concrete slabs-on-grade. The water vapor retarder should be one specifically designed as a vapor retarder and consist of a minimum 15 mil extruded polyolefin plastic and complying with Class A requirements under ASTM E1745 (Standard Specification for Plastic Water Vapor Retarders Used in Contact with Soil or Granular Fill under Concrete Slabs). The vapor retarder should be installed in accordance with ASTM E1643. The water vapor retarder should be installed in direct contact with the concrete slab along with a concrete mix design to control bleeding, shrinkage, and curling (ACI 302.2R). The vapor retarder shall be installed over a minimum 6-inch-thick layer of ½ inch or larger clean aggregate or per applicable building codes, whichever is the more restrictive. The vapor retarder should be placed per ASTM E1643-98(2005) Standard Practice for Installation of Water Vapor Retarders Used in Contact with Earth or Granular Fill Under Concrete Slabs. In addition, various trades and the concrete contractor should be required to protect the moisture retarder during construction.

Perforations through the moisture vapor retarder such as at pipes, conduits, columns, grade beams, and wall footing penetrations should be sealed per the manufacture’s specifications or ASTM E1643. Proper construction practices should be followed during construction of slabs on-grade. Repair and seal tears or punctures in the moisture barrier that may result from the construction process prior to concrete placement.

Minimizing shrinkage cracks in the slab on-grade can further minimize moisture vapor emissions. A properly cured slab utilizing low-slump concrete will reduce the risk of shrinkage cracks in the slab as described herein.

The concrete contractor should make the necessary changes in the concrete placement and curing for concrete placed directly over the retarder. Placing the concrete directly on top of the moisture vapor retarder layer allows the layer to be observed for damage directly prior to concrete placement.

The slabs should be evaluated for moisture content prior to the selection of the flooring and adhesives. Moisture in the slabs should not exceed the flooring manufacture's specifications. The concrete surface should be sealed per the manufacture's specifications if the moisture readings are excessive. It may be necessary to select floor coverings that are applicable to high moisture conditions.

8.7.11 Concrete Placement and Cracking

Minor cracking of concrete slabs is common and generally the result of concrete shrinkage continuing after construction. Concrete shrinks as it cures resulting in shrinkage tension within the concrete mass. Since concrete is weak in tension, development of tension results in cracks within the concrete. Concrete should be placed using procedures to minimize the cracking within the slab. Shrinkage cracks can become excessive if water is added to the concrete above the allowable limit and proper finishing and curing practices are not followed. Concrete mixing, placement, finishing, and curing should be performed per the American Concrete Institute Guide for Concrete Floor and Slab Construction (ACI 302.1). Concrete slump during concrete placement should not exceed the design slump specified by the structural engineer. Concrete slabs on grade should be provided with tooled or saw cut (saw cuts should be made the same day a maximum within few hours of the pour or per the structural engineer's recommendations) crack control joints at 10 to15 foot centers or as specified by the structural engineer.

8.8 SOIL CORROSIVITY

The results of the analytical laboratory testing to evaluate the potential for corrosion of materials in contact with the onsite soils are presented in Appendix B. The testing was performed on a soil sample considered to represent the onsite soils. From ACI Table 19.3.1.1 the evaluated soil is categorized as Class S0. The required concrete design requirements for this exposure class can be obtained from ACI Table 19.3.2.1. The potential for corrosion of metals in contact with the site soils is severely corrosive as determined from Table 1 below. For specific recommendations, a corrosion engineer should be consulted.

8.9 RETAINING WALL DESIGN

8.9.1 General

Foundations for retaining walls which are part of the proposed structure or support building pad areas for the structures should be designed per the recommendations presented in the preceding sections. Foundations for retaining walls which are not part of the structures may be designed according to the following recommendations.

8.9.2 Active Pressures

Retaining walls should be designed to resist active pressure exerted by compacted backfill or retained soil. Retaining walls that may yield at the top may be designed for an equivalent fluid pressure of 40 and 55 pcf for a level and 2(h):1(v) sloping backfill, respectively. Retaining walls restrained at the top may be designed for an equivalent fluid pressure of 65 and 80 pcf for a level and 2(h):1(v) sloping backfill, respectively, with a triangular distribution. These values are based on support of existing or proposed fill, native soil or bedrock without surcharge due to adverse bedrock or groundwater conditions.

A seismic pressure is not required for walls less than 6 feet high. Footings located behind retaining walls should be embedded below a 2(h):1(v) line extending up from the base of the wall or the wall should be designed to support the footing surcharge.

The above active pressures are not designed to resist expansion of the backfill. Therefore, if water is allowed to saturate backfill or backcut materials consisting of clayey soils, the expansion pressure could exceed the active pressures provided.

Retaining wall backcuts in bedrock should be observed for adverse geologic conditions by this office. The above active pressures are not designed to retain an adverse geologic condition.

8.9.3 Retaining Wall Drainage and Backfill

Retaining walls over 2 feet high should be provided with drainage consisting of a composite drain board or a minimum 1-foot-wide continuous section of clean gravel (½ to ¾ inch) or equivalent drain material wrapped in filter fabric. The drain material should extend from the base of the wall to within 2 feet of the top of wall. The upper 2 feet of exterior wall backfill should consist of compacted native soils. A layer of filter cloth should be placed between the drain material and 2-foot soil cap to minimize the migration of fines into the drain material. The drain material should be drained by a perforated drainpipe placed holes down on a maximum of 2 inches of drain material. The invert of the pipe should be a minimum of 6 inches below the lowest adjacent grade. Retaining walls should be waterproofed where moisture infiltration through the wall would be a problem or where the wall face is stucco covered.

Wall backfill may consist of non to low expansive soils. The soil should be compacted to a minimum of 90 percent relative compaction using light equipment.

8.10 SITE DRAINAGE

Positive drainage should be provided away from slopes and structures during and after construction. Planters near a structure should be constructed so irrigation water will not saturate the soils underlying the building footings and slabs. A building pad should be graded at a minimum gradient of two percent away from the building toward an approved drainage course or provide alternate drainage. Landscape planting and trees should be kept away from foundations or flatwork to avoid roots extending beneath foundations and slabs. Irrigation watering should not saturate soils below or adjacent foundations.

Gutters and downspouts should be installed to collect roof water that may otherwise infiltrate the soils adjacent to the structures. The downspouts should be drained into non-perforated PVC collector pipes that will carry the water away from the house.

8.11 EXTERIOR SLABS AND WALKWAYS

Exterior concrete slabs-on-grade and walkways should be a minimum of 4 inches thick and underlain by a minimum of 4 inches of sand. The slabs should be reinforced with a minimum of No. 3 bars on 24-inch centers in each direction. Slabs should have crack control joints at intervals of 10 to 15 feet. Sidewalks may be non-reinforced provided the walks are scored into square panels. Concrete pavers are suggested in areas where the existing fill is not completely removed and replaced with engineered fill.

Prior to pouring the concrete, the subgrade soils should be premoistened to a minimum of 3% over the optimum moisture content for a minimum depth of 24 inches. Proper premoistening can reduce the risk of slab subgrade expansion, if used in addition to other preventive measures.

Exterior slabs can experience differential uplift caused by non-uniform expansion of the subgrade soils due to varied migration of water beneath the slab. The differential uplift can occur at the corner, edge, or center of the slab. Therefore, planter areas should be graded in a manner that enables excess water to drain positively away from rather than beneath the concrete.

A reinforced deepened perimeter edge should be considered on slabs to minimize non-uniform moisture migration and where surface water could infiltrate the sand layer under the slab. The perimeter edge should extend a minimum of 18 inches below the bottom of the slab and have a width of 12 inches. The

deepened edge should be reinforced with 1- No. 4 bar in the bottom and 1- No. 4 bar at the top. The slab reinforcement should extend into the deepened edge to within 3 inches of the bottom of the footing. Where ponding of water will occur, a deeper edge would be required to reduce the risk of deep water migration into the slab subsoils. Where a slab or walkway is adjacent to a slope (within 2 feet) the slope side edge should be equipped with a minimum 30-inch-deep edge.

8.12 Plan Review

As the development process continues and finalized grading/foundation plans and specifications are developed, they should be reviewed by Gorian and Associates, Inc. Additional geotechnical recommendations may be warranted at that time.

8.13 CONSTRUCTION OBSERVATIONS AND TESTING

All aspects of the construction addressed from a geotechnical standpoint (i.e., subgrades, fill placement, backfill, and footings) should be observed (and tested when appropriate) by this firm.

8.14 SECTION 111

It is the opinion of this office that if the project is constructed in accordance with our recommendations and properly maintained, the proposed structures will be safe against hazard from landslide, settlement, or slippage, and that the proposed building or grading construction will have no adverse effect on the geologic stability of property outside of the building site. The nature and extent of tests conducted for purposes of this declaration are, in the opinion of the undersigned, in conformance with generally accepted practice in the area. Test findings and statements of professional opinion do not constitute a guarantee or warranty, express or implied.

9. CLOSURE

This report was prepared under the direction of a registered geotechnical engineer and certified engineering geologist. No warranty, express or implied, is made as to conclusions and professional advice included in this report. Gorian and Associates, Inc. disclaim responsibility and liability for problems that may occur if recommendations presented herein are not followed.

This report was prepared for the Viewpoint Educational Foundation and their design consultants solely for the design and construction of the project described herein. It may not contain sufficient information for other uses or the purposes of other parties. These recommendations should not be extrapolated to other areas or used for other facilities without consulting Gorian and Associates, Inc.

Recommendations herein are based on interpretations of the subsurface conditions concluded from information gained from subsurface explorations and a surficial site reconnaissance. The interpretations may differ from actual subsurface conditions, which can vary horizontally and vertically across the site. Therefore, persons using this report for bidding or construction purposes should perform such independent evaluations, as they deem necessary.

Grading and foundation work at the site should be performed per the current city of Calabasas Building Code. Due to possible subsurface variations, all aspects of field construction addressed in this report should be observed by this office.

Services of Gorian and Associates, Inc., or this report should not be construed to relieve the owner or construction contractor from their responsibility or liabilities, or for maintaining a safe job site. Neither the professional activities of Gorian and Associates, Inc., nor the presence of our employees shall be construed to imply Gorian and Associates, Inc. has responsibility for methods of work performance, superintendence, sequencing of construction, or safety in, on, or about the jobsite.

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We trust that this report meets the current geotechnical needs of the project. Please contact our office if you have questions or comments regarding this geotechnical report or require additional geotechnical consultation.

Respectfully submitted,

Gorian and Associates, Inc.

By: William F. Cavan, Jr., CEG 1161
Principal Engineering Geologist

Jerome J. Blunck, GE 151
Principal Geotechnical Engineer





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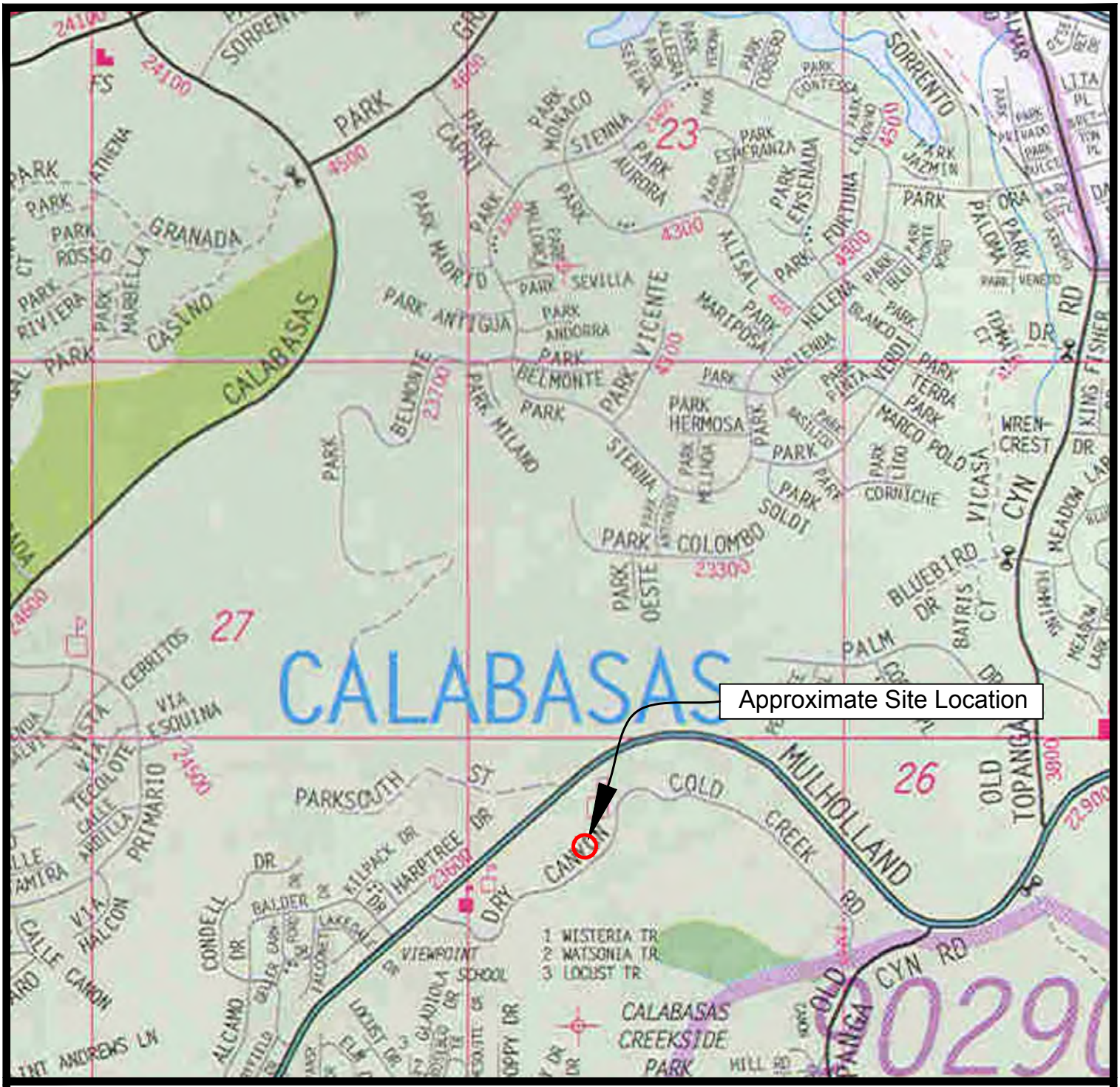


VICINITY MAP

Proposed Viewpoint School Creek Theater Project
23620 Mulholland Highway
City of Calabasas, California

Source
Thomas Brothers Maps, The Thomas Guide: Los Angeles and Ventura Counties, 2003

GORIAN & ASSOCIATES, INC.
APPLIED EARTH SCIENCES

Job No: 1548-AMP-0-100		Date: August 2025
Scale:1"= 1000'	Drawn by:	Figure 1
	Approved by:	



Explanation

Qc - Colluvium and Alluvium
Tms - Modelo Formation
Ttus - Topanga Formation
- Approximate Contact Between Geologic Units
45° - Strike and Dip of Bedding

Source

Weber, Harold, 1984, Geology of the Calabasas-Agoura-Eastern Thousand Oaks Area, Los Angeles and Ventura Counties, California. California Division of Mines and Geology, Open File Report 84-1 LA, Plate IIC

REGIONAL GEOLOGIC MAP

Proposed Viewpoint School Creek Theater Project
23620 Mulholland Highway
City of Calabasas, California

GORIAN & ASSOCIATES, INC.
APPLIED EARTH SCIENCES

Job No: 1548-AMP-0-100		Date: August 2025
Scale: 1" = 1000'	Drawn by:	Figure 2A
	Approved by:	



Explanation

Qa - Alluvium - Gravel, sand, and clay of valley areas
Tm - Modelo Formation. White weathering , thin bedded, platy siliceous shale to soft, punky shale
Ttus - Upper Topanga Formation - Light gray sandstone, semi-friable, thick bedded

Source

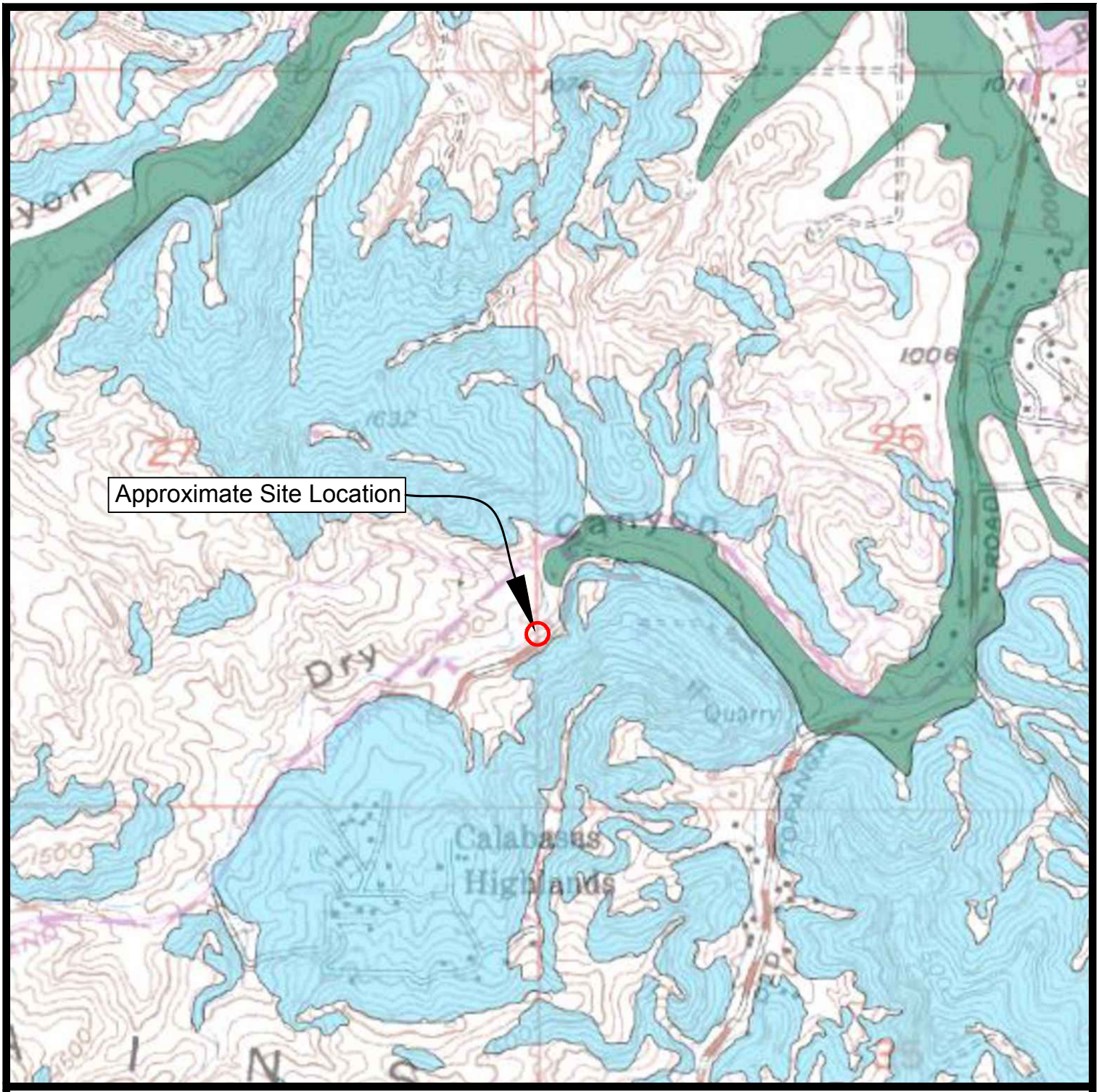
Dibblee, Thomas W. Jr., & Ehrenspeck, Helmut E., 1992. Geologic Map of the Calabasas Quadrangle, Ventura and Los Angeles Counties, California.
Dibblee Geological Foundation Map # 37

REGIONAL GEOLOGIC MAP

Proposed Viewpoint School Creek Theater Project
23620 Mulholland Highway
City of Calabasas, California

GORIAN & ASSOCIATES, INC.
APPLIED EARTH SCIENCES

Job No: 1548-AMP-0-100		Date: August 2025
Scale: 1" = 1000'	Drawn by:	Figure 2B
	Approved by:	



SEISMIC HAZARD ZONES

Liquefaction Zones
Areas where historical occurrence of liquefaction, or local geological, geotechnical and ground water conditions indicate a potential for permanent ground displacements such that mitigation as defined in Public Resources Code Section 2693(c) would be required.

Earthquake-Induced Landslide Zones
Areas where previous occurrence of landslide movement, or local topographic, geological, geotechnical and subsurface water conditions indicate a potential for permanent ground displacements such that mitigation as defined in Public Resources Code Section 2693(c) would be required.

Source
California Geological Survey, Earthquake Zones of Required Investigation Calabasas Quadrangle, Seismic Hazard Zones Official Map Released February 1, 1998

Seismic Hazard Map

Proposed Viewpoint School Creek Theater Project
23620 Mulholland Highway
City of Calabasas, California

GORIAN & ASSOCIATES, INC.
APPLIED EARTH SCIENCES

Job No: 1548-AMP-0-100		Date: August 2025
Scale: 1" = 1000'	Drawn by:	Figure 3
	Approved by:	

LOGS OF SUBSURFACE DATA

APPENDIX A

Project: Viewpoint Educational Foundation
Creek Theater

Work Order: 1548-AMP-0-100

SUBSURFACE LOG

Excavation
Number: B-1

Date(s) Excavated 06/11/2025	Logged By CHD	Excavation Location See Geotechnical Map	Approximate Surface Elevation 1160
Excavation Dimension $4\frac{1}{2}$"	Equipment Contractor Gold Construction	Equipment Type Hand Auger	Hammer Data 38#

Elevation / Depth (ft.)	Bulk Sample Type	Blow Counts	Moisture Content (% dry weight)	Dry Density (pcf)	USCS	Soil / Lithology	Description	Remarks
1160 / 0							ARTIFICIAL FILL:	
		60	9.6	99	SM		Yellowish brown silty fine to coarse SAND(Fill Sand) (damp, loose).	
		25	8.9	99			Yellowish brown clayey to silty fine SAND (damp, medium dense to dense). Some concrete debris. Some fine to coarse gravels.	
		40	9.2	105				
		60	9.0	109	CL		Brown sandy CLAY (moist, very stiff).	
1155 / 5					SM		Yellowish silty fine SAND (damp, medium dense). Some concrete and Asphaltic Concrete debris. Some fine to coarse sandstone gravels. Difficult drilling. Unable to advance after sample @ 4.5'.	
							TOTAL DEPTH 5' (Refusal) No Caving Observed No Groundwater Encountered	
1150 / 10								
1145 / 15								
1140 / 20								
1135 / 25								
1130 / 30								
1125 / 35								

Project: Viewpoint Educational Foundation
Creek Theater

Work Order: 1548-AMP-0-100

SUBSURFACE LOG

Excavation
Number: B-2

Date(s) Excavated 06/11/2025	Logged By CHD	Excavation Location See Geotechnical Map	Approximate Surface Elevation 1160
Excavation Dimension $4\frac{1}{2}$"	Equipment Contractor Gold Construction	Equipment Type Hand Auger	Hammer Data 38#

Elevation / Depth (ft.)	Bulk	Sample Type	Blow Counts	Moisture Content (% dry weight)	Dry Density (pcf)	USCS	Soil / Lithology	Description	Remarks
1160 / 0						SM		ARTIFICIAL FILL:	
						CL		Yellowish brown silty fine to coarse SAND (Fill sand) (damp, loose).	
			50	8.5	102	SM		Yellowish brown silty CLAY (moist, soft).	
			40	9.7	97	SC		Light yellowish brown silty fine SAND (damp, loose).	
			40	8.2	100			Brown clayey fine SAND (damp, medium dense to dense). Common Asphaltic Concrete fragments. Difficult drilling. Highly mottled. Rare cobbles of sandstone. Unable to advance after sample @ 4.5'.	
1155 / 5			80					TOTAL DEPTH 4.5' (Refusal) No Caving Observed No Groundwater Encountered	
1150 / 10									
1145 / 15									
1140 / 20									
1135 / 25									
1130 / 30									
1125 / 35									

Project: Viewpoint Educational Foundation
Creek Theater

Work Order: 1548-AMP-0-100

SUBSURFACE LOG

Excavation
Number: B-3

Date(s) Excavated 06/11/2025	Logged By CHD	Excavation Location See Geotechnical Map	Approximate Surface Elevation 1161
Excavation Dimension $4\frac{1}{2}$"	Equipment Contractor Gold Construction	Equipment Type Hand Auger	Hammer Data 38#

Elevation / Depth (ft.)	Bulk	Sample Type	Blow Counts	Moisture Content (% dry weight)	Dry Density (pcf)	USCS	Soil / Lithology	Description	Remarks
0 / 1160						SM		ARTIFICIAL FILL: Yellowish brown to brown silty fine SAND, some fine to coarse gravel (damp, medium dense). Some Asphaltic Concrete fragments. Difficult drilling. Highly mottled.	
	■	■	25	13.1	108				
	■	■	40	10.4	108				
		■	35	8.3	94	SC		Yellowish brown clayey fine SAND with Asphaltic Concrete fragments (moist, medium dense to dense). Mottled. Unable to advance below 7'.	
5 / 1155		■	55	2.1	116				
		■	40	7.3	114				
		■	80	11.4	120				
10 / 1150								TOTAL DEPTH 7.5' (refusal) No Caving Observed No Groundwater Encountered	
15 / 1145									
20 / 1140									
25 / 1135									
30 / 1130									
35 / 1125									

Project: Viewpoint Educational Foundation
Creek Theater

Work Order: 1548-AMP-0-100

SUBSURFACE LOG

Excavation
Number: B-4

Page Number: 1

Date(s) Excavated 06/11/2025	Logged By CHD	Excavation Location See Geotechnical Map	Approximate Surface Elevation 1163
Excavation Dimension $4\frac{1}{2}$"	Equipment Contractor Gold Construction	Equipment Type Hand Auger	Hammer Data 38#

Elevation / Depth (ft.)	Bulk	Sample Type	Blow Counts	Moisture Content (% dry weight)	Dry Density (pcf)	USCS	Soil / Lithology	Description	Remarks
0						CL		ARTIFICIAL FILL: Yellowish brown silty CLAY motted with sand (moist, stiff). Highly mottled.	
			12	19.5	109				
1160			20	19.0	105				
			18	18.6	98				
5			20	18.5	97				
			20						
				31.4	89	CL		Brown silty CLAY (very moist, stiff). Some Asphaltic Concrete fragments.	
1155			40	16.6	103				
						SM		Yellowish brown silty fine SAND (moist, medium dense). Mottled.	
10			25	13.4	109				
						SM		ALLUVIUM: Light yellowish brown fine to coarse SAND (moist, medium dense). Friable @10.5', some fine to coarse gravel. @11', cobbles.	
1150								TOTAL DEPTH 11' (refusal) No Caving Observed No Groundwater Encountered	
15									
1145									
20									
1140									
25									
1135									
30									
1130									
35									
1125									

Project: Viewpoint Educational Foundation
Creek Theater

Work Order: 1548-AMP-0-100

SUBSURFACE LOG

Excavation
Number: B-5

Date(s) Excavated 06/12/2025	Logged By CHD	Excavation Location See Geotechnical Map	Approximate Surface Elevation 1164
Excavation Dimension $4\frac{1}{2}$"	Equipment Contractor Gold Construction	Equipment Type Hand Auger	Hammer Data 38#

Elevation / Depth (ft.)	Bulk	Sample Type	Blow Counts	Moisture Content (% dry weight)	Dry Density (pcf)	USCS	Soil / Lithology	Description	Remarks
0						CL/ SC		COLLUVIUM: Brown to yellowish brown sandy clay to clayey fine SAND (damp, stiff to medium dense). Porous to 1.5', roots.	
			7	19.8	97			@1.5', becoming very moist. Some fine to coarse gravels of sandstone.	
			25	19.8	101				
1160			20	17.1	112				
5			20	15.4	110				
			20	20.6	93				
			30	14.4	112			@7', cobbles.	
								TOTAL DEPTH 7.5' (refusal) No Caving Observed No Groundwater Encountered	
1155									
10									
1150									
15									
1145									
20									
1140									
25									
1135									
30									
1130									
35									
1125									

Project: Viewpoint Educational Foundation
Creek Theater

Work Order: 1548-AMP-0-100

SUBSURFACE LOG

Excavation
Number: B-6

Page Number: 1

Date(s) Excavated 06/12/2025	Logged By CHD	Excavation Location See Geotechnical Map	Approximate Surface Elevation 1172
Excavation Dimension $4\frac{1}{2}$"	Equipment Contractor Gold Construction	Equipment Type Hand Auger	Hammer Data 38#

Elevation / Depth (ft.)	Bulk Sample Type	Blow Counts	Moisture Content (% dry weight)	Dry Density (pcf)	USCS	Soil / Lithology	Description	Remarks
0					CL		COLLUVIUM: Brown sandy CLAY (damp, stiff). Porous. Roots.	
1170		20	9.9	90				
		50	10.9	91				
		50					CALABASAS FORMATION: Light yellowish brown silty fine-grained SANDSTONE (damp). Some iron oxide staining. 3 holes drilled to confirm depth to bedrock.	
5							TOTAL DEPTH 3.5' (refusal) No Caving Observed No Groundwater Encountered	
1165								
10								
1160								
15								
1155								
20								
1150								
25								
1145								
30								
1140								
35								
1135								

Project: Viewpoint Educational Foundation
Creek Theater

Work Order: 1548-AMP-0-100

SUBSURFACE LOG

Excavation
Number: B-7

Date(s) Excavated 06/12/2025	Logged By CHD	Excavation Location See Geotechnical Map	Approximate Surface Elevation 1155
Excavation Dimension $4\frac{1}{2}$"	Equipment Contractor Gold Construction	Equipment Type Hand Auger	Hammer Data 38#

Elevation / Depth (ft.)	Bulk	Sample Type	Blow Counts	Moisture Content (% dry weight)	Dry Density (pcf)	USCS	Soil / Lithology	Description	Remarks
1155 / 0						CL		ARTIFICIAL FILL: Yellowish brown silty CLAY (damp, stiff) . Mottled.	
			25	17.1	96				
			40	16.4	92			@2.5', becoming very stiff. Common siltstone fragments.	
			50	16.0	98				
1150 / 5			40	11.9	92				
						CL		TERRACE DEPOSITS: Brown to gray silty CLAY (moist, very stiff). Slightly porous. Cobble of sandstone @5', making advancement difficult. Unable to advance after sample at 7'	
			17	23.6	95				
			20	24.3	95				
1145 / 10								TOTAL DEPTH 7.5' (refusal) No Caving Observed No Groundwater Encountered	
1140 / 15									
1135 / 20									
1130 / 25									
1125 / 30									
1120 / 35									

EGL

TEST PIT LOG (TP-1 & TP-2)

PROJECT NO.: 00-010-001EG4

PROJECT LOCATION: 23620 Mulholland Highway, Calabasas, California

Client: Viewpoint School

Logged Date: 03-27-06

Logged By: KC/RY

Test Pit No.	Sample Depth (ft)	Blows per foot	U.S.C.S. Group Symbol	Dry Density (psf)	Moisture Content (%)	Earth Material Descriptions
TP-1	0.0' 2.0'	28 25	CL CL	93.9 92.4	22.9 20.0	Fill and Slopewash, undifferentiated (Qsw, 0.0' - 2.0') : Silty clayey with some sand, mottled brown and dark brown, moist, porous, firm; with glass and sandstone rock fragments; with buried PVC pipe, 4"-sized, at end of trench
	4.0'	39	CL	107.0	8.4	Alluvial Terrace Deposits (Qt, 2.0' - 4.0') : Gravelly silty sandy clay, reddish brown, moist, slightly porous, firm to modetately stiff; with lithic rock clasts, hard, subrounded; with weathered sandstone rock fragments; with krotovina along bedrock contact
	5.5'	100	Clayey Siltstone	89.7	21.4	Bedrock, Upper Topanga Formation (Ttus, 4.0' - 5.5') : Sandstone, with clayey siltstone interbeds, pale brown and light grey, very moist, moderately hard; moderately well bedded; becomes very hard at bottom Bedding Attitudes: @ 5.0' N64W 46N-b sandstone @ 5.5' N60W 57N-b clayey siltstone interbeds
						Total Depth 5.5 Feet No Caving No Groundwater Test Pit Backfilled
TP-2	2'	46	CL	90.0	17.1	Artificial Fill (Af, 0.0' - 3.0') : Silty clay with some sand, mottled brown and dark brown, moist, porous, firm; with glass and sandstone rock fragments; with metal stake, rusty; very mottled; irregular wedge-shape; thicker downslope
	5'	31	CL	95.6	16.4	Alluvial Terrace Deposits (Qt, 3.0' - 7.0') : Silty clay and clayey silt binders, dark brown and brown, moist, firm; with large cobble to large sandstone and siltstone boulders, 8"- to 40"-wide and 58"-long
	8' 9'	23 150	Claystone Sandstone	87.4 102.3	30.6 24.4	Bedrock, Upper Topanga Formation (Ttus, 7.0' - 10.0') : Sandstone and claystone, pale yellowish brown and light grey, very moist, moderately hard; moderately well bedded; becomes very hard at bottom Bedding Attitudes: @ 7.5' N30W 38N-b, N55W 48N-b claystone @ 8.5' N55W 57N-b clayey sandstone and claystone contact
						Total Depth 10.0 Feet Caving at 3 to 7 feet Provide Wider Benches No Groundwater Test Pit Backfilled

EGL

TEST PIT LOG (TP-3 & TP-4)

PROJECT NO.: 00-010-001EG4

PROJECT LOCATION: 23620 Mulholland Highway, Calabasas, California

Client: Viewpoint School

Logged Date: 03-27-06

Logged By: KC/RY

Test Pit No.	Sample Depth (ft)	Blows per foot	U.S.C.S. Group Symbol	Dry Density (psf)	Moisture Content (%)	Earth Material Descriptions
TP-3	2.0' 5.0' 8.0'	45 68 70	CL CL CL	94.3 97.3 94.6	15.1 14.6 16.5	Artificial Fill, undifferentiated (Af, 0.0' - 10.0') : Silty clayey sand and sandy clayey silt mottled brown and brown, moist, porous, moderately firm; with PVC pipes, blue, white and grey, 3" to 4"-sized, plastic sheets, tires, brick and concrete fragments; very mottled
						Alluvial Terrace Deposits (Qt, 10.0' - 12.0') : Silty clay and clayey silty matrix, dark brown and brown, moist, firm; with cobble to boulders, sandstone and hard siltstone, 3"- to 20"-sized
	12.5'	25	Clayey Sandstone	92.6	20.5	Bedrock, Upper Topanga Formation (Ttus, 12.0' - 13.0') : Clayey sandstone, pale greyish white, moist, hard; severely weathered; massive
						Total Depth 13.0 Feet No Caving No Groundwater Test Pit Backfilled
TP-4	2.0' 5.0' 8.0' 10.0'	31 35 23 50	CL CL CL CL	86.8 92.2 92.7 89.8	18.3 16.0 16.6 18.0	Artificial Fill (Af, 0.0' - 10.0') : Silty clayey sand, silty sandy clay, sandy clayey silt, mottled brown, mottled dark brown and brownish grey, moist, dense and firm to stiff; crudely layered, 3" to 5"-thick; with minor concrete fragments, 2" to 4"-sized; firm upper 3'; dense and stiff at lower depths
						Total Depth 10.0 Feet No Caving Provide with wider benches No Groundwater Test Pit Backfilled

EGL

TEST PIT LOG (T-3 & T-4)

PROJECT NO.: 00-010-001EG

PROJECT LOCATION: 23620 Mulholland Highway, Calabasas, California

Client: Viewpoint School

Logged Date: 10-11-07

Logged By: KC/RY

Test Pit No.	Sample Depth (ft)	Blows per foot	U.S.C.S. Group Symbol	Dry Density (psf)	Moisture Content (%)	Earth Material Descriptions
	1.0'	60	CL	89.3	12.4	Alluvial Terrace Deposits (Qt, 0.0-6.5') Sandy clay, olive brown, moist, stiff, with hair roots.
T-3	3.0'	90/11"	CL	74.4	19.1	Sandy clay, olive brown, very moist, hard, with rock fragment and hair roots.
	6.0'	120/10"	CL	64.9	23.3	Sandy clay, olive brown, very moist, hard, with rock fragment and hair roots.
						Total Depth 6.5 Feet No Caving No Groundwater Test Pit Backfilled
T-4		No Sample Recovery No Sample Recovery				Fill (Af,0-3'): (0-2'), Silty sand, dark brown, slightly moist. (2-3'), Asphalt fragment with silty sand.
						Total Depth 3.0 Feet No Caving No Groundwater Test Pit Backfilled

EGL

TEST PIT LOG (T-5 & T-6)

PROJECT NO.: 00-010-001EG

PROJECT LOCATION: 23620 Mulholland Highway, Calabasas, California

Client: Viewpoint School

Logged Date: 10-11-07

Logged By: KC/RY

Test Pit No.	Sample Depth (ft)	Blows per foot	U.S.C.S. Group Symbol	Dry Density (psf)	Moisture Content (%)	Earth Material Descriptions
T-5			SM	No Recovery		Fill (Af, 0.0' - 4.5') : Silty sand, dark brown, slightly moist, with gravels up to 6".
			SM	No Recovery		Alluvial Terrace Deposits (Qt, 4.5.0-5.0') Slity clay, dark brown, moist.
						Total Depth 5 Feet No Caving No Groundwater Test Pit Backfilled
T-6	0.5'	20	CL	82.9	9.8	Fill (Af, 0-4.25'): Sandy clay (0-3.5'), dark brown, moist, with rock fragment up to 3".
	3.0'	30/10"	SM	89.4	5.3	Fill: Silty sand, fine to coarse grained, dark olive brown, moist, dense. 3.5-4.25', Asphalt, about 8" thick.
	5.0'	150/4"	SM	No recovery		Alluvial Terrace Deposits (Qt,4.25-5') Silty sand with rock fragment up to 10".
						Total Depth 5.0 Feet No Caving No Groundwater Test Pit Backfilled

LABORATORY TESTING

APPENDIX B

General

Laboratory test results on selected relatively undisturbed and bulk soil samples are presented below. Tests were performed to evaluate the physical and engineering properties of the encountered earth materials, including in-situ moisture and dry density, compaction characteristics, expansion potential, shear strength parameters, and consolidation characteristics. Soil corrosivity testing was performed under subcontract by a corrosion engineer.

Field Density and Moisture Tests

In-situ dry density and moisture content were evaluated from the relatively undisturbed drive samples obtained during exploratory operations. The test results and a detailed description of the earth materials encountered are shown on the attached Logs of Subsurface Data, Appendix A.

Maximum Density-Optimum Moisture

Maximum density/optimum moisture tests (compaction characteristics) were performed on selected bulk samples of the soils encountered. The tests were performed in general accordance with ASTM D 1557. The results are as follows:

Boring Number	Depth (feet)	Visual Classification	Maximum Dry Density – pcf	Optimum Moisture Content - %
B-2	2.0	Dark brown clayey sand	123.4	10.5
B-5/B-6 Mixture	1.5/1.0	Dark brown sandy clay, trace gravel	114.8	14.7

Expansion Test

Expansion Index tests were performed on selected bulk samples of the encountered materials. The results are as follows:

Sample	Expansion Index	Expansion Index Range	Expansion Potential
B-5/B-6 Mixture	36	21-50	Medium

Direct Shear Tests

Strain controlled direct shear testing was performed on one relatively undisturbed sample and two remolded samples. The sample sets were saturated prior to shearing under axial loads ranging from 1,000 to 4,000 psf. The shear strength results are presented as graphic summaries.

Soil Corrosivity

The results of the analytical laboratory testing to evaluate the potential for corrosion of materials in contact with the onsite soils are presented in this appendix. The testing was performed on a soil sample considered to represent the onsite soils. From ACI Table 19.3.1.1 the evaluated soil is categorized as Class S0. The required concrete design requirements for this exposure class can be obtained from ACI Table 19.3.2.1. The potential for corrosion of metals in contact with the site soils is severely corrosive as

determined from Table 1 below. For specific recommendations, a corrosion engineer should be consulted.

ACI Table 19.3.1.1 – Exposure Categories and Classes

Category	Class	Water-soluble sulfate (SO_4^{2-}) in soil, percent by mass	Dissolved sulfate (SO_4^{2-}) in water, ppm[1]
Sulfate (S)	S0	$SO_4^{2-} < 0.10$	$SO_4^{2-} < 150$
	S1	$0.10 \le SO_4^{2-} < 0.20$	$150 \le SO_4^{2-} < 1500$ or seawater
	S2	$0.20 \le SO_4^{2-} < 2.00$	$1500 \le SO_4^{2-} < 10,000$
	S3	$SO_4^{2-} > 2.00$	$SO_4^{2-} > 10,000$

1 ppm (parts per million) = milligrams per kilogram mg/kg of dry soil weight

ACI Table 19.3.2.1 – Requirements for Concrete by Exposure Class

Exposure Class	Maximum *w/cm*	Minimum f_c', psi	Cementitious materials - Types			Calcium chloride admixture
			ASTM C150	ASTM C595	ASTM C1157	
S0	N/A	2500	No type restriction	No type restriction	No type restriction	No restriction
S1	0.50	4000	II	Types IP, IS, or IT with (MS) designation	MS	No restriction
S2	0.45	4500	V	Types IP, IS, or IT with (MS) designation	HS	Not permitted
S3	0.45	4500	V plus pozzolan or slag cement	Types IP, IS, or IT with (MS) designation plus pozzolan or slag cement	HS plus pozzolan or slab cement	Not permitted

ACI Tables 19.3.1.1 and 19.3.2.1 - ACI 318-14 Building Code Requirements for Structural Concrete

Table 1. Relationship Between Soil Resistivity and Soil Corrosivity

Soil Resistivity, ohm-cm	Classification of Soil Corrosiveness
0 to 900	Very severe corrosion
900 to 2,300	Severely corrosive
2,300 to 5,000	Moderately corrosive
5,000 to 10,000	Mildly corrosive
10,000 to >10,000	Very mildly corrosive

F. O. Waters, Soil Resistivity Measurements for Corrosion Control, Corrosion. 1952, Vol, No. 12, 1952, p. 407.

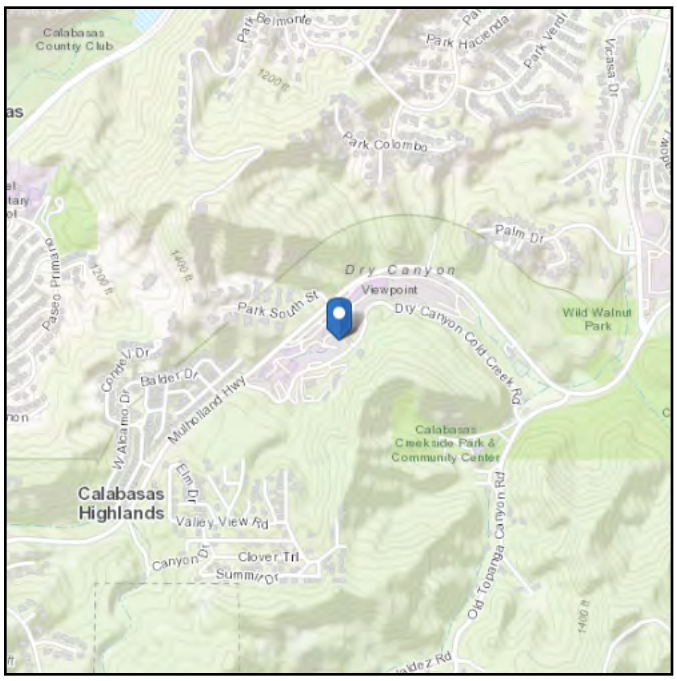
ASCE SEISMIC HAZARD REPORT

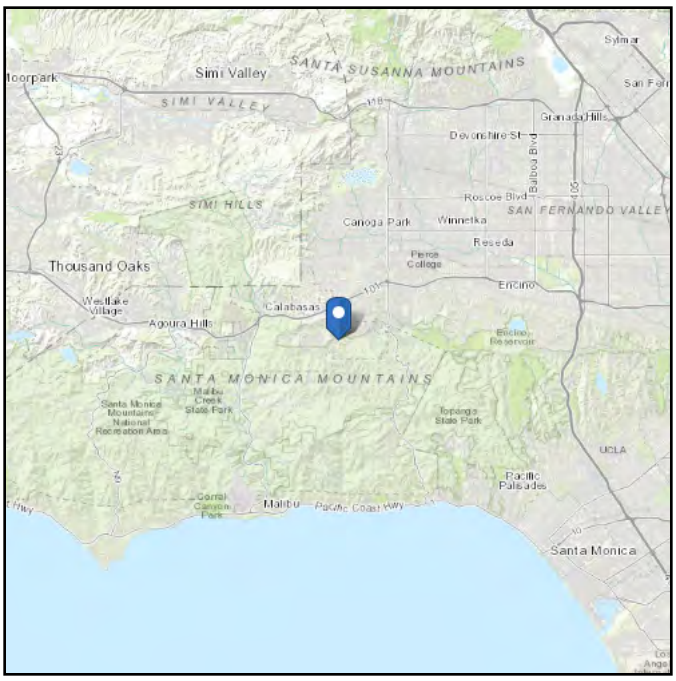
APPENDIX C

ASCE Hazards Report

Address:
No Address at This Location

Standard:	ASCE/SEI 7-16	**Latitude:**	34.1362
Risk Category:	II	**Longitude:**	-118.6414
Soil Class:	D - Stiff Soil	**Elevation:**	1160.4707944054055 ft (NAVD 88)





Seismic

Site Soil Class: D - Stiff Soil

Results:

S_S :	1.627	S_{D1} :	N/A
S_1 :	0.575	T_L :	8
F_a :	1	PGA :	0.674
F_v :	N/A	PGA_M :	0.742
S_{MS} :	1.627	F_{PGA} :	1.1
S_{M1} :	N/A	I_e :	1
S_{DS} :	1.085	C_v :	1.425

Ground motion hazard analysis may be required. See ASCE/SEI 7-16 Section 11.4.8.

Data Accessed: Wed Jul 30 2025

Date Source: USGS Seismic Design Maps

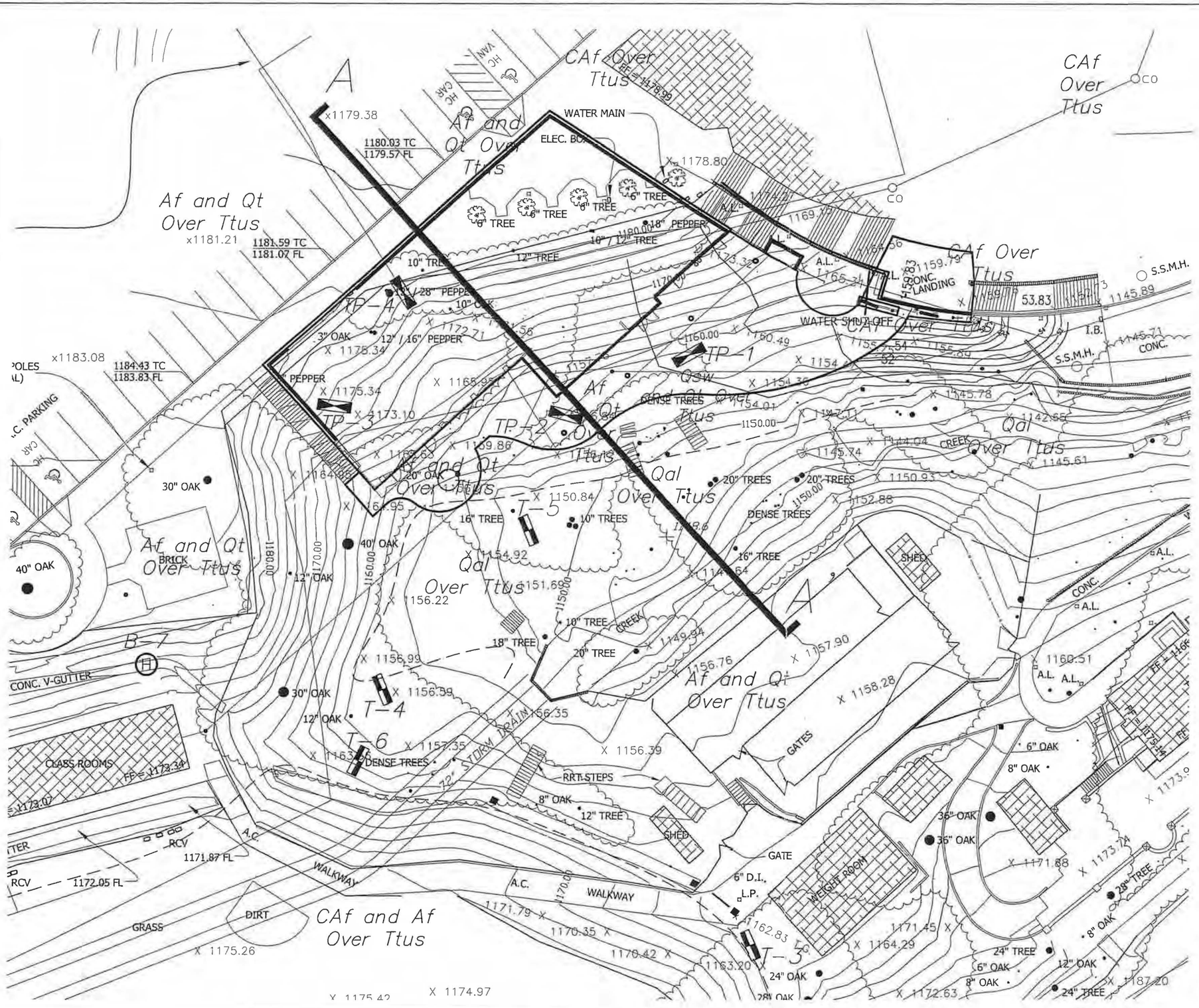
The ASCE Hazard Tool is provided for your convenience, for informational purposes only, and is provided “as is” and without warranties of any kind. The location data included herein has been obtained from information developed, produced, and maintained by third party providers; or has been extrapolated from maps incorporated in the ASCE standard. While ASCE has made every effort to use data obtained from reliable sources or methodologies, ASCE does not make any representations or warranties as to the accuracy, completeness, reliability, currency, or quality of any data provided herein. Any third-party links provided by this Tool should not be construed as an endorsement, affiliation, relationship, or sponsorship of such third-party content by or from ASCE.

ASCE does not intend, nor should anyone interpret, the results provided by this Tool to replace the sound judgment of a competent professional, having knowledge and experience in the appropriate field(s) of practice, nor to substitute for the standard of care required of such professionals in interpreting and applying the contents of this Tool or the ASCE standard.

In using this Tool, you expressly assume all risks associated with your use. Under no circumstances shall ASCE or its officers, directors, employees, members, affiliates, or agents be liable to you or any other person for any direct, indirect, special, incidental, or consequential damages arising from or related to your use of, or reliance on, the Tool or any information obtained therein. To the fullest extent permitted by law, you agree to release and hold harmless ASCE from any and all liability of any nature arising out of or resulting from any use of data provided by the ASCE Hazard Tool.

SITE (GEOLOGY) PLAN AND GEOLOGIC CROSS SECTION A-A'
LIBRARY-ADMIN. BUILDING (EGL 2007)

APPENDIX D

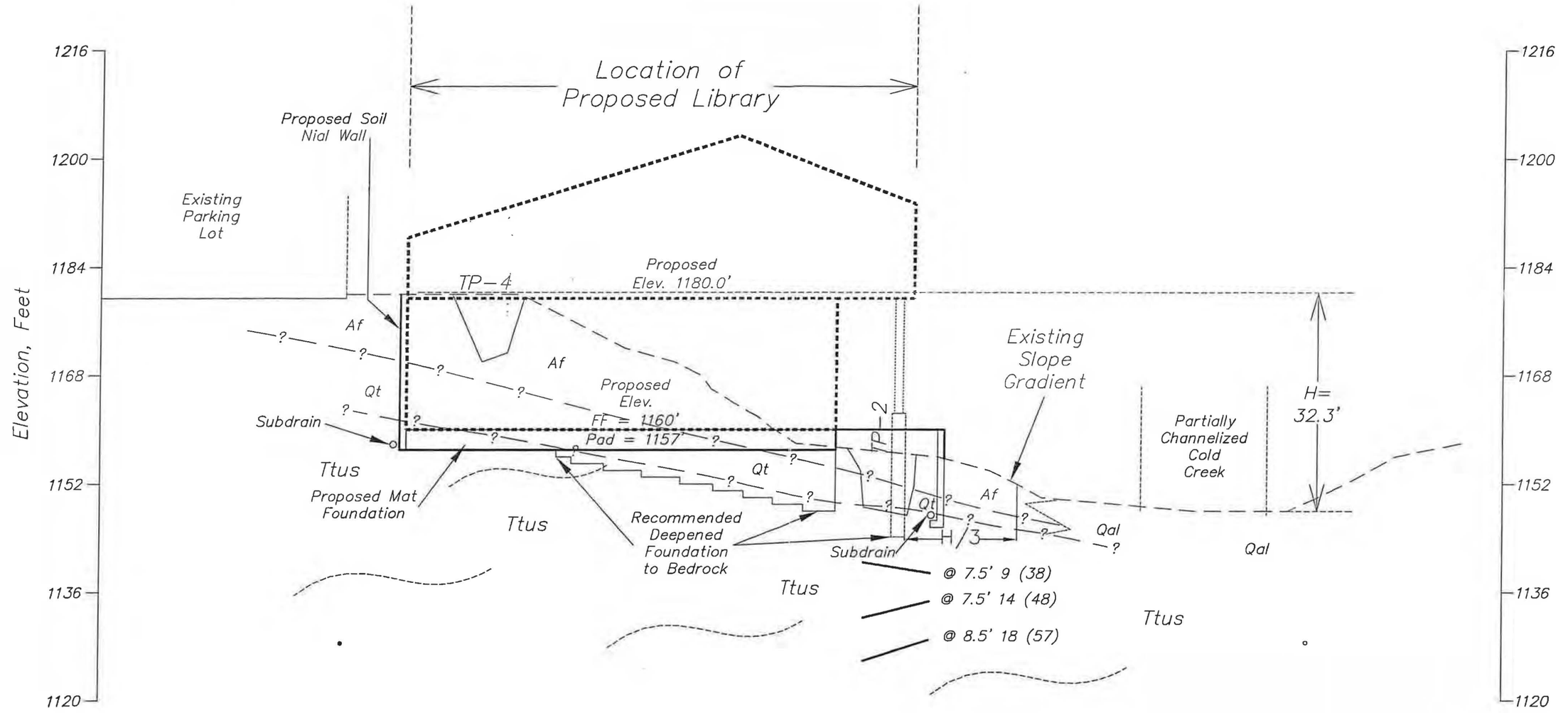


Environmental Geotechnology Laboratory, Inc.

Project Address:
Viewpoint School
23620 Mulholland Highway
Calabasas, California
EGL Project No. 00-010-001EG4

Site (Geology) Plan
Library-Admin. Building

10/07 FIGURE 2A



Geologic Cross Section A–A'
Facing Northeast

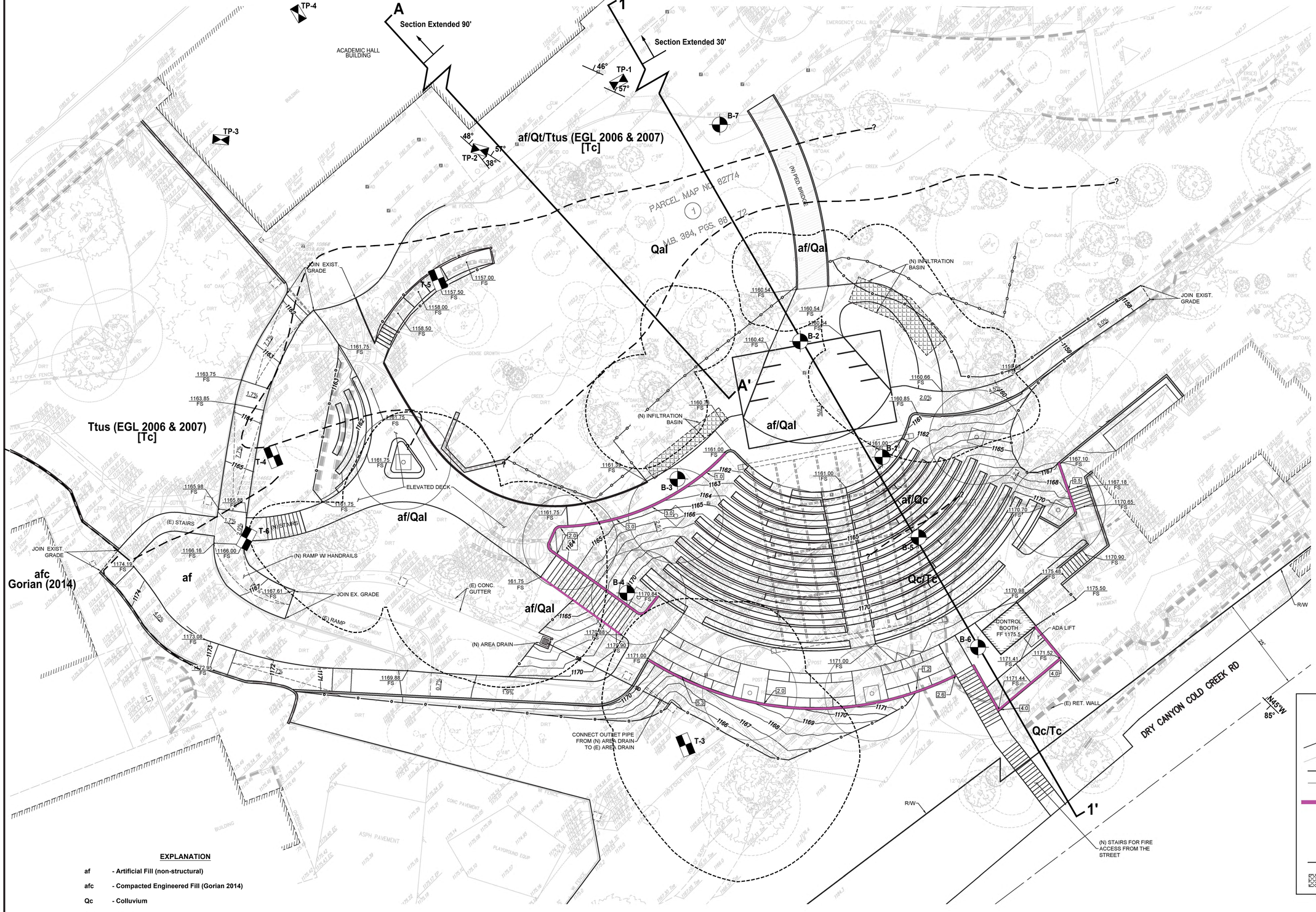
LEGEND

Af	Artificial Fill
Qal	Alluvial Deposits, Recent
Qt	Alluvial Terrace Deposits
Ttus	Miocene Topanga Formation

Dip Components
Apparent (True) Dip

Geologic Cross Section A–A'
23620 Mulholland Highway,
Calabasas, CA.
Client : Viewpoint School
Scale 1" = 16'
Date: 11–16–2007
EGL Project No. : 00–010–001EG4
Environmental Geotechnology Laboratory, Inc.

Figure 3A



CONCEPTUAL HYDROLOGY		
AREA (AC)	SWQDv (CF)	BMP TYPE
0.23	630	INFILTRATION BASIN

LEGEND

- PROPOSED CONTOUR
- EXISTING CONTOUR
- DAYLIGHT LINE
- GRADE BREAK
- PROPOSED RETAINING WALL/CURB
- GRADE DIFFERENCE/RETAINED HEIGHT
- PROPOSED AREA DRAIN
- PROPOSED STORM DRAIN
- PROPOSED UNDERGROUND INFILTRATION BASIN

EXPLANATION

- af - Artificial Fill (non-structural)
- afc - Compacted Engineered Fill (Gorian 2014)
- Qc - Colluvium
- Qal - Alluvium
- Tc [Ttus] - Calabasas Formation
- Approximate Geologic Contact
- Strike & Dip of Bedding
- Approximate Location of Exploratory Boring (This Report)
- Approximate Location of Test Pit (EGL 2006)
- Approximate Location of Test Pit (EGL 2007)
- Tree Protected Zone
- Geotechnical Cross Section

PS

Proposed Viewpoint School Creek Theater Project
23620 Mullholland Highway
Calabasas, California

GEOTECHNICAL MAP

Gorian & Associates, Inc.
Applied Earth Sciences

Job No: 1548-AMP-0-100		Date: August 2025
Scale: 1" = 10'	Drawn by:	PLATE 1A
	Approved by:	

0 10 30
5 20

Conceptual Grading Plan
Proposed Amphitheatre
Viewpoint School

PSOMAS

DATE: 3/6/2025 REVISED ON: 2/24/2025
JOB No:1PLU040100

SHEET 1 OF 2
PLU–01

Printed: 3/6/2025 11:22:15 AM :: Saved: 3/6/2025 11:20:49 AM :: J:\35\1PLU040100\DWG\VIEWER\PLU-01 Concept Grading.dwg :: laidno

COMMENTS:

BOUNDARY LINES. . . . . WERE ESTABLISHED FROM RECOVERED CITY, COUNTY AND/OR PRIVATE SURVEY MONUMENTS WHOSE CHARACTER AND SOURCE ARE SO NOTED ON THE SURVEY.

THIS MAP ALSO REPRESENTS A GRAPHICAL DEPICTION OF THE BOUNDARY OF THE SITE ADJOINING RIGHTS OF WAY BASED UPON COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES ASSESSOR MAPS AND OTHER PUBLIC RECORDS AND DOES NOT REPRESENT A FIELD SURVEY. THIS MAP IS INTENDED FOR FEASIBILITY AND PRELIMINARY PLANNING PURPOSES AND SHOULD NOT BE RELIED ON AS AN ACCURATE SURVEY OF THE PROPERTY LINES AND RIGHTS OF WAY.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION . . . NONE PROVIDED.

EASEMENTS . . . . . NONE PLOTTED.

TITLE REPORT . . . . . NONE PROVIDED.

CONTROL NOTES:

HORIZONTAL CONTROL :

STATE PLANE COORDINATES, CALIFORNIA COORDINATE SYSTEM ZONE 5 BASED ON NAD83(2011) EPOCH 2017.50. POSITIONAL VALUES SHOWN HEREON ARE BASED UPON LOCAL CONTROL POINTS AND DERIVED FROM THE GPS STATIC OBSERVATIONS UTILIZING DATA FROM SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED GPS NETWORK (SCIGN) CONTINUOUSLY OPERATING REFERENCE STATIONS (CORS).

THE FOLLOWING STATIONS WERE HELD:

CSN1	34–15–12.775058	118–31–25.681940	973.248	'CTS /CSN1 (SOPAC)
WMAP	34–15–33.921346	118–24–51.407172	993.952	'CTS /WMAP (SOPAC)
WRHS	33–57–29.342585	118–25–39.344545	145.927	'CTS /WRHS (SOPAC)

VERTICAL CONTROL :

VERTICAL VALUES SHOWN HEREON ARE BASED UPON NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM OF 1988 (NAVD88) UTILIZING CITY OF LOS ANGELES BENCHMARKS LISTED BELOW:

BENCHMARK NUMBER : DY11325, MALIBU QUAD

DESCRIPTION: L&BR IN W CB MULHOLLAND HWY @ BCR N END C.B. 23' W/O C/L & 56' S/O C/L PARK SOUTH

ELEVATION : 1174.775 FEET
QUAD YEAR : 2020

BENCHMARK NUMBER : DY9060, MALIBU QUAD

DESCRIPTION: L&BN IN CTR OF ROCK & CONC HDWL 23' ELY/O C/L MULHOLLAND HWY & 0.25MI N/O CANYON DR 89° N/O PP#4403606E @ MI MKR #28.39

ELEVATION : 1234.363 FEET
QUAD YEAR : 2020

SURVEYOR'S NOTES

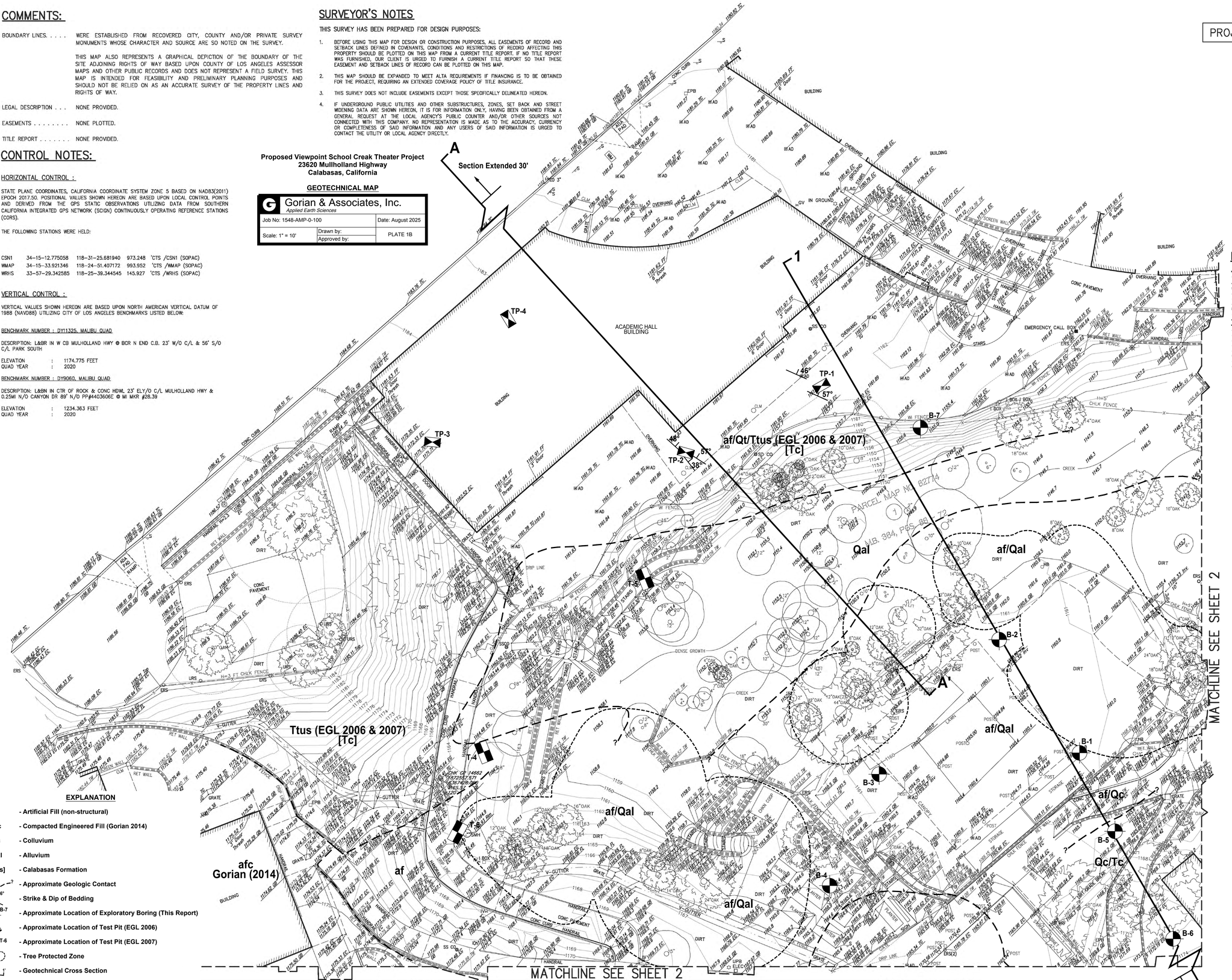
THIS SURVEY HAS BEEN PREPARED FOR DESIGN PURPOSES:

1. BEFORE USING THIS MAP FOR DESIGN OR CONSTRUCTION PURPOSES, ALL EASEMENTS OF RECORD AND SETBACK LINES DEFINED IN COVENANTS, CONDITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS OF RECORD AFFECTING THIS PROPERTY SHOULD BE PLOTTED ON THIS MAP FROM A CURRENT TITLE REPORT. IF NO TITLE REPORT WAS FURNISHED, OUR CLIENT IS URGED TO FURNISH A CURRENT TITLE REPORT SO THAT THESE EASEMENT AND SETBACK LINES OF RECORD CAN BE PLOTTED ON THIS MAP.
2. THIS MAP SHOULD BE EXPANDED TO MEET ALTA REQUIREMENTS IF FINANCING IS TO BE OBTAINED FOR THE PROJECT, REQUIRING AN EXTENDED COVERAGE POLICY OF TITLE INSURANCE.
3. THIS SURVEY DOES NOT INCLUDE EASEMENTS EXCEPT THOSE SPECIFICALLY DELINEATED HEREON.
4. IF UNDERGROUND PUBLIC UTILITIES AND OTHER SUBSTRUCTURES, ZONES, SET BACK AND STREET WIDENING DATA ARE SHOWN HEREON, IT IS FOR INFORMATION ONLY, HAVING BEEN OBTAINED FROM A GENERAL REQUEST AT THE LOCAL AGENCY'S PUBLIC COUNTER AND/OR OTHER SOURCES NOT CONNECTED WITH THIS COMPANY. NO REPRESENTATION IS MADE AS TO THE ACCURACY, CURRENCY OR COMPLETENESS OF SAID INFORMATION AND ANY USERS OF SAID INFORMATION IS URGED TO CONTACT THE UTILITY OR LOCAL AGENCY DIRECTLY.

Proposed Viewpoint School Creak Theater Project
23620 Mullholland Highway
Calabasas, California

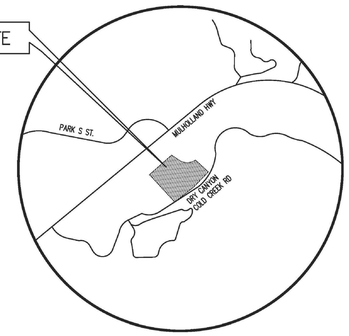
GEOTECHNICAL MAP

Gorian & Associates, Inc. *Applied Earth Sciences*		
Job No: 1548-AMP-0-100		Date: August 2025
Scale: 1" = 10'	Drawn by: Approved by:	PLATE 1B



EXPLANATION

- af - Artificial Fill (non-structural)
- afc - Compacted Engineered Fill (Gorian 2014)
- Qc - Colluvium
- Qal - Alluvium
- [Tc Ttus] - Calabasas Formation
- ?– - Approximate Geologic Contact
- 46° - Strike & Dip of Bedding
- B-7 - Approximate Location of Exploratory Boring (This Report)
- TP-4 - Approximate Location of Test Pit (EGL 2006)
- T-6 - Approximate Location of Test Pit (EGL 2007)
- Tree Protected Zone
- 1 1' - Geotechnical Cross Section



VICINITY MAP

NOT TO SCALE

LEGEND

- PROPERTY / BOUNDARY LINE
- STREET R/W LINE
- CURB LINE (FROM 1"=20' ON TO 1"=200')
- CURB LINE (1"=10', 1"=8', 1"=16')
- CENTER LINE
- FLOW LINE
- LOT LINE / PARCEL LINE
- EASEMENT LINE (W=WIDTH)
- CONTOUR LINE (APPROXIMATE)
- BUILDING FOOT PRINT LINE
- LOWER BUILDING FOOT PRINT LINE
- OVERHANG LINE
- CHAINLINK (CHLK) FENCE LINE
- BARBWIRE FENCE LINE
- WOODEN (WDN) FENCE LINE
- WROUGHT IRON (WI) FENCE LINE
- RETAINING (RET) / SCREEN WALL (AS NOTED)
- GUARD RAIL
- EDGE OF ASPHALT PAVING
- ASPH . . . ASPHALT PAVING
- CONC . . . CONCRETE PAVING
- AD . . . AREA DRAIN
- CB . . . CATCH BASIN W/ACCESS HOLE
- CMH/EMH/FMH/GMH . . . COMMUNICATION/ELECTRICAL/FIBER OPTIC/GAS MANHOLE
- SMH/SDMH/UMH/WMH . . . SEWER/STORMDRAIN/UNKNOWN/WATER MANHOLE
- CP/PP/UP . . . COMMUNICATION/POWER/UTILITY POLE
- CPC/PPC/UPC . . . COMMUNICATION/POWER/UTILITY POLE AND CONDUIT
- SIGN (ALL KINDS)
- GUY ANCHOR
- GUY POLE
- STREET LIGHT
- STREET LIGHT W/ARM
- STREET LIGHT W/ARM ON POWER POLE
- TRAFFIC SIGNAL W/ARM
- TRAFFIC SIGNAL W/STREET LIGHT
- TRAFFIC SIGNAL
- PED TS . . . PEDESTRIAN TRAFFIC SIGNAL
- PEDESTRIAN CROSSING PUSH BUTTON
- YARD LIGHT
- GARDEN LIGHT
- PARKING LIGHT
- FIRE HYDRANT
- DS . . . DOWNSPOUT
- FDC . . . FIRE DEPARTMENT CONNECTION
- PIV . . . POST INDICATOR VALVE
- DIRECTION OF WATER DRAINAGE FLOW
- PM . . . PARKING METER
- EM/GM/UM/WM . . . ELECTRICAL/GAS/UNKNOWN/WATER METER
- AV/GV/IV/PV/UV/WV . . . AIR/GAS/IRRIGATION/PETROLEUM/UNKNOWN/WATER VALVE
- C/E/FO VLT . . . COMMUNICATION/ELECTRICAL/FIBER OPTIC VAULT
- G/I/U/W VLT . . . GAS/IRRIGATION/UNKNOWN/WATER VAULT
- C/E/G RISER . . . COMMUNICATION/ELECTRICAL/GAS RISER
- P/U/W RISER . . . PETROLEUM/UNKNOWN/WATER RISER
- C/E/I/TS PNL . . . COMMUNICATION/ELECTRICAL/IRRIGATION/TRAFFIC SIGNAL PANEL
- C/E/U/TS CAB . . . COMMUNICATION/ELECTRICAL/UNKNOWN/TRAFFIC SIGNAL CABINET
- CPB/EPB/FOPB . . . COMMUNICATION/ELECTRICAL/FIBER OPTIC PULL BOX
- SLPB/TSPB/UPB . . . STREET LIGHT/TRAFFIC/UNKNOWN PULL BOX
- G/I/U BOX . . . GAS/IRRIGATION/UNKNOWN BOX
- A/C/E/F STRU . . . AIR/COMMUNICATION/ELECTRICAL/FIRE STRUCTURE
- G/I/P/SS STRU . . . GAS/IRRIGATION/PETROLEUM/SANITARY SEWER STRUCTURE
- SD/SL/U/W STRU . . . STORM DRAIN/STREET LIGHT/UNKNOWN/WATER STRUCTURE
- A/C/E PMRK . . . AIR/COMMUNICATION/ELECTRICAL PAINT MARK
- G/P/SS PMRK . . . GAS/IRRIGATION/SANITARY SEWER PAINT MARK
- SD/U/W PMRK . . . STORM DRAIN/UNKNOWN/WATER PAINT MARK
- COMP/HC/STD . . . COMPACT/HANDYCAP/STANDARD PARKING STALL
- DI . . . DRAIN INLET
- EVERGREEN TREE W/TRUNK DIAMETER
- PALM TREE W/TRUNK DIAMETER
- DECIDUOUS TREE IN WELL W/TRUNK DIAMETER
- PL . . . PLANTER
- GP . . . GUARD POST
- APPR . . . APPROACH
- DRWY . . . DRIVEWAY
- R/R . . . RAILROAD
- BFP . . . BACKFLOW PREVENTER
- CO . . . CLEAN OUT
- LOCATION OF BUILDING HEIGHT MEASUREMENTS
- OVHG . . . OVERHANG
- UNDR . . . UNDERGROUND
- TRANS . . . TRANSFORMER
- ISH . . . IRRIGATION SPRINKLER HEAD
- SEC/TRAF CAM . . . SECURITY/TRAFFIC CAMERA
- FIRE DEPARTMENT CONNECTION
- C/L . . . STREET CENTERLINE/CONTROL LINE
- P/L . . . PROPERTY LINE
- 1234.5 . . . TOPOGRAPHIC SPOT ELEVATION, NO LEADER
- BW . . . BACK OF WALK ELEVATION
- EC . . . EDGE OF CONCRETE ELEVATION
- EG . . . EDGE OF GUTTER ELEVATION
- EP . . . EDGE OF PAVEMENT ELEVATION
- ERS . . . ELECTRICAL RISER
- FL . . . FLOW LINE ELEVATION
- HB . . . HOSEBIB
- INV . . . PIPE INVERT ELEVATION
- RIM . . . MANHOLE RIM ELEVATION
- TB . . . TOP OF BERM ELEVATION
- TC . . . TOP OF CURB ELEVATION
- TF . . . TOP OF FOOTING ELEVATION
- TG . . . TOP OF GRATE ELEVATION
- TW . . . TOP OF WALL ELEVATION
- URS . . . UTILITY RISER

10' 5' 0' 10' 20'

GRAPHIC SCALE
SCALE: 1" = 10'

DANIEL L. RAHE
No. 9425
PROFESSIONAL LAND SURVEYOR
STATE OF CALIFORNIA
10/15/2024

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY	APP'D

DESIGNED: ASW
DRAFTED: ASW
CHECKED: DLR

BENCHMARK

(SEE VERTICAL CONTROL NOTES SEE SHEET 1)

ELEVATION _____ ADJUSTMENT _____

PATH/PLOT DATE:
Y:\Projects\1VIE010100\Survey\Design\DGN_Projects\1VIE010100SURVEY_DESIGN\SHEETS\VIE-4DSGN_NEWPORT.dwg SHEET 1
Created — 10/15/2024 10:12:31 AM :: Saved — 10/15/2024 10:13:35 AM
Plotted — 10/15/2024 10:13:35 AM :: Saved — 10/15/2024 10:13:35 AM

PSOMAS
565 South Figueroa Street, Suite 3200
Los Angeles, CA 90017
(213) 223-1400 (213) 223-1444 fax
www.psomas.com

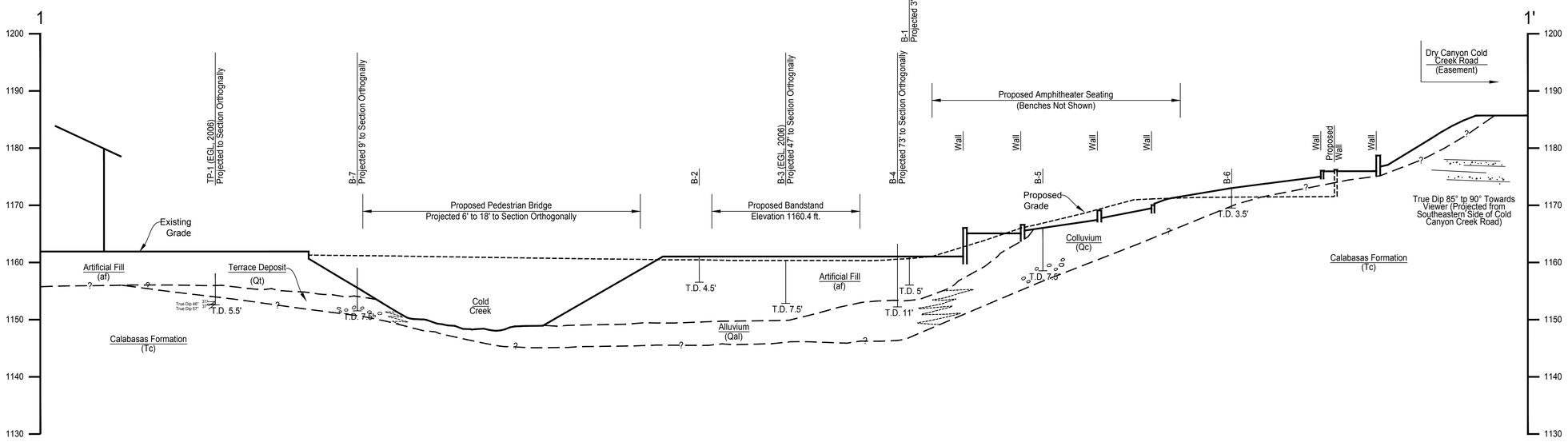
DESIGN SURVEY FOR:

T-3

VIEWPOINT SCHOOL

IN THE CITY OF CALABASAS COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES STATE OF CALIFORNIA

DATE: September 11, 2024
SCALE: 1" = 10'
PROJECT NUMBER: 1VIE010100
SHEET: 1 OF 1



Proposed Viewpoint School Creak Theater Project
23620 Mullholland Highway
Calabasas, California

GEOTECHNICAL CROSS SECTION 1-1'

Gorian & Associates, Inc. *Applied Earth Sciences*		
Job No: 1548-AMP-0-100		Date: August 2025
Scale: 1" = 10'	Drawn by:	PLATE 2
	Approved by:	

APPENDIX I

Wildfire Emergency Evacuation/Reunification Plan

VIEWPOINT
CAMPUS SAFETY & SECURITY

Wildfire Emergency Evacuation/ Reunification Plan 2025-2026

Prepared by: Don Anderson, Director of Campus Safety & Security

Table of Contents

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Emergency Campus Evacuation Procedures 5

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Emergency Contact Cell Phone Number 23

INTRODUCTION

Local fire and law enforcement officials have advised that in some cases it is safe for Viewpoint School's students and faculty/staff to remain on campus and shelter in place in the event of a local wildfire. However, in certain situations, it may become necessary to evacuate the entire campus. In such cases, student reunification will take place at pre-designated off-site locations. Two primary off-campus reunification sites have been identified, along with one contingency site should the primary locations be unavailable.

Viewpoint School acknowledges that a full campus evacuation and reunification process can be complex and extensive, depending on the nature and severity of the emergency. In some situations, however, only an early dismissal evacuation may be necessary to ensure students can safely depart from their designated on-campus pick-up areas or safely board and depart on their designated school buses. In the event of a major emergency, the Incident Commander (IC), in coordination with fire and law enforcement officials, may determine that all student-parent reunification will take place at the designated off-campus reunification sites.

PURPOSE

The purpose of this plan is to establish clear responsibilities and action steps for Viewpoint School and its faculty/staff and students in response to wildfire incidents requiring emergency evacuation. By implementing defined procedures and guidelines, the school can ensure an organized, efficient, and effective execution of the evacuation and reunification process.

SCOPE

The Wildfire Emergency Evacuation/Reunification Plan establishes a step-by-step operational guide to ensure a unified, timely, and disciplined response under emergency conditions.

This plan emphasizes three core objectives:

Student Safety Management – ensuring the continuous protection, supervision, and accounting of all students from the moment an evacuation is ordered until reunification is complete.

Communication and Coordination – outlining the methods and channels for maintaining clear, consistent, and verified communication between the Incident Command Team, faculty/staff, parents, guardians, or authorized adults and responding agencies.

Reunification Operations – providing the structure for safely transferring custody of students to their parents, guardians, or authorized adults through a controlled verification process designed to minimize confusion and prevent unauthorized releases.

Fire:

In the event of a wildfire that poses a potential threat to campus, an evacuation may be required. The decision to evacuate will be made by the Incident Commander (IC) in coordination with local law enforcement and fire authorities.

There are two primary response options for students, faculty, and staff:

1. **Shelter in Place**
2. **Emergency Evacuation**

Shelter in Place: (On Campus)

Sheltering in place may be the safest option when wildfire conditions make off-campus evacuation unsafe. This may occur when nearby areas are affected by fire, roadways are closed or obstructed, or air quality has reached hazardous levels—specifically when the Air Quality Index (AQI) exceeds 150 ("Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups") or 200 ("Unhealthy"). Significant smoke reducing visibility, or directives from local authorities, may also necessitate sheltering in place until conditions improve.

Shelter-in-Place Procedures

1. **Emergency Notification**
    a. Campus Safety & Security will make an announcement over the Public Address (PA) system indicating that there is a wildfire in the surrounding area and that all students, faculty, and staff are to shelter in place immediately.
2. **Student Identification**
    a. Faculty will distribute emergency identification necklace tags to students and ensure they are worn around the neck. These tags support accurate student accounting and reunification.
3. **Student Accountability**
    a. Faculty will account for all students using the RUVNA accounting system.
        i. If a student is unaccounted for, the faculty member will immediately flag the student in RUVNA and notify their Division Office and the Command Post through the Viewpoint Security Operations Center (V-SOC).
        ii. Upon notification, the Command Post will activate Search and Rescue (SAR) protocols to locate any missing students.
4. **Movement to Designated Shelter Locations**
    a. Faculty will escort students to their designated shelter-in-place locations:
        i. **Primary and Lower School**: Rasmussen Family Pavilion (Pavilion)
        ii. **Middle School**: Carlson Family Theater (CFT)
        iii. **Upper School**: Paul Family Athletic Center (PFAC)
5. **Shelter Operations**
    a. Students and faculty will remain in their assigned shelter locations until it is determined to be safe to return to class or an early dismissal evacuation is announced.
6. **Return to Class (If Safe)**
    a. If the situation stabilizes and it is deemed safe; faculty will escort students back to their classrooms under the direction of the Incident Commander (IC).
7. **Early Dismissal Evacuation (If Unsafe to Continue School Day)**
    a. If conditions worsen or it becomes unsafe to continue the school day, an early dismissal evacuation will be initiated. Each division will begin student release procedures at their designated pick-up areas.
8. **Parent Notification and Student Release Locations**
    a. Parents and guardians will be notified through the RUVNA emergency communication system when it is safe to pick up students. Pick-up locations are as follows:
        i. Primary School Pick-Up Area: **Grades TK–2**
    b. Lower/Middle School Parking Lot: **Grades 3–8**
        i. Students with a sibling in Primary School will be picked up together at the Primary School Pick-Up Area.
    c. Loop Road: **Grades 9–12**
9. **Pick-Up Area Procedures**
    a. Upon arrival at their designated pick-up areas, students will sit quietly with their homeroom classes and faculty until released.

10. **Student Release Verification**
    a. A designated staff member at each pick-up site will use a microphone and authorized release list to call student names, verify identification, and obtain a parent/guardian/authorized adult signature before releasing each student.
        i. As each student enters the vehicle, the emergency tag is removed, and a record is made of the authorized person taking custody.
11. **Tag Collection and Student Driver Procedures**
    a. The Assistant Head for each Division, or their designee, will collect all emergency tags and confirm that the person picking up each student is authorized.
        i. **Student Drivers:** All student drivers will be verified and released to their vehicles from the PFAC shelter-in-place location.
        ii. The Assistant Head of Upper School and/or designees will collect student driver tags at both Loop Road exit and Ring Field Pedestrian gate (for students parked on Dry Canyon Cold Creek Road) and mark them as departed/released from campus.

Emergency Evacuation: (Off-Site)

In certain situations, it may become necessary to evacuate the campus. In such cases, student reunification will take place at pre-designated off-site locations. Two primary off-campus reunification sites have been identified, along with one contingency site should the primary locations be unavailable.

Emergency Campus Evacuation Procedures

1. **Evacuation Notification**
    a. Campus Safety & Security will issue an emergency announcement through the Public Address (PA) system and the RUVNA emergency alert system indicating that a wildfire threat is present in the area. The message will direct all students, faculty, and staff to immediately proceed to their designated Emergency Assembly Areas (EAAs).
2. **Student Identification**
    a. Faculty will distribute emergency identification necklace tags to students and ensure they are properly worn around the neck. These tags are essential for student accounting and reunification at both on-campus and off-site locations.
3. **Student Accountability**
    a. Faculty will verify student attendance using the RUVNA accounting system.
        i. If a student is unaccounted for, the faculty member will immediately flag the student in RUVNA and notify both their Division Office and the Command Post through the Viewpoint Security Operations Center (V-SOC).
        ii. Upon notification, the Command Post will activate Search and Rescue (SAR) protocols to locate and recover any missing students.
4. **Primary and Lower School Evacuation (Robertson Family Field EAA)**
    a. Faculty will escort their students to the Robertson Family Field EAA, assembling in single-line formations by grade level and assigned number.
    b. Unless otherwise assigned, all non-homeroom faculty on the Primary/Lower School campus will assist with student control and movement for grades TK–5 and will remain available to support the Incident Commander (IC) with additional duties as required.
    c. Upon arrival at the EAA, faculty will reconfirm student accounting using RUVNA.
        i. Any missing students must be immediately flagged in RUVNA, and the Division Office and Command Post must be notified through the V-SOC.
        ii. The Command Post will initiate SAR protocols if a student remains unaccounted for.

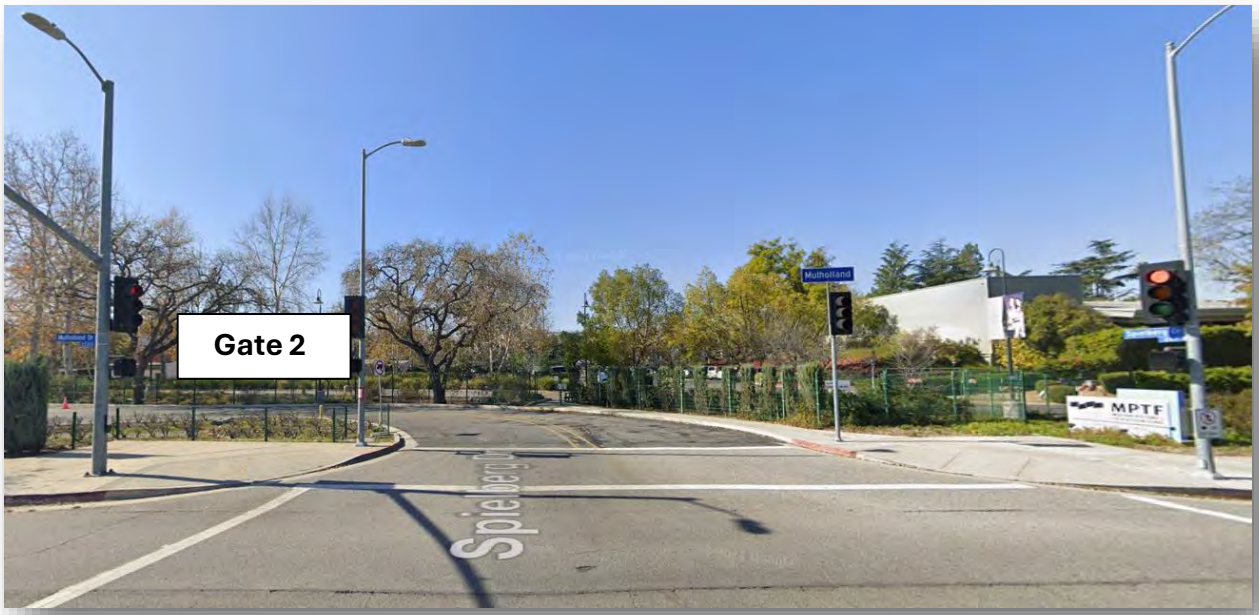
5. **Primary School Evacuation Procedures**
    a. **Faculty Drivers**
        i. Primary School student accounting is confirmed at Robertson EAA.
        ii. Primary School (PS) Faculty Driver Team Leader will call all Primary School faculty drivers to the PS Driver Assembly Area located at Blaney Patio adjacent to the EAA.
        iii. PS faculty drivers will receive evacuation maps and instructions.
    b. **Transition to Vehicle Staging**
        i. PS Faculty drivers will proceed to their vehicles.
        ii. Drivers will then drive to the Primary School Pick-Up Area and stage vehicles for student transport.
    c. **Escorting Students to Pick-Up Area**
        i. Primary faculty will escort students to the pick-up area, moving two grade levels at a time to maintain order and control.
        ii. Faculty must ensure students remain calm, organized, and supervised throughout the movement.
    d. **Loading and Transport**
        i. Students will be safely loaded into the pre-staged faculty vehicles.
        ii. Faculty drivers will immediately depart for the off-site reunification location upon instruction.
        iii. The Incident Commander will be notified via radio of each student departure and arrival at the off-site reunification site.
    e. **Arrival at Off-Site Reunification Location**
        i. Off-site Command Post personnel will receive arriving students at the designated drop-off area and escort them to the student reunification staging area.
        ii. Primary School drivers will then return to campus for additional student transports as directed.
        iii. Primary faculty assigned to the off-site student staging area will conduct secondary student accounting for all arriving students.
        iv. Once all Primary students have been safely transported, drivers will be directed to park in the designated off-site vehicle area.
6. **Reunification with Parents/Guardians**
    a. **Notification to Parents/Guardians**
        i. Once all students are safely transported and accounted for, parents and authorized guardians will receive a RUVNA message providing:
            1. **Pick-up time**
            2. **Exact reunification location**
7. **Controlled Student Release**
    a. Command Post personnel will maintain a verified list of authorized individuals approved for each student's release.
    b. Students will be called to the pick-up area individually.
    c. The receiving adult's identity will be verified and checked against the authorization list; they must sign out the student to confirm release.
    d. As each student enters their vehicle, the identification tag will be removed, and a record will be made of the authorized individual who received them.

<u>Evacuation Site - 1 Primary and Lower School:</u>

Motion Picture and Television Fund Hospital
23388 Mulholland Drive
Woodland Hills, CA 91364

Evacuation Site Access:

- Please enter **through Gate 2**, located at the intersection of Mulholland Drive and Steven Spielberg Drive. Campus Safety personnel will direct you to the pick-up area.



Primary School Pick-Up Area:

- Primary School students will be released at the Louis B. Mayer Theater.





You will be required to sign out your child with a designated faculty member. Once your child has been signed out, Campus Safety will direct you to exit through **Gate 1** onto Mulholland Drive.



Important Reminders for Parents:

- In the event of an off-campus evacuation, parents will receive specific instruction on the reunification process via RUVNA Emergency Notification System. Including when and where to pick up your child.

NOTE: Please do not come to the evacuation site until you receive notification from the school to do so. This helps ensure student safety and allows emergency operations to proceed smoothly.

8. **Lower School Evacuation Procedures**
    a. **Faculty Drivers**
        i. Lower School student accounting is confirmed at Robertson EAA.
        ii. Lower School (LS) Faculty Driver Team Leader will call all Lower School faculty drivers to the LS Driver Assembly Area located at Blaney Patio adjacent to the EAA.
        iii. LS faculty drivers will receive evacuation maps and instructions.
    b. **Transition to Vehicle Staging**
        i. LS faculty drivers will proceed to their vehicles.
        ii. Drivers will then drive to the Lower School Pick-Up Area and stage vehicles for student transport.
    c. **Escorting Students to Pick-Up Area**
        i. Lower School faculty will escort students to the pick-up area, moving two grade levels at a time to maintain order and control.
        ii. Faculty must ensure students remain calm, organized, and supervised throughout the movement.
    d. **Loading and Transport**
        i. Students will be safely loaded into the pre-staged faculty vehicles.
        ii. Faculty drivers will immediately depart for the off-site reunification location upon instruction.
        iii. The Incident Commander will be notified via radio of each student departure and arrival at the off-site reunification site.
    e. **Arrival at Off-Site Reunification Location**
        i. Off-site Command Post personnel will receive arriving students at the designated drop-off area and escort them to the student reunification staging area.
        ii. Lower School drivers will then return to campus for additional student transports as directed.
        iii. Lower faculty assigned to the off-site student staging area will conduct secondary student accounting for all arriving students.
        iv. Once all Lower School students have been safely transported, drivers will be directed to park in the designated off-site vehicle area.
9. **Reunification with Parents/Guardians**
    a. **Notification to Parents/Guardians**
        i. Once all students are safely transported and accounted for, parents and authorized guardians will receive a RUVNA message providing:
            1. **Pick-up time**
            2. **Exact reunification location**
10. **Controlled Student Release**
    a. Command Post personnel will maintain a verified list of authorized individuals approved for each student's release.
    b. Students will be called to the pick-up area individually.
    c. The receiving adult's identity will be verified and checked against the authorization list; they must sign out the student to confirm release.
    d. As each student enters their vehicle, the identification tag will be removed, and a record will be made of the authorized individual who received them.

<u>Evacuation Site - 1 Primary and Lower School:</u>

Motion Picture and Television Fund Hospital
23388 Mulholland Drive
Woodland Hills, CA 91364

Evacuation Site Access:

- Please enter through Gate 2, located at the intersection of Mulholland Drive and Steven Spielberg Drive. Campus Safety will direct you to the pick-up area.



Lower School Pick-Up Area:

- Lower School students will be released at the Edith Head Plaza.



You will be required to sign out your child with a designated faculty member. Once your child has been signed out, Campus Safety personnel will direct you to exit through **Gate 1** onto Mulholland Drive.



Important Reminders for Parents:

- In the event of an off-campus evacuation, parents will receive specific instruction on the reunification process via RUVNA Emergency Notification System. Including when and where to pick up your child.

NOTE: Please **do not come to the evacuation site** until you receive notification from the school to do so. This helps ensure student safety and allows emergency operations to proceed smoothly.

11. **Middle/Upper School Evacuation Procedures (Ring Family Field EAA)**
    a. **Assemble Students at Emergency Assembly Area (EAA)**
        i. Homeroom faculty will escort students to the designated EAA (Ring Family Field) and line them up in single-file formations by assigned grade and homeroom.
        ii. Non-homeroom faculty on the Middle and Upper School campus will assist in directing students in grades 6–12 to their assigned areas and remain available to assist the Incident Commander (IC) with additional duties as needed.
        iii. Upon arrival, faculty will verify student attendance using the RUVNA accounting system.
        iv. If a student is unaccounted for, the faculty member will immediately flag them in RUVNA and notify both their Division Office and the Command Post through the Viewpoint Security Operations Center (V-SOC).
        v. The Command Post will activate Search and Rescue (SAR) protocols to locate and recover any missing students.
    b. **Student Drivers**
        i. The Student Driver Faculty Liaison will direct all Junior and Senior student drivers to check in at the Student Driver Assembly Area located at the east end zone of the EAA.
        ii. Student drivers will receive the evacuation route map and instructions.
        iii. Once briefed, student drivers will proceed to their vehicles and relocate them to the Student Vehicle Evacuation Staging Area, located along the south curbline of Loop Road, beginning at the pick-up area adjacent to the Team Center.
    c. **Faculty Drivers**
        i. The Faculty Driver Team Leader will call all Middle/Upper School faculty drivers to the Faculty Driver Assembly Area located at the east end zone of the EAA.
        ii. Faculty drivers will receive evacuation maps and instructions.

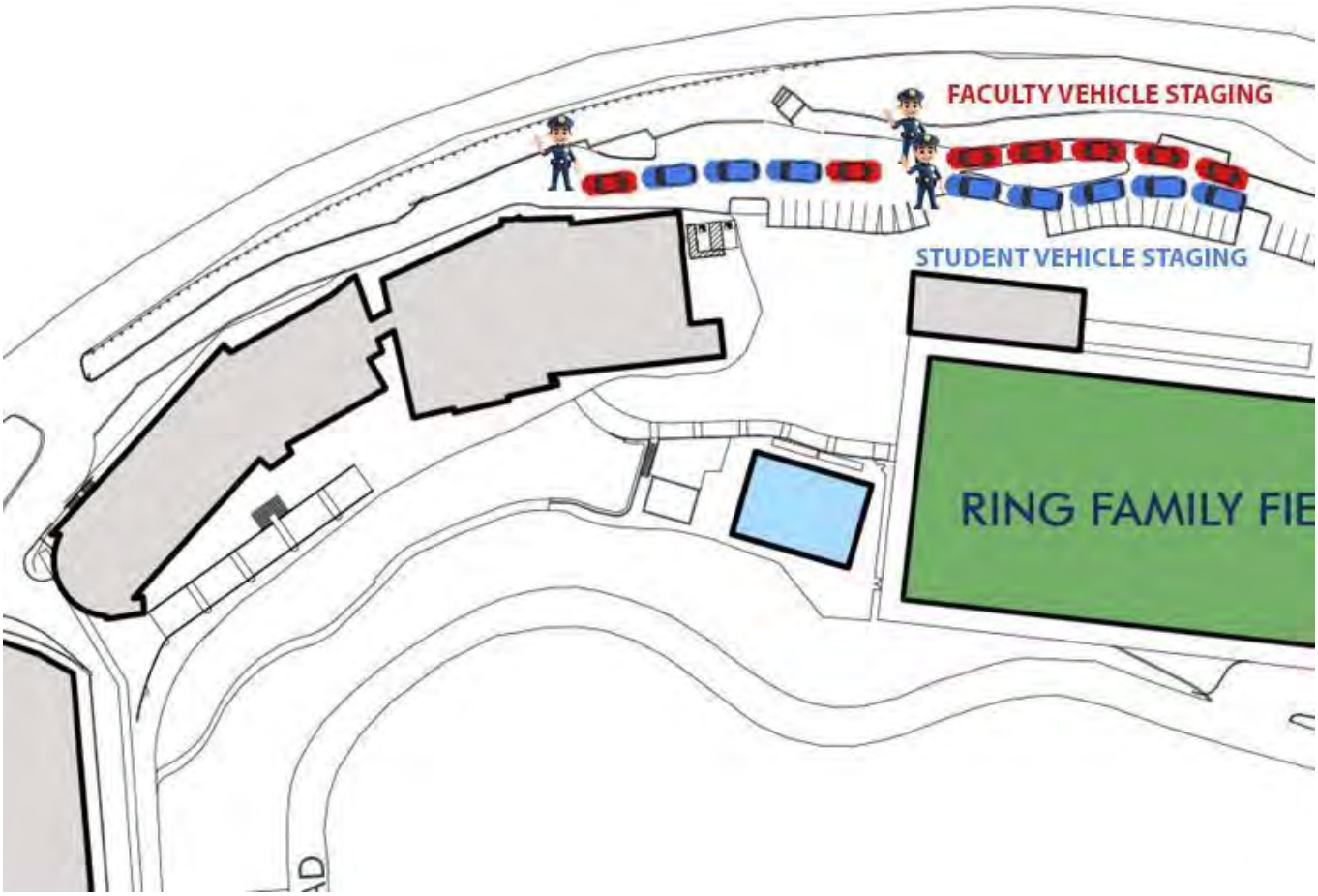
iii. Faculty drivers will then proceed to their vehicles and relocate them to the Faculty Vehicle Evacuation Staging Area located along the north curbline of Loop Road, beginning at the pick-up area adjacent to the Team Center.

d. Vehicle Evacuation Packages

i. Three Campus Safety Officers will be positioned at the Loop Road pick-up area to coordinate and stage vehicle evacuation packages.

ii. Each evacuation package will consist of:

1. One faculty vehicle serving as the lead vehicle
2. Three student vehicles following directly behind
3. One faculty vehicle serving as the trail vehicle to maintain formation and accountability during transport
4. Evacuation packages will depart under the direction of the Incident Commander to ensure an organized and coordinated movement to the off-site reunification location.



e. Escort Students to the Upper School Pick-Up Area

i. MS/US School faculty will escort students to the Upper School pick- up area two grades at a time.

ii. Maintain control, order, and supervision during movement.

f. Load Students for Transport

i. Students will be safely loaded into pre-staged faculty/student vehicles.

ii. Faculty/student evacuation packages will immediately depart for the off-site reunification location.

iii. The IC will be notified of all student departures and arrivals to the off-site reunification location via radio.



g. Arrival at Off-Site Reunification Location

i. Upon arrival, Off-Site Command Post personnel will receive students at the drop-off area and escort students to the designated student reunification staging areas.
ii. Student drivers will park their vehicles at the off-site vehicle parking area and be directed to the student reunification staging area.
iii. Faculty drivers will immediately respond back to the school for additional student transport.
iv. MS/US faculty assigned to the off-site student staging area will conduct secondary student accounting.
v. Once all MS/UP students have been safely transported, MS/US faculty drivers will be directed to park in the off-site vehicle parking area.

h. Reunification with Parents/Guardians

i. Once all students are safely transported and accounted for, parents/guardians/authorized individuals will receive specific instructions via RUVNA detailing:
    1. **Pick-up time**
    2. **Exact reunification location**

i. Controlled Release of Students

i. Command Post personnel will have a verified list of authorized individuals for each student pickup.
ii. Students will be called to the pick-up area individually.
iii. The receiving adult's identity will be verified and checked against the list, and they must sign their child out to confirm release.
iv. As the student enters the vehicle, their identification tag will be removed, and a record will be made of the authorized individual who received them.
v. All student drivers' parents will be notified via RUVNA of student driver release procedures.

<u>Evacuation Site - 2 Upper School and Middle School:</u>

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints
4501 Deseret Dr.
Woodland Hills, CA 91364

Evacuation Site Access:

- **<u>Upper School</u>** students will be picked up at the rear church parking lot. Please enter the parking lot from Desert Drive, just east of Mulholland Drive. Campus Safety will direct you to the pick-up area.



Middle School students will be picked up at the front of the church on Mulholland Drive. Please enter Mulholland Drive from Desert Drive. Campus Safety will then direct you to the pick-up area located at the front of the church.



Parent Reunification Process:

- You will be required to sign out your child with a designated faculty member. Once your child has been signed out, Campus Safety will direct you to exit onto Mulholland Drive.

Important Reminders for Parents:

- In the event of an off-campus evacuation, parents will receive specific instructions on the reunification process via RUVNA Emergency Notification System. Including when and where to pick up your child.

NOTE: Please **do not come to the evacuation site** until you receive notification from the school to do so. This helps ensure student safety and allows emergency operations to proceed smoothly.

In the event that **Evacuation Site - 1** and **Evacuation Site - 2** are compromised or inaccessible due to emergency conditions, all students, faculty, and staff will be evacuated to the alternate site (Site 3): Juan Bautista De Anza Park.

Alternate Evacuation Site - 3:

Juan Bautista De Anza Park
3701 Lost Hills Road
Calabasas Hills, CA 91302



Reunification Process:

- Please enter the park through the main parking lot entrance located on Lost Hills Road. Campus Safety will direct you to the pick-up area.

Reunification Process:

- You will be required to sign out your child with a designated faculty member. Once the sign-out process is complete, Campus Safety will direct you to exit back onto Lost Hills Road.

Important Reminders for Parents:

- In the event of an off-campus evacuation, parents will receive specific instruction on the reunification process via RUVNA Emergency Notification System. Including when and where to pick up your child.

NOTE: Please do not come to the evacuation site until you receive notification from the school to do so. This helps ensure student safety and allows emergency operations to proceed smoothly.

Staff Assignments for Evacuation Procedures:

Role	Responsibility
Off-Site Incident Commander	• Communicates with the **On-Campus Incident Commander (IC)** at the Emergency Assembly Area (EAA). • Determines how many vehicles need to return to campus to transport the remaining students and staff. • Emergency management decision authority.
On-Campus Incident Commander	• Communicates with the **Off-Site IC** at the evacuation site. • Coordinates how many vehicles and how many students/faculty will be sent to the evacuation site. • Emergency management decision authority.
Public Information Officer	• Spokesperson who coordinates information to release to the Viewpoint Community, as well as news releases, and briefings to the media.
Viewpoint Campus Safety & Security	• Coordinate and brief with Fire Department personnel upon their arrival for their CAN (Conditions, Actions, Needs). • Keep all vehicle gates open and clear for pedestrians, vehicles and emergency crews. • Establish communications with emergency personnel if they are remaining on site. • Set up and run portable pumps at the two pools (by Rasmussen Family Pavilion and Ring Family Field). • Put on (PPE) personal protective equipment if there is a possibility of engaging in firefighting. • Manage student and faculty vehicles as they arrive at the evacuation site. • Direct parents to the correct pick-up location and answer basic questions, while deferring official safety updates to the Incident Commander. • Assist with distributing supplies (water, comfort kits, forms, pens, etc.) at the EAA or reunification site.
Division Administrative Assistant	• Bring accurate student absence records, off-campus lists, and the Division's Emergency Operation Plan to the EAA.

Division Heads	• Use 2-way radios to confirm with Campus Safety & Security (V-SOC) and Incident Command when:
	  ○ Each campus area has been swept and cleared.
	  ○ All students and faculty/staff are accounted for at the EAA.
	• After clearance, the Incident Commander will announce the reunification process.

Assistant Head of Each Division	• Responsible to collect emergency tags from parents/guardians • Confirm that the person picking up a student is listed on the emergency release form.
Director of Support Services, Director of Events, Admission Department, and a Campus Safety Officer	• Will be the first to leave campus and proceed to the evacuation site. They will be responsible for setting up the site for arriving students and faculty/staff. • They will communicate with the Incident Commander for additional logistic.

Off-Site Location Roles and Responsibilities:

Role	Responsibility
Nurses	• Will bring to the Command Post all student health information, records, and medications as needed.
Director of Support Services	• Will deliver to the Command Post, additional radios, portable speakers, loudspeakers, office supplies, and will assign at least one runner to each staging location.
Liaison Officer	• Will report to the Command Post and be prepared to provide information related to missing students and faculty/staff, casualties, medical transport, security concerns, and other situational intelligence that may be required.
Campus Safety & Security	• Will bring any additional items to the Command Post; their job will be to ensure the safety and security of each location. Campus Safety & Security will help at the sign-in gate, monitor the pick-up of students, and manage the ICP.

Off-Site Reunification Command Post Procedures

1. **Initial Deployment**
    a. Support Services personnel, and 2 Campus Safety & Security Officers are first to depart campus.
    b. Proceed immediately to the designated reunification sites (Sites 1 & 2).
    c. Establish the Command Post (CP) at the pre-identified location.
    d. Tasks upon arrival:
        i. Deliver tables, radios, loudspeakers, signage, and office supplies.
        ii. Assign at least one runner per staging location.
        iii. Coordinate with Incident Commander for situation reports (SitRep).
2. **Command Post Set-Up**
    a. Command Post supplies (tables, forms, loudspeakers, signage, rosters, medical kits, radios) delivered to CP.
    b. Establish communications link with On-Campus Incident Commander.
    c. Confirm site perimeter is secure with Campus Safety.
    d. Designate clear zones:
        i. Command Post
        ii. Student Staging Areas (by grade level)
        iii. Student Care Area (medical/custodial/security)
        iv. Parent Pick-Up/Release Area
3. **Student Staging Areas**
    a. Setup:
        i. Divide by grade levels, mark clearly with laminated signs, cones, or large numbers.
        ii. Separate by homeroom for easier accountability.
    b. Staffing:
        i. Off-site command post personnel will escort arriving students to the staging areas.
        ii. Command post personnel deploys portable speakers and radios to each area for announcements.
    c. Responsibilities:
        i. Conduct secondary student accounting via RUVNA.
        ii. Maintain order, supervision, and readiness for reunification.
4. **Student Care Area (SCA)**
    a. Designate a clearly marked space adjacent to staging areas. Staffed by nurses (SCA Team Leader) and designated support staff.
        i. First Aid treatment for minor injuries.
        ii. Casualty status tracking for medical transport.
        iii. Custodial concerns (students needing emotional support or shelter).
        iv. Nurses deliver health records and medications to Command Post and flag students with medical needs for priority reunification.
5. **Reunification Operations**
    a. Divisional Office Staff:
        i. Bring emergency evacuation rosters, laptops, and release sign-out forms.
        ii. Conduct secondary accounting and prepare sign-out lists.

b. Liaison Officer:

i. Reports to CP; tracks missing students, casualties, medical transport, and safety or security concerns.
ii. Coordinates with Divisional Offices and Campus Safety & Security.

c. Student Communications Staff:

i. Call student names using loudspeakers/radio.
ii. Command Post personnel will escort students individually from staging area to release point.

6. Release Point Procedures

a. Parent/Guardian Verification:

i. Assistant Division Head.
ii. Verifies and matches parent/guardian with authorized pick-up list.
iii. Collect emergency release tag/ parent/guardian signs student out.
iv. Log release time and name of authorized adult.

b. Flow Management:

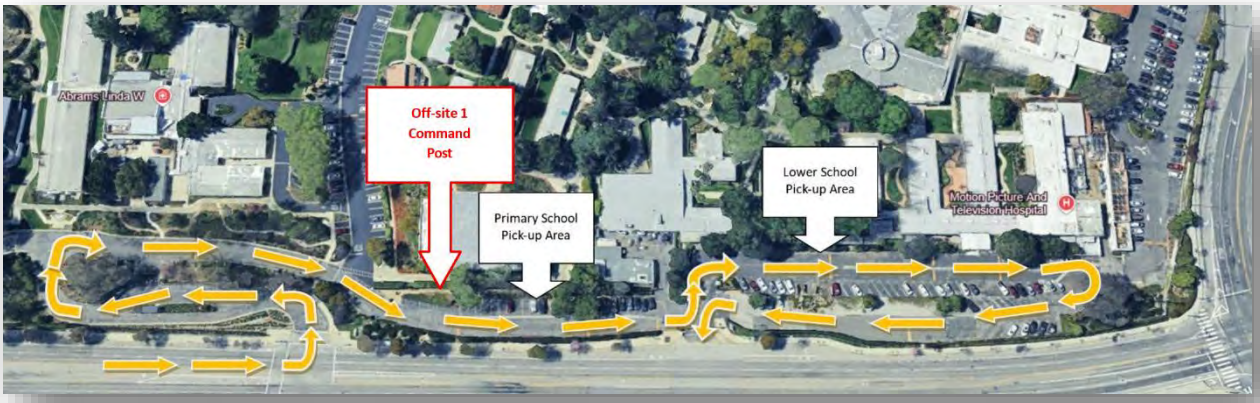
i. Campus Safety & Security monitors traffic, maintains order, and provides backup support.
ii. Campus Safety directs parent/guardians to exit gate for departures.

7. Final Actions

a. Divisional Heads confirm all students released.
b. Liaison Officer submits final accountability to Incident Commander.
c. Campus Safety & Security secures site and debriefs with local authorities.

Step-by-Step Quick Guide for Staff

1. **Arrive** at reunification site → establish Command Post.
2. **Set up** staging areas, student care area, and release point with signage.
3. **Divisional staff** escort and account for students by grade/homeroom.
4. **Nurses** flag medical needs, deliver records, and set up care area.
5. **Liaison Officer** tracks missing/injured and communicates with IC.
6. **Student communications staff** call names → students escorted to release.
7. **Verify ID & release** student → log time and adult's name.
8. **Confirm all clear** → report to Incident Commander.





Emergency Contact Cell Phone Number

Campus Safety Officer (24 hour)	818 653-2226
Don Anderson	562 631-8495
Marty Brown	818 224-9038
Christian Rodriguez	818 209-5549
Clemente Nava	818 635-2233

APPENDIX J

Hydrology Study

CONCEPTUAL HYDROLOGY AND LOW IMPACT DEVELOPMENT REPORT FOR VIEWPOINT SCHOOL AMPHITHEATER 23620 MULHOLLAND HIGHWAY CALABASAS, CA 91302

PSOMAS PROJECT: 1PLU010100

Prepared For:
VIEWPOINT SCHOOL
23620 Mulholland Highway
Calabasas, CA 91302

Prepared By:
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27200 Tourney Rd, Suite 400
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TEL: (661) 705-4439
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November 2025

David Martin ..... RCE 74143

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Appendix 1 **VICINITY MAP AND SITE PLAN**

Appendix 2 **EXISTING & PROPOSED HYDROLOGY EXHIBITS**

Appendix 3 **HYDROLOGY AND STANDARD URRBAN STORMWATER MAITIGATION PLAN (SUSMP) CALCULATIONS**

Appendix 4 **EXCERPT FROM GEOTECHNICAL REPORT**

1.0 Introduction

Project Background

The proposed area of development is located within the City of Calabasas 23620 Mulholland Highway, Calabasas, CA 91302. The project site's APN is 2072-003-026 and is located south of Mulholland Highway and north of Dry Canyon Cold Creek Road. The development area is the slope ascending from Dry Canyon Cold Creek Road, between Founder Hall to the east and the primary school to the west and the Academic Hall to the north. The development area is approximately 0.5 acres and currently includes paved walkways, storage facilities, shade canopy and raised planter beds used for school activities.

The redevelopment of this site will include the demolition of the paved walkways, storage facility, shade structure and the development of an outdoor amphitheater consisting of a bandshell and amphitheater seating using the natural slope of the small valley. The project will include a small sound control room and walkways to connect the amphitheater with the existing school, making use of existing walkways where possible.

Per the geotechnical report, the development area consists of non-engineered fill material and due to the constrained site conditions, existing large, protected oak trees and access constraints, it is impractical to remove and recompact the soil and therefore, the proposed structures are to be placed on pile foundations.

See Appendix 1 for 'Vicinity Map' and 'Site Plan.'

Purpose and Scope

This project falls under the jurisdiction of the City of Calabasas. The purpose of this report is to document that the proposed project site is designed to provide adequate flood protection for onsite improvements, without adversely impacting the existing drainage facilities or adjacent properties and document the permanent stormwater treatment methods used to meet the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) requirements. The study makes use of Los Angeles County Hydrocalc software program.

2.0 Hydrology

Hydrology analysis for this report is limited to the onsite development areas affected by the proposed development.

2.1 Existing Conditions

In the existing conditions, the site generally drains north from Dry Canyon Cold Creed Road to the creek located just south of the Academic Hall. The runoff discharges from Dry Canyon Creek Road along defined slopes and is picked up by an existing stormwater system prior to discharge into the creek. See Appendix 3 for 'Existing Hydrology Exhibit'.
Table 1 depicts the characteristics of the project site in its current state (pre-development).

Category	Area, A (ac)	Pervious Area (ac)	% Pervious	Impervious Area (ac)	% Impervious
Existing Conditions	0.5	0.32	64	0.18	36

Table 1: Existing Conditions

2.2 Proposed Conditions

The proposed development will maintain existing drainage patterns for intercepting the runoff from Cold Water Dry Canyon Road into existing storm drain system and then directing runoff from paved areas to landscape areas via sheet flow. Each seating step contains grass landscape to mitigate runoff. Due to uncertified fill encounter at the site, the storm water treatment makes use of a modular wetland for storm water treatment. Specific design information and details of the treatment device are described in Section 4.0.

See Appendix 3 for 'Proposed Hydrology Exhibit'.

Table 2 depicts the characteristics of the project site once the proposed project has been completed (post-development).

Category	Area, A (ac)	Pervious Area (ac)	% Pervious	Impervious Area (ac)	% Impervious
Proposed Conditions	0.5	0.315	63	0.185	37

Table 2: Proposed Conditions

3.0 Hydrologic Calculations

3.1 Existing Conditions Results

Santa Susana Isohyet Map1-H1.34, Soil Type 006, Isohyet 7.8", 50-year 24-hour storm event. Existing condition hydrology results for the 50-year storm events are summarized in Table 3-1.

Table 0-1 EXISTING CONDITION HYDROLOGY SUMMARY

SUBAREA	AREA (ac)	Tc-Calculated (min.)	Q_{50} (cfs)
E1	0.5	5	1.92

3.2 Proposed Conditions Results

The proposed condition hydrology results for the 50-year storm events are summarized in Table 3-2 below.

Table 0-2 PROPOSED CONDITION HYDROLOGY SUMMARY

SUBAREA	AREA (ac)	Tc-Calculated (min.)	Q_{50} (cfs)
P1	0.5	5	1.92

The results show no significant increase in the runoff between the existing and proposed conditions.

4.0 Standard Urban Strom Water Mitigation Plam SUSMP)

Structural or Treatment Control Best Management Practices (BMPs) are required for this project under the City's SUSMP requirements. The storm water treatment requirements, approved by the Regional Water Quality Control Board, call for the treatment of peak mitigation flow rate or volume of runoff produced by the 85th percentile, 24-hour rainfall event. The 85th percentile rainfall depth in this area is 1.15 in.

Due to the presence of noncertified fill through the proposed development site and the very constrained site, the incorporation of infiltration BMPs has been deemed infeasible. The constrained nature of the site and risk of impacting numerous protected oaks trees capture and use has also been determined to be impractical for placement of a cistern. Reference the excerpt and addendum of the geotechnical report provided by *Gorian & Associates, Inc.* in Appendix 4.

To effectively treat the 85th percentile runoff volume a high efficiency biofiltration BMP in the form of a modular wetland is proposed.

Per hydrocalc analysis, the 85th percentile design flow rate is 0.088 cfs. It is required to treat 1.5 times the SWQDv volume. As biofiltration is flow based we have multiplied the 85th percentile flow rate by 1.5 to get a design flow rate of 0.132 cfs. Based on this design flow rate, a modular wetland model MWS 6x8' is proposed.

See Appendix 2 & 3 for 'SUSMP Exhibit' and calculations.

4.2 Pollutants of Concern

The pollutants of concern for this project are heavy metals and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons.

4.3 SQUIMP Compliance

The project complies with the general SQUIMP provisions as follows:

1. Peak storm water discharge rates - The post-development peak stormwater runoff rate will be treated within proposed biofiltration planter boxes on site and/or will pass through catch basin insert filters which will remove solids from runoff.

2. Conservation of natural areas –The development will introduce landscaping with native seed mix and shrubs, and this will improve conditions on site. Additionally, drainage conditions are maintained from pre-development to post-development, further protecting the natural areas.

3. Minimize storm water pollutants of concern – The project minimizes pollutants of concern using bioretention devices and catch basin insert filters for the removal of settling solids and hydrocarbons. Refer to the LID Plan in Appendix 4 for the location of the treatment devices.

4. Protect slopes & channels – The project site maintains predevelopment drainage conditions as well as utilizes existing concrete swales to convey water and protect nearby slopes. Additionally, the proposed site incorporates a vegetated swale to convey runoff and prevent erosion to existing slopes.

5. Provide storm drain stenciling and signage – Storm drain stenciling, and signage will be provided at the proposed storm water catch basin inlets.

6. Properly design trash storage areas – Trash storage areas and recycling areas will be enclosed to prevent off-site transport of trash.

5.0 LIMITATIONS

This report was prepared to comply with the guidelines established by the Ventura County Public Works Agency, the City of Thousand Oaks Public Works Department and their representatives. Evaluation of the appropriateness of these guidelines and the accuracy of the City and County data were beyond the scope of this work.

Using this report is limited to address the purpose and scope previously defined. Psomas shall not be responsible for any unauthorized application of this report and the contents herein.

The opinions represented in this report have been derived in accordance with current standards of civil engineering practice. No other warranty is expressed or implied.

6.0 REFERENCES

City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Development Best Management Practices Handbook (Low Impact Development Manual, June 2011).

Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, *LACDPW Hydrology / Sedimentation Manual and Appendices* (LACDPW 1991, 1992, 1993, 2002, 2006).

Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, The LACDPW TC v1.0 Manual (TC_calc_depth.xls, December 1991, June 2002)

Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board, *Standard Urban Storm Water Mitigation Plan for Los Angeles County and Cities in Los Angeles County,* (March 2000)

Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, *Development Planning for Storm Water Management, A Manual for the Standard Urban Stormwater Mitigation Plan, Appendix A, Volume and Flow Rate Calculations,* issued on May 2000 (LACDPW, 2000).

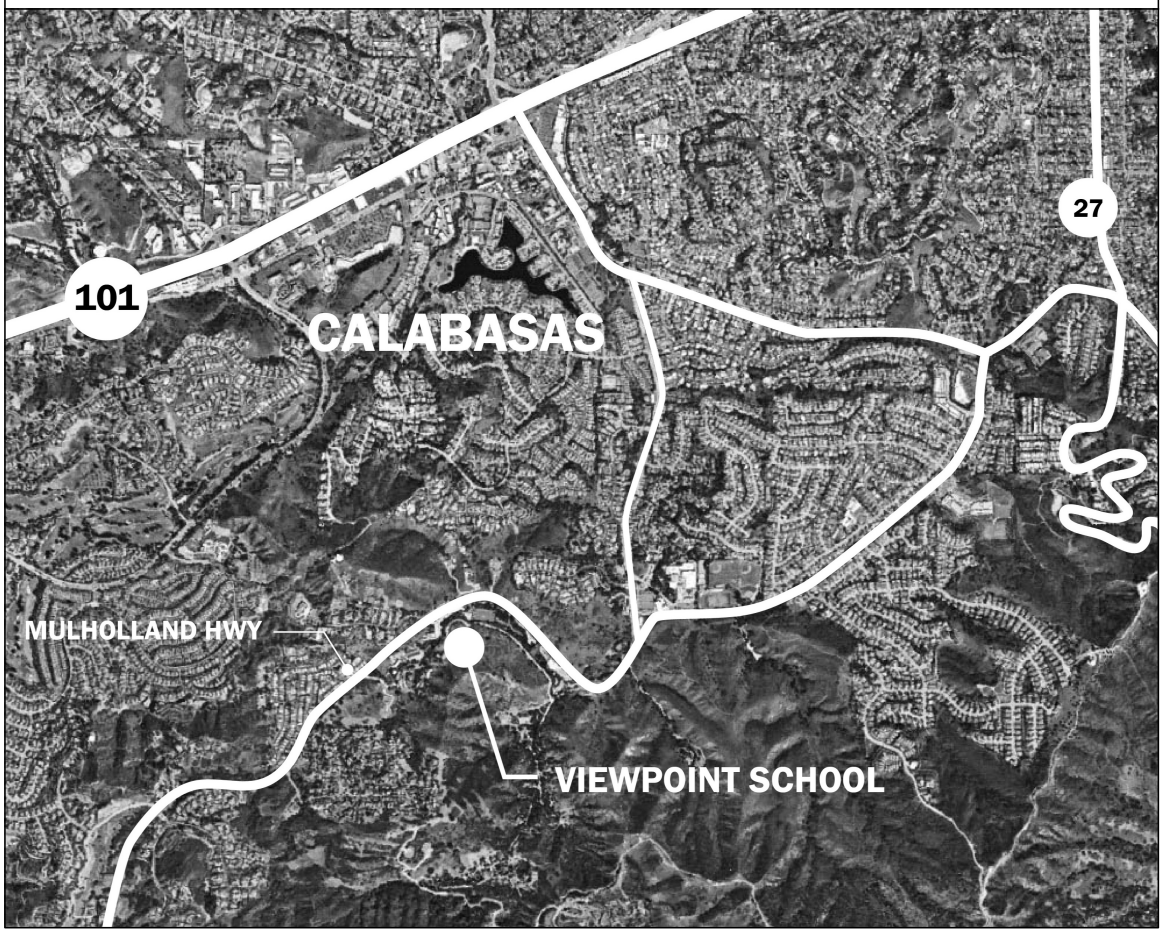
California Stormwater Quality Association, Stormwater Best Management Practice Handbook New Development and Redevelopment (January 2003).

APPENDICES

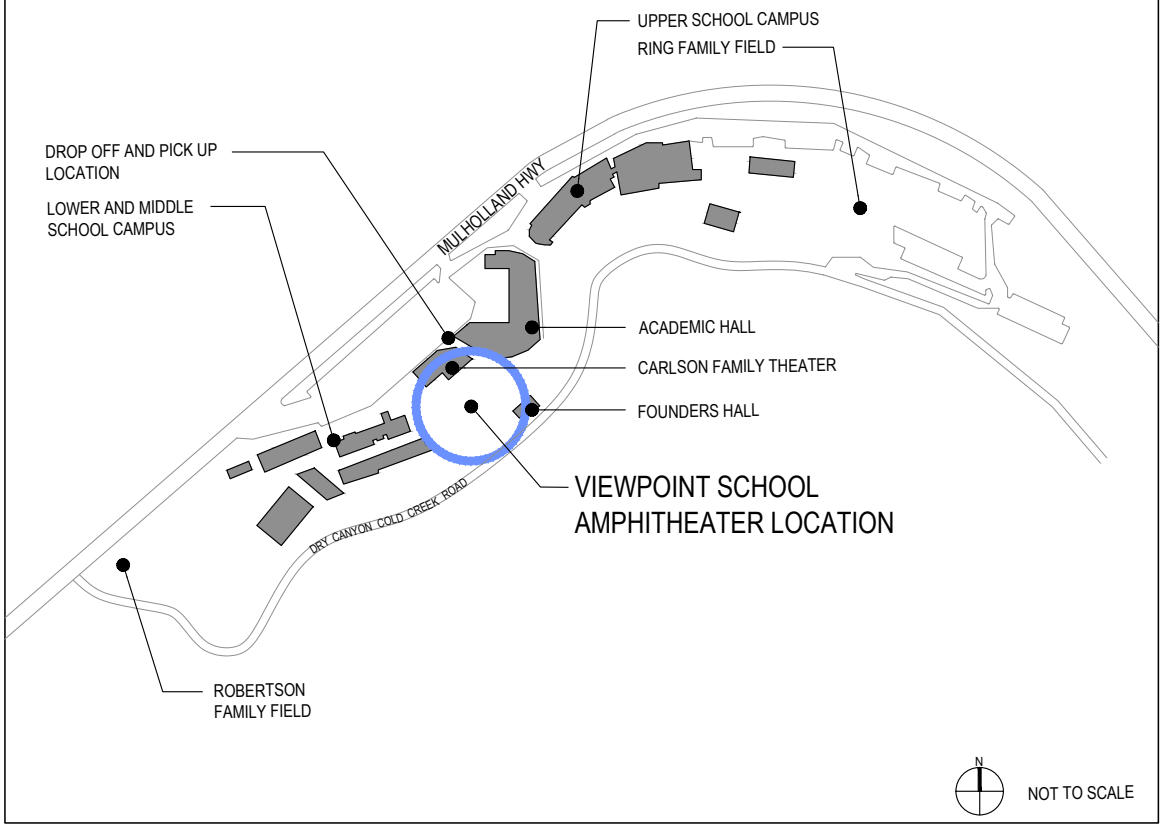
APPENDIX 1

- **Vicinity Map**
- **Site Plan**

VICINITY MAP:

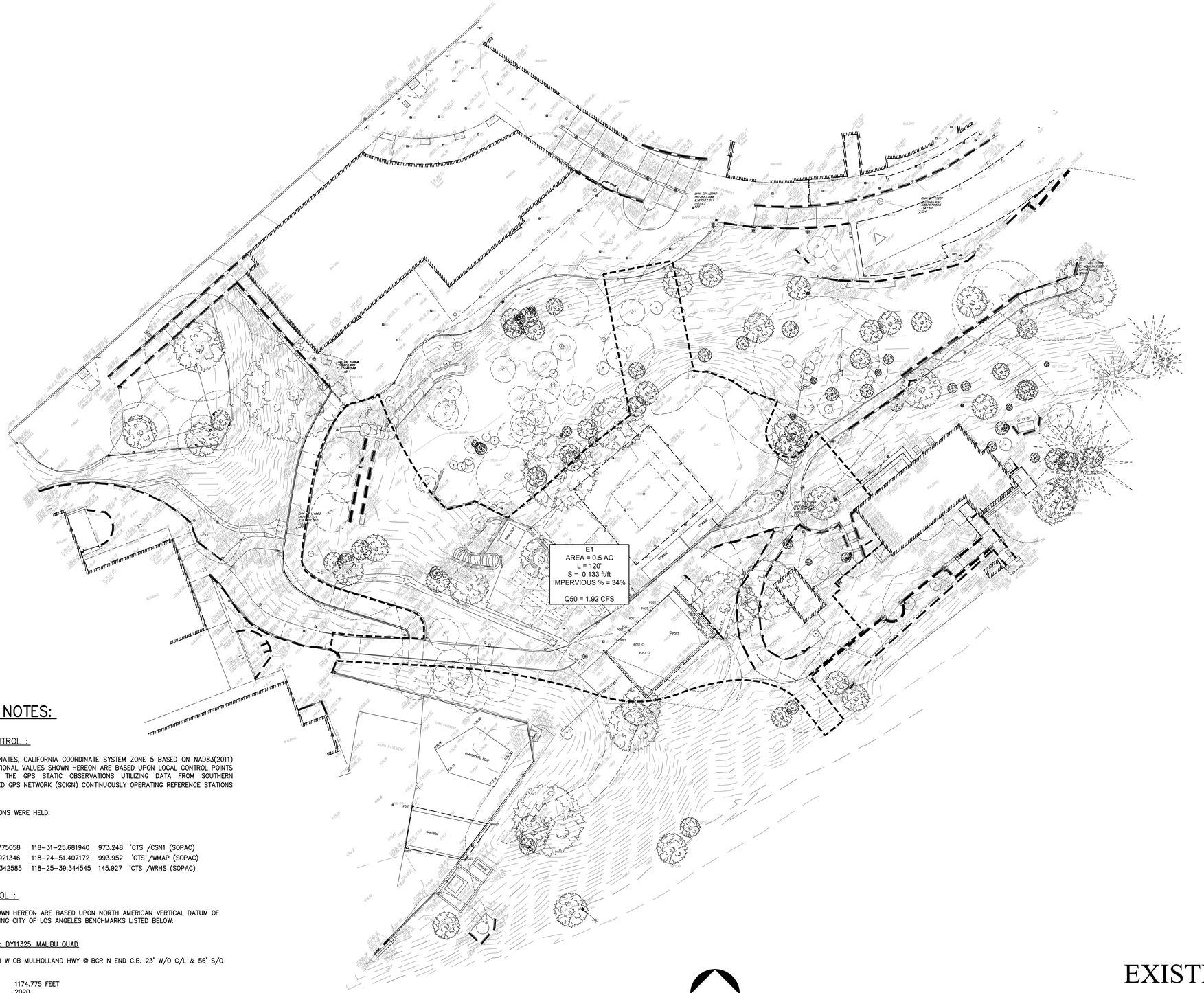


LOCATION MAP:



APPENDIX 2

- **Existing Hydrology Exhibit**
- **Proposed Hydrology & SUSMP Exhibit**



LEGEND

- PROPERTY / BOUNDARY LINE
- STREET R/W LINE
- CURB LINE (FROM 1"=20' ON TO 1"=200')
- CURB LINE (1"=10', 1"=8', 1"=16')
- CENTER LINE
- FLOW LINE
- LOT LINE / PARCEL LINE
- EASEMENT LINE (W=WIDTH)
- CONTOUR LINE (APPROXIMATE)
- BUILDING FOOT PRINT LINE
- LOWER BUILDING FOOT PRINT LINE
- OVERHANG LINE
- CHAINLINK (CHLK) FENCE LINE
- BARBWIRE FENCE LINE
- WOODEN (WDN) FENCE LINE
- WROUGHT IRON (WI) FENCE LINE
- RETAINING (RET) / SCREEN WALL (AS NOTED)
- GUARD RAIL
- EDGE OF ASPHALT PAVING
- ASPH . . . ASPHALT PAVING
- CONC . . . CONCRETE PAVING
- AD . . . AREA DRAIN
- CB . . . CATCH BASIN W/ACCESS HOLE
- CMH/CMH/TMH/CMH . . . COMMUNICATION/ELECTRICAL/FIBER OPTIC/GAS MANHOLE
- SMH/SDMH/UMH/WMH . . . SEWER/STORMDRAIN/UNKNOWN/WATER MANHOLE
- CP/PP/UP . . . COMMUNICATION/POWER/UTILITY POLE
- CPC/PPC/UPC . . . COMMUNICATION/POWER/UTILITY POLE AND CONDUIT
- S . . . SIGN (ALL KINDS)
- GUY ANCHOR
- GUY POLE
- STREET LIGHT
- STREET LIGHT W/ARM
- STREET LIGHT W/ARM ON POWER POLE
- TRAFFIC SIGNAL W/ARM
- TRAFFIC SIGNAL W/STREET LIGHT
- TRAFFIC SIGNAL
- PED TS . . . PEDESTRIAN TRAFFIC SIGNAL
- PEDESTRIAN CROSSING PUSH BUTTON
- YARD LIGHT
- GARDEN LIGHT
- PARKING LIGHT
- FIRE HYDRANT
- DS . . . DOWNSPOUT
- FDC . . . FIRE DEPARTMENT CONNECTION
- PIV . . . POST INDICATOR VALVE
- DIRECTION OF WATER DRAINAGE FLOW
- PM . . . PARKING METER
- EM/GM/UM/WM . . . ELECTRICAL/GAS/UNKNOWN/WATER METER
- AV/GV/IV/PV/UV/WV . . . AIR/GAS/IRRIGATION/PETROLEUM/UNKNOWN/WATER VALVE
- C/E/FO VLT . . . COMMUNICATION/ELECTRICAL/FIBER OPTIC VAULT
- G/I/U/W VLT . . . GAS/IRRIGATION/UNKNOWN/WATER VAULT
- C/E/G RISR . . . COMMUNICATION/ELECTRICAL/GAS RISER
- P/U/W RISR . . . PETROLEUM/UNKNOWN/WATER RISER
- C/E/I/TS PNL . . . COMMUNICATION/ELECTRICAL/IRRIGATION/TRAFFIC SIGNAL PANEL
- C/E/U/TS CAB . . . COMMUNICATION/ELECTRICAL/UNKNOWN/TRAFFIC SIGNAL CABINET
- CPB/FPB/FOPB . . . COMMUNICATION/ELECTRICAL/FIBER OPTIC PULL BOX
- SLPB/TSPB/UPB . . . STREET LIGHT/TRAFFIC/UNKNOWN PULL BOX
- G/I/U BOX . . . GAS/IRRIGATION/UNKNOWN BOX
- A/C/E/F STRU . . . AIR/COMMUNICATION/ELECTRICAL/FIRE STRUCTURE
- G/I/P/SS STRU . . . GAS/IRRIGATION/PETROLEUM/SANITARY SEWER STRUCTURE
- SD/SL/U/W STRU . . . STORM DRAIN/STREET LIGHT/UNKNOWN/WATER STRUCTURE
- A/C/E PMRK . . . AIR/COMMUNICATION/ELECTRICAL PAINT MARK
- G/P/SS PMRK . . . GAS/IRRIGATION/SANITARY SEWER PAINT MARK
- SD/U/W PMRK . . . STORM DRAIN/UNKNOWN/WATER PAINT MARK
- COMP/HC/STD . . . COMPACT/HANDYCAP/STANDARD PARKING STALL
- DRAIN INLET
- EVERGREEN TREE W/TRUNK DIAMETER
- PALM TREE W/TRUNK DIAMETER
- DECIDUOUS TREE IN WELL W/TRUNK DIAMETER
- PLANTER
- GP . . . GUARD POST
- APPR . . . APPROACH
- DRWY . . . DRIVEWAY
- R/R . . . RAILROAD
- BFP . . . BACKFLOW PREVENTER
- CO . . . CLEAN OUT
- LOCATION OF BUILDING HEIGHT MEASUREMENTS
- OVHG . . . OVERHANG
- UNDR . . . UNDERGROUND
- TRANS . . . TRANSFORMER
- ISH . . . IRRIGATION SPRINKLER HEAD
- SEC/TRAF CAM. . . . SECURITY/TRAFFIC CAMERA
- FIRE DEPARTMENT CONNECTION
- C/L . . . STREET CENTERLINE/CONTROL LINE
- P/L . . . PROPERTY LINE
- 1234 . . . TOPOGRAPHIC SPOT ELEVATION, NO LEADER
- BW . . . BACK OF WALK ELEVATION
- EC . . . EDGE OF CONCRETE ELEVATION
- EG . . . EDGE OF GUTTER ELEVATION
- EP . . . EDGE OF PAVEMENT ELEVATION
- ERS . . . ELECTRICAL RISER
- FL . . . FLOW LINE ELEVATION
- HB . . . HOSEBIB
- INV . . . PIPE INVERT ELEVATION
- RIM . . . MANHOLE RIM ELEVATION
- TB . . . TOP OF BERM ELEVATION
- TC . . . TOP OF CURB ELEVATION
- TF . . . TOP OF FOOTING ELEVATION
- TG . . . TOP OF GRATE ELEVATION
- TW . . . TOP OF WALL ELEVATION
- URS . . . UTILITY RISER

CONTROL NOTES:

HORIZONTAL CONTROL :

STATE PLANE COORDINATES, CALIFORNIA COORDINATE SYSTEM ZONE 5 BASED ON NAD83(2011) EPOCH 2017.50. POSITIONAL VALUES SHOWN HEREON ARE BASED UPON LOCAL CONTROL POINTS AND DERIVED FROM THE GPS STATIC OBSERVATIONS UTILIZING DATA FROM SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED GPS NETWORK (SCIGN) CONTINUOUSLY OPERATING REFERENCE STATIONS (CORS).

THE FOLLOWING STATIONS WERE HELD:

CSN1	34-15-12.775058	118-31-25.681940	973.248	'CTS /CSN1 (SOPAC)
WMAP	34-15-33.921346	118-24-51.407172	993.952	'CTS /WMAP (SOPAC)
WRHS	33-57-29.342585	118-25-39.344545	145.927	'CTS /WRHS (SOPAC)

VERTICAL CONTROL :

VERTICAL VALUES SHOWN HEREON ARE BASED UPON NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM OF 1988 (NAVD88) UTILIZING CITY OF LOS ANGELES BENCHMARKS LISTED BELOW:

BENCHMARK NUMBER : DY11325, MALIBU QUAD

DESCRIPTION: L&BR IN W CB MULHOLLAND HWY @ BCR N END C.B. 23' W/O C/L & 56' S/O C/L PARK SOUTH

ELEVATION : 1174.775 FEET
QUAD YEAR : 2020

BENCHMARK NUMBER : DY9060, MALIBU QUAD

DESCRIPTION: L&BN IN CTR OF ROCK & CONC HDWL 23' ELY/O C/L MULHOLLAND HWY & 0.25MI N/O CANYON DR 89' N/O PP#4403606E @ MI MKR #28.39

ELEVATION : 1234.363 FEET
QUAD YEAR : 2020

20' 10' 0' 20' 40'
GRAPHIC SCALE
Note: For reduced sized prints, original scale is in inches

VIEWPOINT SCHOOL
AMPHITHEATER
EXISTING HYDROLOGY EXHIBIT

PSOMAS

DATE: 11-26-25 REVISED ON:
JOB No:1PLU040100

SHEET 1 OF 1
EXHIB PLU-3

Plotted - 12/4/2025 1:50:11 PM :: Saved - 12/4/2025 1:49:04 PM :: J:\SC\1PLU040100\ENGR\EXHIB\PLU-03 EXISTING HYDROLOGY.dwg :: kate.vallin

LEGEND

- 1100 — PROPOSED CONTOUR
- 1100 — EXISTING CONTOUR
- DAYLIGHT LINE
- GB — GRADE BREAK

PARCEL MAP NO. 12774
M.B. 364, PGS. 61 - 72
J

(N) BRIDGE PER ARCH. & STRUCTURAL LANDSCAPE PLANS

CONNECT FRENCH DRAIN SEE LANDSCAPE PLANS

21 4"-11.9' @ 1.72%

21 4"-20.9' @ 3.64%

FLOWLINE

20 12x12 1159.89 TG

22 21 21 23

A1
AREA = 0.5 ACRES
L = 120'
S= 0.133 ft/ft
IMPERVIOUS % = 36%

Q50 = 1.92 CFS

ELEVATED DECK PER LANDSCAPE

1161.75 FS

1162.80 FS

1165.75 FS

(N) STAIRS

1163.00 FS

1165.67 FS

1165.86 FS

(E) CONC. GUTTER

161.75 FS

20 24x24 1165.91 TG

20 24x24 1165.38 TG

25 1171.11 RIM

(E) RAMP

(E) STAIRS

FF 1175.5

ADA LIFT

(E) RET. WALL

1177.50 FS

1177.55 FS

(N) STAIRS FOR FIRE ACCESS FROM THE STREET REFER TO LANDSCAPE PLANS FOR DETAILS

1189.42 FS

1189.32 FS

1189.45 FS

R/W

25'

STORM DRAINAGE NOTES

20 INSTALL AREA DRAIN. SIZE PER PLAN

21 INSTALL PVC STORM DRAIN

22 INSTALL PIPE OUTLET RIPRAP FOR ENERGY DISSIPATION

23 INSTALL 6'W x 8'L x 4' H MWS-L-6-8-V BIOFILTRATION SYSTEM BY CONTECH

24 INSTALL TRENCH DRAIN PER LANDSCAPE SPECS.

25 ADJUST RISER TO GRADE. INSTALL SOLID METAL LID. PROTECT REMAINING PIPE CONNECTIONS

26 INSTALL 4" PERFORATED PVC PIPE

10' 5' 0' 10' 20'

GRAPHIC SCALE

Note: For reduced sized prints, original scale is in inches

VIEWPOINT SCHOOL
AMPHITHEATER
PROPOSED HYDROLOGY EXHIBIT

PSOMAS

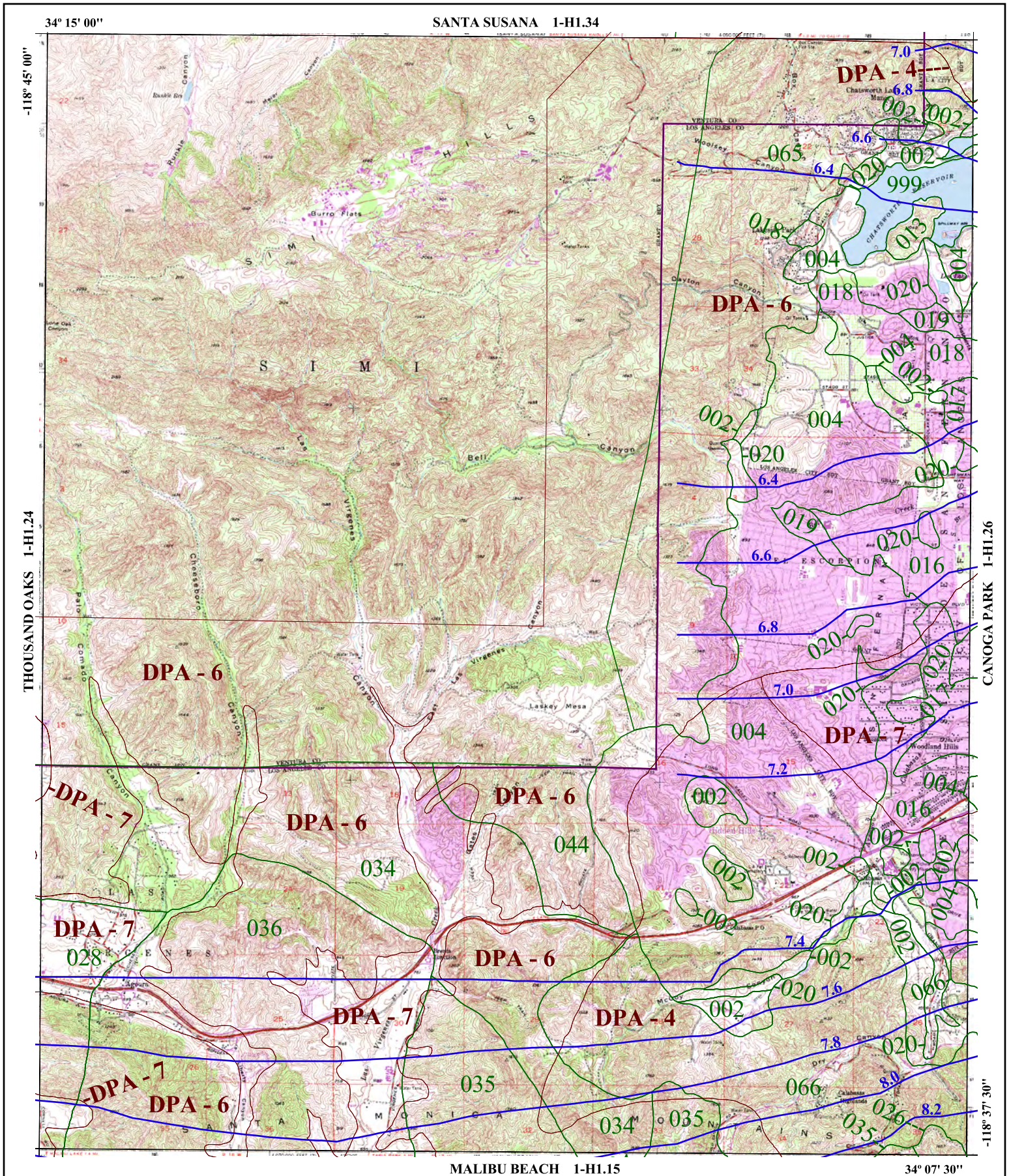
DATE: 11-26-25 REVISED ON:
JOB No:1PLU040100

SHEET 1 OF 1
EXHIB PLU-4

Plotted - 12/4/2025 2:03:46 PM :: Saved - 12/4/2025 2:03:20 PM :: J:\SC\1PLU040100\ENGR\EXHIB\PLU-04 PROPOSED HYDROLOGY.dwg :: kate.valin

APPENDIX 3

- **Hydrology References**
- **Existing & Proposed Hydrology Calculations**
- **SUSMP Development Calculations**



016 SOIL CLASSIFICATION AREA

7.2 INCHES OF RAINFALL

DPA - 6 DEBRIS POTENTIAL AREA

N W E S

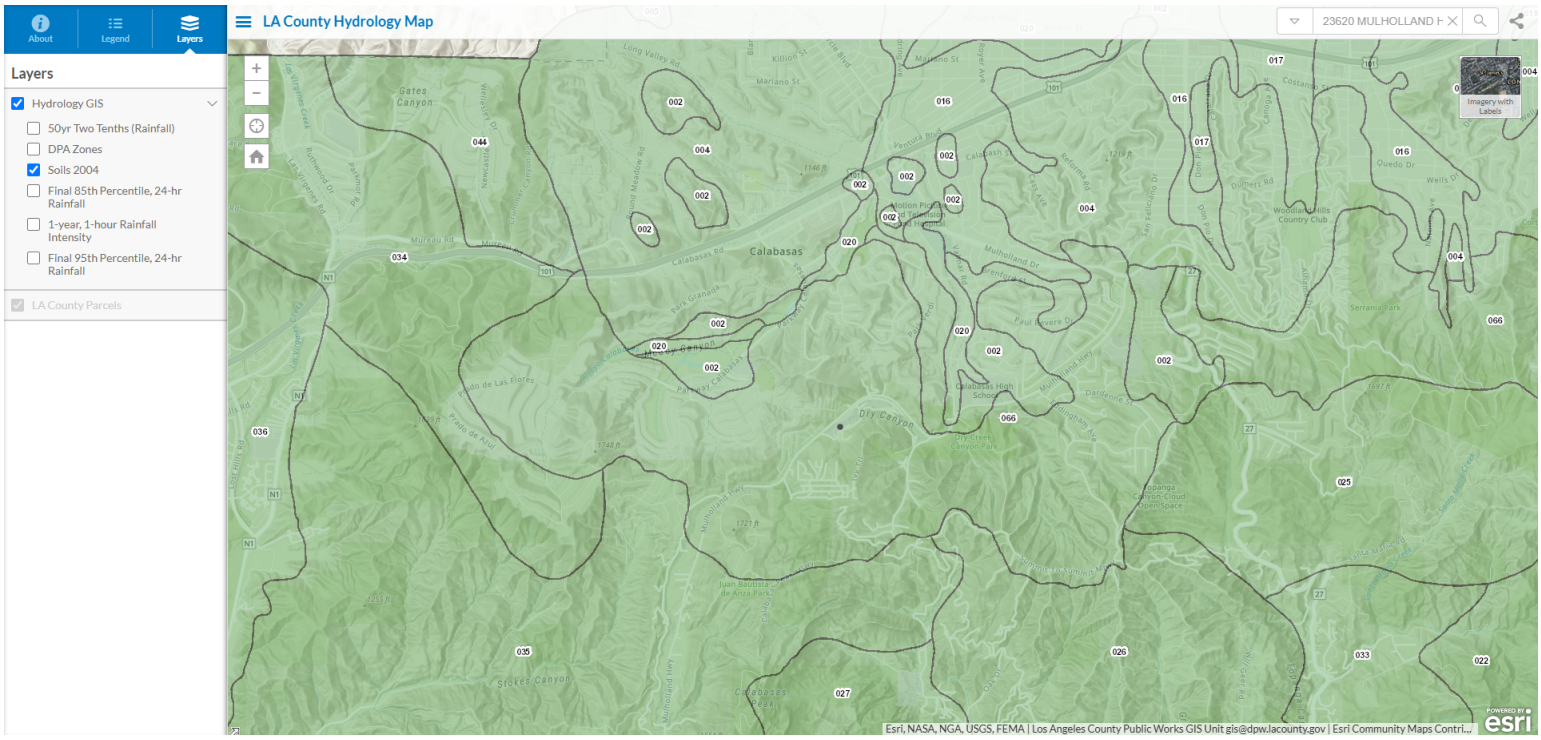
1 0 1 2 Miles

25-YEAR 24-HOUR ISOHYET REDUCTION FACTOR: 0.878
10-YEAR 24-HOUR ISOHYET REDUCTION FACTOR: 0.714

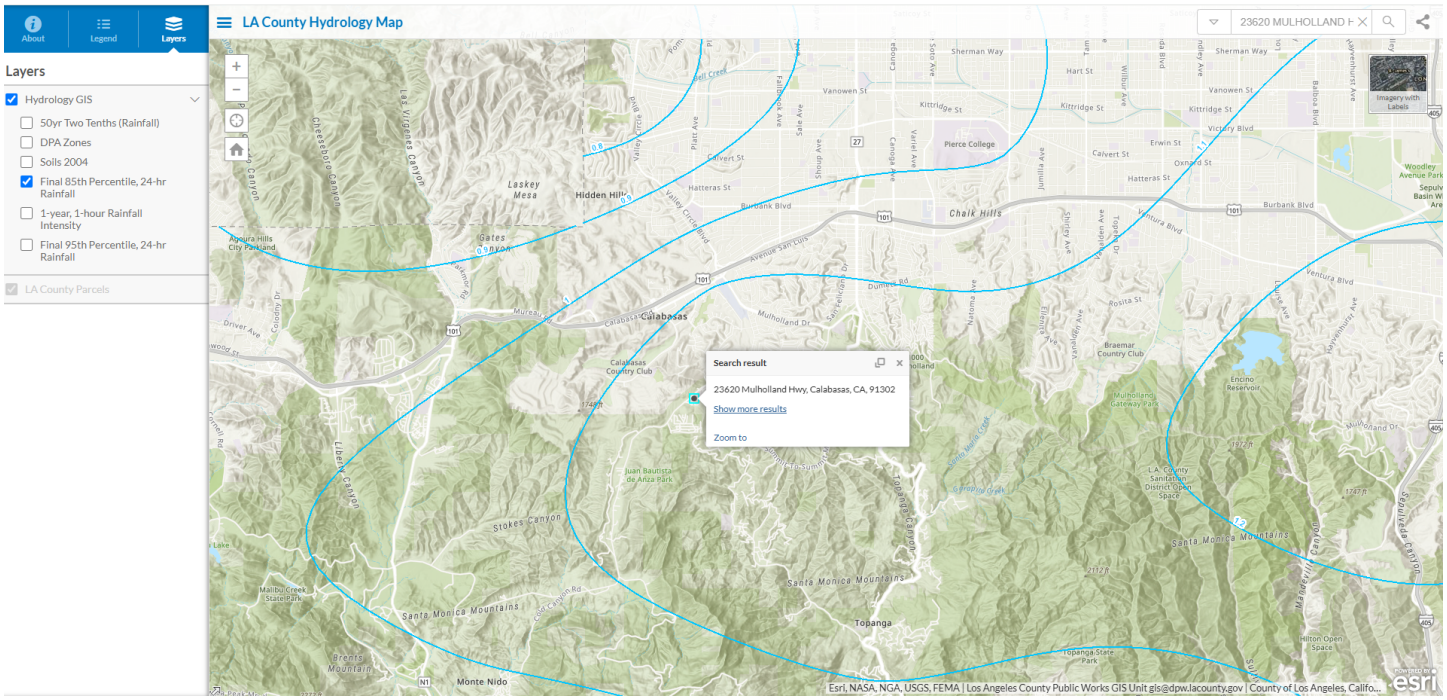
CALABASAS
50-YEAR 24-HOUR ISOHYET

1-H1.25

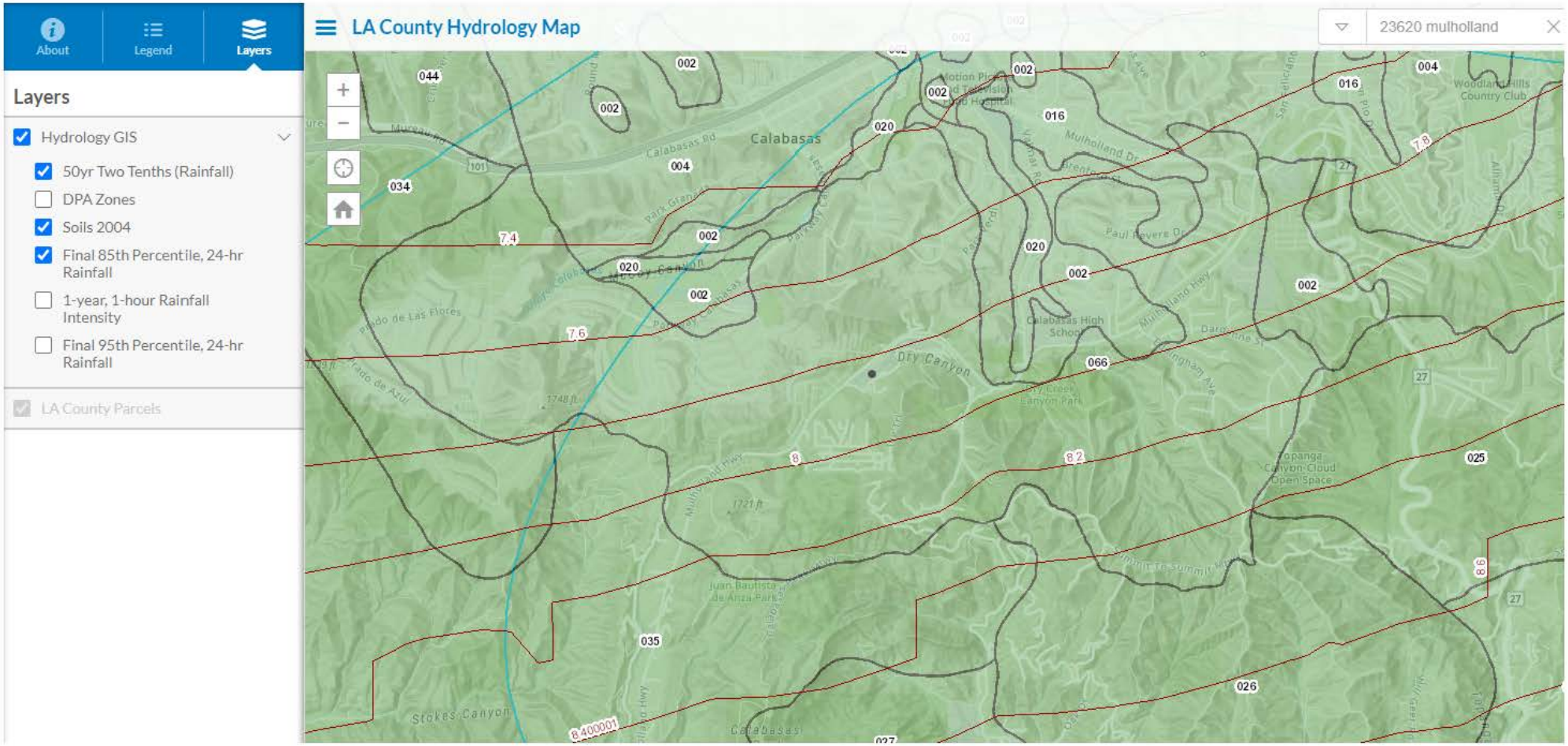
LOS ANGELES COUNTY PUBLIC WORKS Public Service That Works



SOIL CLASSIFICATION MAP
LA COUNTY HYDROLOGY MAP



85TH PERCENTILE INTENSITY
LA COUNTY HYDROLOGY MAP


About
Legend
Layers
Layers
Hydrology GIS
50yr Two Tenths (Rainfall)
DPA Zones
Soils 2004
Final 85th Percentile, 24-hr Rainfall
1-year, 1-hour Rainfall Intensity
Final 95th Percentile, 24-hr Rainfall
LA County Parcels
LA County Hydrology Map
23620 mulholland
Calabasas
Dry Canyon
Stokes Canyon
Calabasas High School
Topanga Canyon Cloud Open Space
Woodland Hills Country Club
Mulholland Dr
Paul Revere Dr
Calabasas Rd
Prado de Las Flores
Prado de Azul
Juan Bautista de Anza Park
Dry Creek Canyon Park
044
002
004
034
020
016
066
035
026
025
027
7.4
7.6
7.8
8
8.2
8.6
8.400001

Peak Flow Hydrologic Analysis

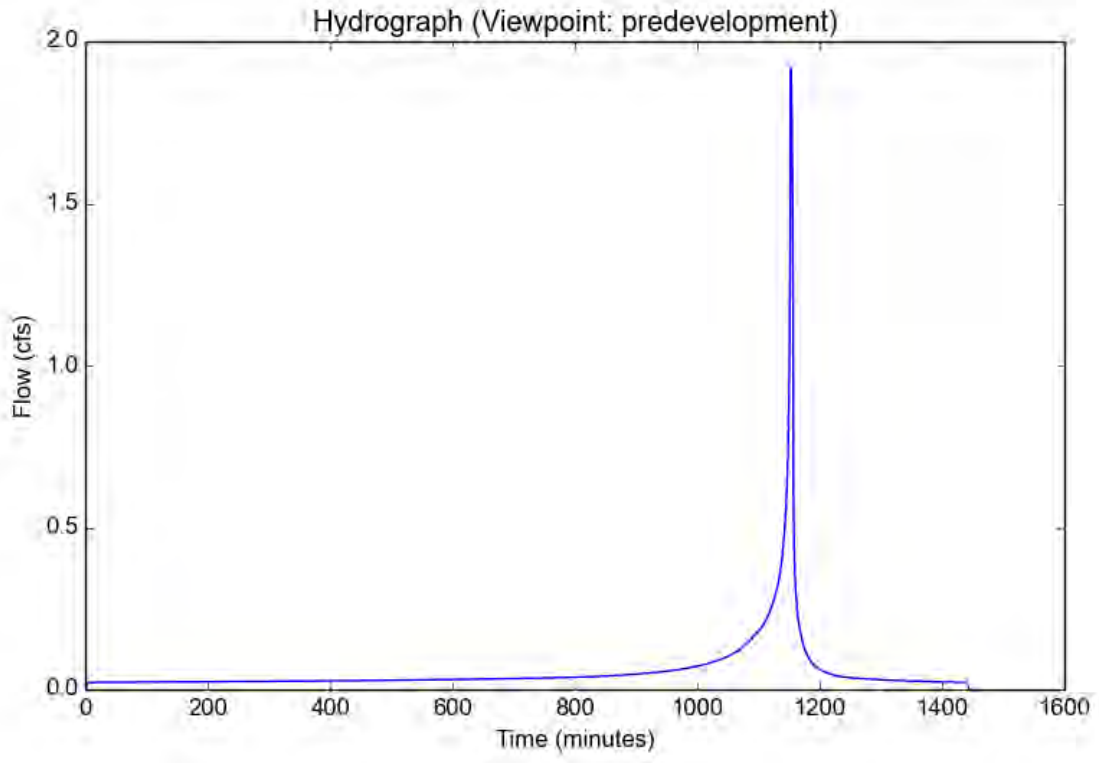
File location: J:/SC/1PLU040100/ENGR/DESIGN/HYDR/HydroCalc/Viewpoint - predevelopment.pdf
Version: HydroCalc 1.0.3

Input Parameters

Project Name	Viewpoint
Subarea ID	predevelopment
Area (ac)	0.5
Flow Path Length (ft)	120.0
Flow Path Slope (vft/hft)	0.133
50-yr Rainfall Depth (in)	8.0
Percent Impervious	0.18
Soil Type	66
Design Storm Frequency	50-yr
Fire Factor	0
LID	False

Output Results

Modeled (50-yr) Rainfall Depth (in)	8.0
Peak Intensity (in/hr)	4.773
Undeveloped Runoff Coefficient (Cu)	0.7812
Developed Runoff Coefficient (Cd)	0.8026
Time of Concentration (min)	5.0
Clear Peak Flow Rate (cfs)	1.9155
Burned Peak Flow Rate (cfs)	1.9155
24-Hr Clear Runoff Volume (ac-ft)	0.1152
24-Hr Clear Runoff Volume (cu-ft)	5016.3333



Peak Flow Hydrologic Analysis

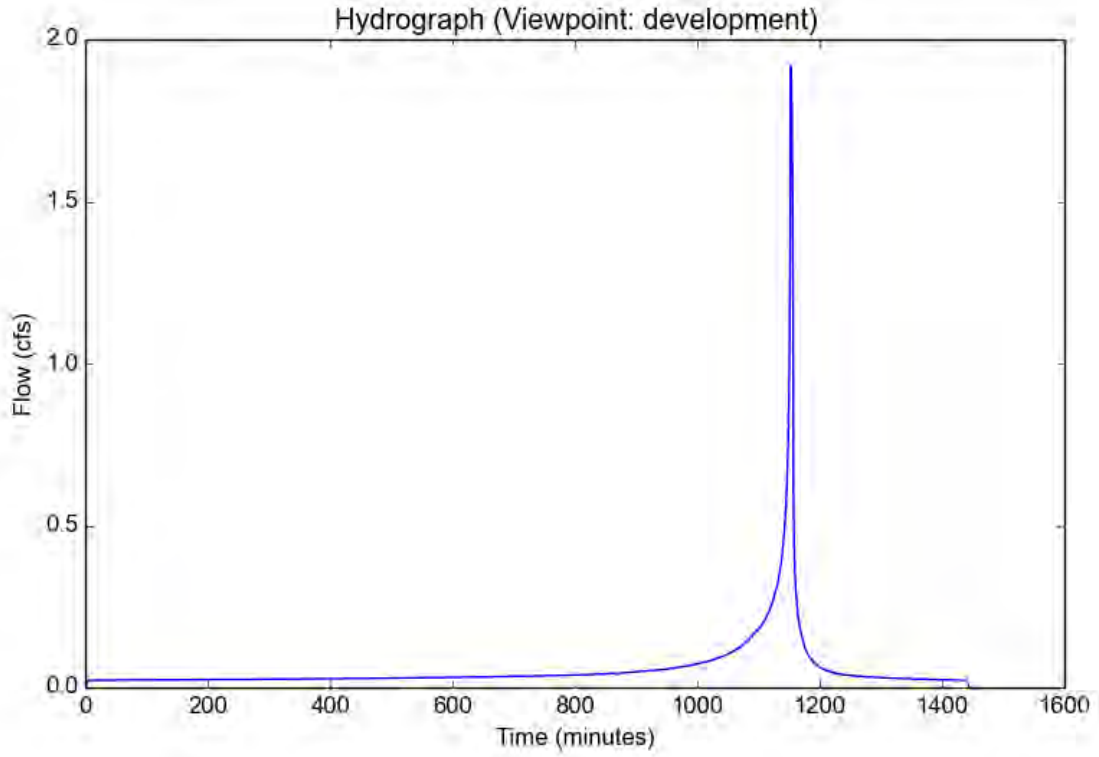
File location: J:/SC/1PLU040100/ENGR/DESIGN/HYDR/HydroCalc/Viewpoint - development.pdf
Version: HydroCalc 1.0.3

Input Parameters

Project Name	Viewpoint
Subarea ID	development
Area (ac)	0.5
Flow Path Length (ft)	120.0
Flow Path Slope (vft/hft)	0.133
50-yr Rainfall Depth (in)	8.0
Percent Impervious	0.185
Soil Type	66
Design Storm Frequency	50-yr
Fire Factor	0
LID	False

Output Results

Modeled (50-yr) Rainfall Depth (in)	8.0
Peak Intensity (in/hr)	4.773
Undeveloped Runoff Coefficient (Cu)	0.7812
Developed Runoff Coefficient (Cd)	0.8032
Time of Concentration (min)	5.0
Clear Peak Flow Rate (cfs)	1.9169
Burned Peak Flow Rate (cfs)	1.9169
24-Hr Clear Runoff Volume (ac-ft)	0.1163
24-Hr Clear Runoff Volume (cu-ft)	5064.7703



Peak Flow Hydrologic Analysis

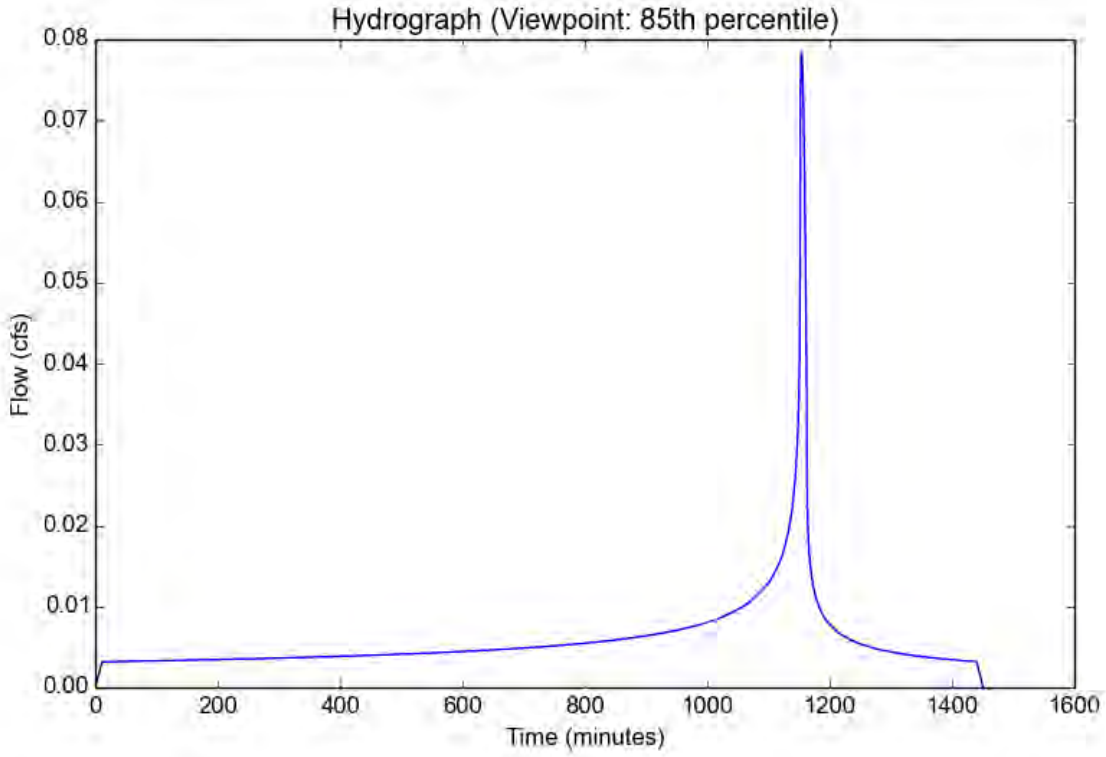
File location: J:/SC/1PLU040100/ENGR/DESIGN/HYDR/HydroCalc/Viewpoint - 85th Percentile.pdf
Version: HydroCalc 1.0.3

Input Parameters

Project Name	Viewpoint
Subarea ID	85th percentile
Area (ac)	0.5
Flow Path Length (ft)	120.0
Flow Path Slope (vft/hft)	0.133
85th Percentile Rainfall Depth (in)	1.15
Percent Impervious	0.185
Soil Type	66
Design Storm Frequency	85th percentile storm
Fire Factor	0
LID	True

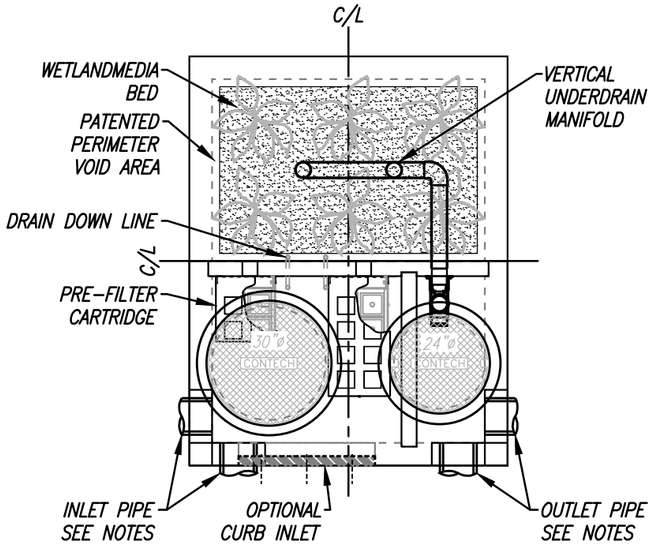
Output Results

Modeled (85th percentile storm) Rainfall Depth (in)	1.15
Peak Intensity (in/hr)	0.4737
Undeveloped Runoff Coefficient (Cu)	0.2019
Developed Runoff Coefficient (Cd)	0.3311
Time of Concentration (min)	11.0
Clear Peak Flow Rate (cfs)	0.0784
Burned Peak Flow Rate (cfs)	0.0784
24-Hr Clear Runoff Volume (ac-ft)	0.012
24-Hr Clear Runoff Volume (cu-ft)	521.8309

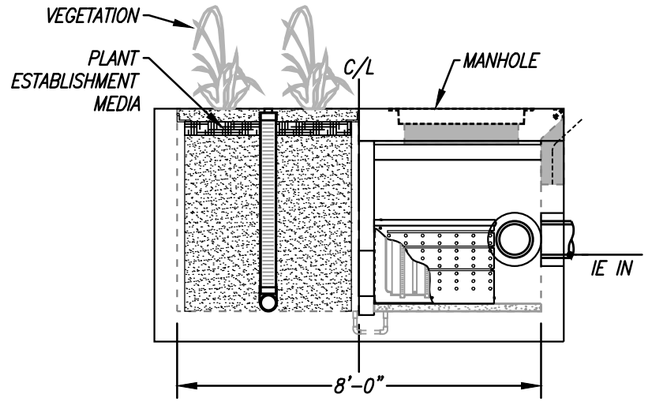


SITE SPECIFIC DATA			
PROJECT NUMBER			
PROJECT NAME			
PROJECT LOCATION			
STRUCTURE ID			
TREATMENT REQUIRED			
TREATMENT FLOW (CFS)			
PRETREATMENT LOADING RATE (GPM/SF)			2.1 GPM/SF
WETLAND MEDIA LOADING RATE (GPM/SF)			1.0
PEAK BYPASS REQUIRED (CFS) – IF APPLICABLE			_____ (CFS)
PIPE DATA	I.E.	MATERIAL	DIAMETER
INLET PIPE 1			
INLET PIPE 2			
OUTLET PIPE			
	PRETREATMENT	BIOFILTRATION	DISCHARGE
RIM ELEVATION			
SURFACE LOAD	PEDESTRIAN		
NOTES:			

* PRELIMINARY ONLY - NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION



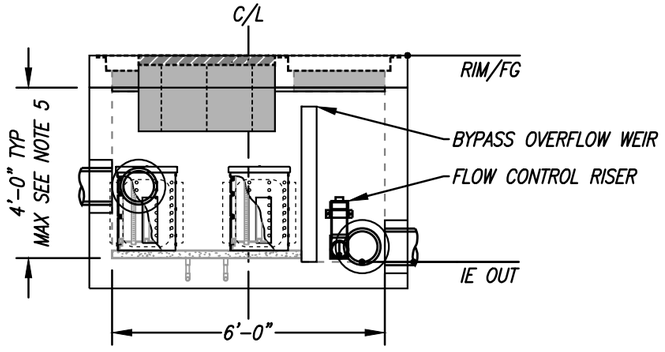
PLAN VIEW



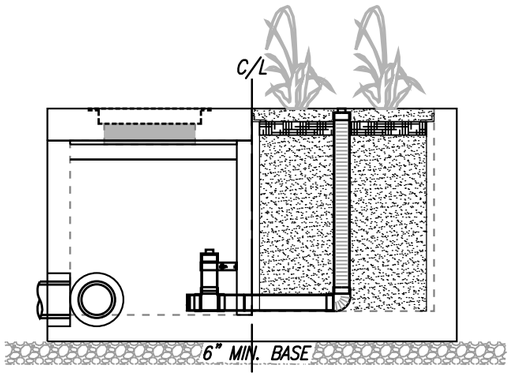
LEFT END VIEW

INSTALLATION NOTES

1. CONTRACTOR TO PROVIDE ALL LABOR, EQUIPMENT, MATERIALS AND INCIDENTALS REQUIRED TO OFFLOAD AND INSTALL THE SYSTEM AND APPURTENANCES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THIS DRAWING AND THE MANUFACTURER'S SPECIFICATIONS, UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED IN MANUFACTURER'S CONTRACT.
2. UNIT MUST BE INSTALLED ON LEVEL BASE. MANUFACTURER RECOMMENDS A MINIMUM 6" LEVEL ROCK BASE UNLESS SPECIFIED BY THE PROJECT ENGINEER. CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR VERIFYING PROJECT ENGINEER'S RECOMMENDED BASE SPECIFICATIONS.
3. CONTRACTOR TO SUPPLY AND INSTALL ALL EXTERNAL CONNECTING PIPES. ALL PIPES MUST BE FLUSH WITH INSIDE SURFACE OF CONCRETE (PIPES CANNOT INTRUDE BEYOND FLUSH). INVERT OF OUTFLOW PIPE MUST BE FLUSH WITH DISCHARGE CHAMBER FLOOR. ALL PIPES SHALL BE SEALED WATERTIGHT PER MANUFACTURER'S STANDARD CONNECTION DETAIL.
4. CONTRACTOR RESPONSIBLE FOR CONTACTING CONTECH FOR ACTIVATION OF UNIT. MANUFACTURER'S WARRANTY IS VOID WITHOUT PROPER ACTIVATION BY A CONTECH REPRESENTATIVE.
5. VERTICAL HEIGHT VARIES BASED ON SITE SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS.



ELEVATION VIEW



RIGHT END VIEW

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APPENDIX 4

- **Excerpt from Geotechnical Report**

Geotechnical Site Evaluation
Proposed Viewpoint Creek Theater Project
Viewpoint School
23620 Mulholland Highway
Calabasas, California

prepared for

Viewpoint Educational Foundation
23620 Mulholland Highway
Calabasas, California 91302
Attention: Mr. Steve Cole, CFO/COO

GORIAN & ASSOCIATES, INC.

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August 1, 2025

VIEWPOINT EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION Work Order: 1548-AMP-0-100
23620 Mulholland Highway
Calabasas, California 91302
Attention: Mr. Steve Cole, CFO/COO

c/o **Searock + Stafford CM**
101 E. Green St. Suite 13
Pasadena, California 91105
Attention: Mr. Steve Searock

Subject: **GEOTECHNICAL SITE EVALUATION, PROPOSED VIEWPOINT CREEK THEATER PROJECT, VIEWPOINT SCHOOL, 23620 MULHOLLAND HIGHWAY, CALABASAS, CALIFORNIA**

1. INTRODUCTION

The following report contains the results of our geotechnical site evaluation for the proposed Viewpoint Creek Theater Project in the central portion of the Viewpoint School campus between Founders' Hall and the Primary School. Our understanding of the proposed development is based on a Viewpoint *Creek Theater Concept Design Package 3.07.2025,* that includes a *Conceptual Grading Plan, Proposed Amphitheater Viewpoint School* (dated 03/06/2025) and a *Design Survey* (dated 09/11/2024), prepared by Psomas as supplied by Mr. Searock. These plans serve as a base for our attached Geotechnical Maps, Plates 1A and 1B.

The subsurface conditions were explored via a series of hand excavated borings located where permissible within the heavy oak tree grove. The field exploration was supplemented with research of prior site evaluations by this firm and others. Field data and laboratory testing were used to evaluate the geotechnical properties of the encountered soils. Based on our site evaluation, the site is suitable for the proposed construction from a geotechnical standpoint provided recommendations presented herein are implemented in the project design and construction. Descriptions of the site and geologic units along with our conclusions and recommendations are presented within the text of this report.

2. PROPOSED VIEWPOINT CREEK THEATER

The Viewpoint Creek Theater project will consist of the development of an outdoor amphitheater for a variety of activities. As shown on Plate 1A, the project site (Site) will be on the southern portion of the Dry Canyon Creek drainage and encompass the slope ascending to Dry Canyon Cold Creek Road between Founders Hall to the east, the Primary School Campus to the west, and Academic Hall to the north. The

bandshell structure will be in the existing flat area south of and above the active creek with the proposed seating benched into the slope ascending to Dry Canyon Cold Creek Road. The project will also include support structures such as a control room, an ADA lift, walkways and two bridges, one over the creek and one (elevated deck) over the buried storm drain.

3. PROJECT CONSTRAINTS

The outdoor amphitheater is planned within a dense grove of mature oak trees. The trees as well as existing improvements (Plate 1B) have limited the areas available for exploration borings and will also limit some construction activities. A significant amount of uncompacted (non-engineered) fill is within the flat area proposed for the bandshell structure. Due to the impracticality of removing and recompacting the non-engineered fill, the bandshell, along with other settlement sensitive structures, should be supported on drilled cast in place piles.

4. SCOPE OF SERVICES

Our scope of work was conducted by or under the supervision of a California certified engineering geologist and registered geotechnical engineer. Based on our experience in the area of the Site, we performed the following scope of services.

4.1 ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

Pertinent regional and local geotechnical/geologic information in our files addressing the Site and surrounding existing construction were reviewed and incorporated in our evaluation.

4.2 SITE OBSERVATION / GEOLOGIC MAPPING

A geologist from our office conducted a visual site observation to note existing surficial Site conditions. Reconnaissance level geologic mapping of existing surficial exposures was also performed by the geologist from our office. The observations and mapping served as a basis to evaluate existing conditions relative to conditions documented in the regional geologic literature and available previous geotechnical data.

4.3 GEOTECHNICAL SUBSURFACE EXPLORATION

Due to accessibility constraints related to the presence of existing improvements as well as the consideration of oak tree protection zones, the field exploration included seven hand excavated exploratory borings to further evaluate site conditions and factors affecting the proposed amphitheater and ancillary structures (e.g., access bridge). The borings were excavated to depths ranging from 3.5 feet (B-6) to 11 feet (B-4) below the existing ground surface (bgs). The 4.5 -inch diameter hand auger borings were excavated utilizing subcontracted laborers. A geologist from our office logged the exploratory borings and helped obtain both bulk and relatively undisturbed drive soil samples at various depths.

4.4 LABORATORY TESTING

A program of laboratory testing was performed to evaluate geotechnical properties of selected samples obtained during the subsurface exploration operations. Testing included in-situ moisture content and dry density, shear strength parameters, consolidation characteristics, expansion potential, and maximum density–optimum moisture content relationships. In addition, a sample was tested for corrosion potential by an independent corrosion engineering laboratory.

4.5 GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING ANALYSIS AND REPORT PREPARATION

The results of our archival review, subsurface exploration, and laboratory testing programs were used in geotechnical analyses to develop recommendations for design and construction of the proposed amphitheater improvements. Our findings, conclusions, and recommendations are provided in this geotechnical report that includes:

1. A description of soil, bedrock, and groundwater conditions (See Logs of Subsurface Data, Appendix A), as observed during the site exploration by this firm and others, including a Geotechnical Map (Plates 1A and 1B) showing exploration locations and Geotechnical Cross Section A-A' (Plate 2).
2. A description of the laboratory testing program, including test results (Appendix B).
3. Discussion and geotechnical recommendations regarding:
   - Seismic design criteria,
   - Soil expansion and collapse potential,
   - Site preparation,
   - Conventional and pile foundation design,
   - Slab-on-grade and hardscape design,
   - Retaining wall design parameters,
   - Soil chemistry analysis, by subcontract, and corrosion recommendations.

5. SITE DESCRIPTION

The overall Viewpoint School campus is at 23620 Mulholland Highway in the city of Calabasas, County of Los Angeles, California. The irregularly shaped campus site is bounded by Mulholland Highway on the northern, eastern, and western sides and Dry Canyon Cold Creek Road on the southern side. The campus is in an alluvial valley (Dry Canyon) with a flowing creek, Dry Canyon Creek, traversing the Site from the southwest towards the northeast.

The campus is bisected by the partially channelized Dry Canyon Creek which flows in a generally to northeasterly to easterly direction. The proposed Viewpoint Creek Amphitheater will be near the creek on the southern side (see Vicinity Map, Figure 1). As shown on Plate 1B,this area has been improved with a two-story building referred to as Founders' Hall, a 40' x 40' canopy, retaining walls, concrete sidewalks, and planters in addition to several storage structures. The existing ground surface gently slopes down from Dry Canyon Cold Creek Road to the creek with total relief on the order of 40 feet. Drainage of the site is by sheet flow down slope towards the creek. Numerous coastal live oaks, willows, and landscaping trees are in this area.

6. BACKGROUND

Environmental Geotechnology Laboratory, Inc. (EGL) conducted a site investigation in the area north of the proposed amphitheater for a proposed Library-Administration Building (Academic Hall) on the northern side of the creek, southwest of the Cornerstone Building (EGL 2006 and 2007). The reports indicate "The immediate areas adjacent to Cornerstone building area were graded in 2004, during the construction phase of the said building".

The site evaluations included four backhoe test pits, TP-1 through TP-4 in 2006 and six hand dug pits in 2007, four of which are on Site, T-3 through T-6. The exploratory pits extended to a maximum depth of 13 feet below the existing ground surface, and the evaluation included laboratory testing, and engineering analyses followed by report preparation. The test pits encountered undocumented artificial fill deposits, fill and slopewash, terrace deposits, and bedrock. The artificial fill deposits encountered had a maximum thickness of 10 feet. The bedrock was referred by EGL to the Upper Topanga Formation (Ttus), after Dibblee 1992, and was described as "thickly bedded to nearly massive sandstone" with "Interbeds of clayey siltstone and claystone". Structurally, the bedrock was recorded as having "steeply northerly dipped siltstone beds".

Based on EGL's findings "construction of the subject site for the intended use is considered feasible from the geotechnical and engineering geological viewpoints".

7. SITE GEOLOGY

The proposed site of the Viewpoint Creek Theater is underlain at depth by bedrock of the Miocene-age Calabasas Formation, after Yerkes and Campbell 1979 [which is equivalent to the Upper Topanga of Dibblee], mantled locally with Terrace Deposits, Colluvium, Quaternary-age alluvium, and undocumented artificial fill deposits. Descriptions of these units are presented below and with location specific descriptions presented in the attached Logs of Subsurface Data (Appendix A).

7.1 CALABASAS FORMATION

Sedimentary bedrock of the Miocene-age Calabasas Formation underlies the site at depth and is locally exposed on the eastern side of Dry Canyon Cold Creek Road. As observed, the bedrock generally consists of light yellowish brown to yellowish brown silty fine to fine to coarse-grained sandstone in a damp and hard to indurated condition. The sandstone is locally interbedded with yellowish brown to gray claystone and siltstone. These materials are fractured yet tight and have some iron oxide staining. Sandstone bedrock was encountered only in boring B-6 at 3 feet below the slope surface. Three additional borings were drilled around B-6 to verify the depth to bedrock; however, the encountered rock could be a large boulder.

Structurally, the bedrock mapped along Dry Canyon Cold Creek Road strikes N35º to 45ºW and is inclined at a near vertical angle (85°) towards the southwest to vertical (90°). This bedding orientation is consistent with orientations of N30º to 64ºW reported by EGL 2006 although bedding inclinations were on the order of 45º to 57º to the northeast on the north side of the creek and is consistent with the regional geologic trend.

7.2 TERRACE DEPOSITS

Quaternary-age Terrace Deposits were encountered on the northern side of the creek in boring B-7 at 5 feet below the existing ground surface (bgs). As encountered, the Terrace Deposits generally consists of brown to gray silty clay with scattered lithic rock fragments in a very moist and very stiff condition and were observed to be slightly porous.

EGL excavated test pit TP-1 (2006) approximately 30 feet northwest of boring B-7 and encountered “Alluvial Terrace Deposits” at 2 feet below the existing ground surface. EGL described this deposit as reddish brown silty sandy clay with subrounded lithic rock clasts in a moist and moderately stiff condition yet slightly porous condition. Similar descriptions is given in TP-2, and Terrace Deposits were also reported in T-3, -5, and -6 (EGL 2007)

7.3 COLLUVIUM

Soils deposited under the influence of gravity are referred to as Colluvium. Colluvium was encountered in both B-5 and B-6 on the slope area just south of the Founders’ Hall. As encountered, the Colluvium was observed to vary in thickness from 3 feet (B-6) to more than 7.5 feet (B-5) and generally consists of brown grading downward to yellowish brown sandy clay in a damp to very moist and stiff condition. The upper portion of the Colluvium is typically porous and contains both roots and fine to coarse angular gravels of sandstone. By description and stratigraphic position between the fill and bedrock units, and transitional interfingering with the alluvial deposits of the drainage floor, the soils designated as Terrace by EGL and our Colluvial unit appear correlative.

7.4 ALLUVIUM

Modern alluvial deposits mantle the bedrock in the creek traversing the Site. In the area of the proposed development, much of the alluvium is covered with artificial fill deposits. Alluvium was encountered 10 feet below the existing ground surface in B-4. As encountered in B-4, the alluvium generally consists of light yellowish brown fine to coarse sand in a moist and medium dense condition. This sandy alluvium contains some fine to coarse gravels which grade to cobbles and likely small boulders at depth based on previous school project experience . This unit is friable.

7.5 ARTIFICIAL FILL

Artificial fill (non-engineered) deposits are extensive in the proposed improvement area. The artificial fill deposits were observed to vary in thickness from at least 4.5 feet (B-2) to 10 feet (B-4 and T-6 (EGL 2007)) and generally consists of yellowish brown to brown sandy silty clay in a damp to very moist and stiff to very stiff condition interlayered with yellowish brown silty to clayey fine sand in a damp to moist and loose to medium dense condition. Artificial fill deposits commonly contain concrete and asphaltic concrete debris and are typically mottled.

7.6 GROUNDWATER

Surficial water flow was observed in Dry Canyon Creek that traverses the Site from the southwest to the northeast. In the proposed development area, based on our archival review, groundwater seepages may be encountered in the bedrock. With the majority of the campus occupying the valley floor groundwater seepage has been encountered in various projects throughout the Viewpoint School campus at or near the contact between the alluvial deposits and bedrock. Provisions should be made to deal with groundwater encountered during construction as discussed in subsequent sections.

7.7 LANDSLIDES

No landslides are present within or near the site. A landslide (Weber, Qls L-134) had previously been interpreted to exist underlying the ascending bedrock hillsides above Dry Canyon Cold Creek Road to the east of the Site, Figure 2A). However, based on a review of the referenced geotechnical data and work performed on the site by this office indicates the postulated deep-seated landslide does not exist (Gorian, 2003). However, while generally well setback from the area of proposed construction, the steeply ascending bedrock hillside on the southern side of the Viewpoint school site below Dry Canyon Cold Creek Road (“Skywalk Area”) is subject to soil creep and locally exhibits evidence of shallow surficial slope failures and slumping. Portions of this hillside have been stabilized with low retaining walls and wooden revetments. Portions of the exposed bedrock outcroppings along Dry Canyon Cold Creek Road exhibit minor slumping especially where over steepened road cuts have been made.

7.8 FAULTING AND SEISMICITY

The Site is in the Santa Monica Mountains a seismically active region prone to occasional damaging earthquakes. The destructive power of earthquakes can be grouped into fault-rupture, ground shaking (strong motion), and secondary effects of ground shaking such as tsunami, liquefaction, settlement, landslides, etc. The hazard of fault-rupture is generally thought to be associated with a relatively narrow zone along well-defined preexisting active or potentially active faults. No doubt there are and will be exceptions to this, because it is not possible to predict the precise location of a new fault where none existed before (CDMG, 1975).

Holocene-active faults are not known to cross the site nor is the project site currently within an Alquist-Priolo (A-P) Earthquake Fault Zone as defined by the State Geologist (CGS 2018). The closest active fault is the Hollywood Fault. The potential for ground rupture on-site due to faulting during the time period of concern is considered remote.

Nevertheless, the property will be subject to ground motion from occasional earthquakes in the region. Significant earthquakes have occurred within a 40-mile radius of the Site within the last 50 years. The 1994 Northridge earthquake produced strong ground motion at the Site and a peak horizontal acceleration of approximately 0.40 (g) for the soil (soft bedrock) site (Chang, et al., 1994). It is likely significant earthquakes will occur in this area within the life expectancy of the project and the Site will experience strong ground shaking from these events.

Secondary effects of strong ground motion include tsunami, seiche, liquefaction, settlement, landslides, etc. Tsunami (seismic sea wave) and seiche (standing wave) are not hazards inherent to the Site due to its distant proximity to the ocean and large bodies of water. The proposed development is not within an

area shown to have a potential for liquefaction on the State's Seismic Hazard Zones Map (CDMG, 1998). Our subsurface exploration and laboratory testing programs indicate the onsite earth materials (bedrock, alluvium and artificial fill) are not susceptible to liquefaction.

8. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 GENERAL

The Site was evaluated from a geotechnical standpoint for the proposed construction as described herein. Adverse geologic conditions (shallow landslides, localized faulting, and adversely oriented planes of weakness) will not affect proposed site development. Our geotechnical evaluation of the proposed project considered a number of geologic / geotechnical engineering factors that may affect local onsite areas. The chief factors included: 1) occasional strong ground motion from regional earthquakes, 2) expansive soils, 3) areas of artificial fill and debris, 4) the presence of an existing storm drainpipe, and 5) the presence of shallow groundwater. The Site may be developed from a geotechnical perspective, provided these local factors are avoided, alleviated, or mitigated where they would impact the planned development.

The Site is underlain by varying amounts of artificial (existing) fill / colluvial deposits and alluvium that range in thickness from less than 10 feet to up to 20 feet. These fill and surficial deposits are not considered to be suitable for support of the proposed structures. To provide uniform support, settlement sensitive buildings should be supported on pile foundations extended through the fill and into the underlying bedrock. Foundation support should be performed / designed such that no construction or long-term loading is applied to the storm drainpipe or pipe backfill.

Foundation design recommendations contained herein are subject to review. The final design of foundations, slabs, and pavements should be based on the engineering characteristics and expansion potential of the actual subgrade soils exposed at the completion of grading. Changes to the final grading, building layout, and specific structural loading should be reviewed by this office. Grading should be performed in conformance with the current city of Calabasas Grading Codes, under the geotechnical observations and testing of this firm.

8.2 GEOTECHNICAL SEISMIC DESIGN

As previously discussed, active faults identified by the State are not onsite nor is the site within an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone. Nevertheless, the site is within a seismically active region prone to occasional damaging earthquakes.

Structures within the site may be designed using procedures for seismic design presented in ASCE/SEI 7-16. Mapped acceleration parameters are initially determined for sites having a shear wave velocity of 2,500 feet per second (Section C11.4.4). The S_s and S_1 values are adjusted to obtain the maximum considered earthquake (MCE) spectral acceleration values for the site based on its site class of D (stiff soil). The seismic design parameters for the Site's coordinates (latitude 34.1362 N and longitude 118.6414 W) were obtained from the ASCE Hazard Tool website https://ascehazardtool.org/. The ASCE Hazard Tool Report is attached in Appendix C.

The purpose of the building code earthquake provisions is primarily to safeguard against major structural failures and loss of life, not to limit damage nor maintain function. Therefore, values provided in the building code should be considered minimum design values and should be used with the understanding site acceleration could be higher than addressed by code-based parameters. Cracking of walls and possible structural damage should be anticipated in a significant seismic event.

8.3 SITE PREPARATION AND GRADING

8.3.1 General

Based on review of geotechnical data for the site, the site is underlain by varying amounts of artificial (existing) fill deposits and colluvial soils that are not considered suitable for support of the proposed new constructions. Therefore, existing fill within areas to receive new fill should be removed and replaced with an engineered fill per recommendations in the following sections or settlement sensitive structures should be supported on drilled cast in place piles as addressed later herein.

Site grading including site preparation, fill placement, keying and benching should be in accordance with the city of Calabasas' grading ordinance or the recommendations of this report, whichever are more restrictive.

The project may consist of soil and removal near the top of the seating area and conventional footings in this area. The remaining seating area, bandshell, and bridges are anticipated to be supported on drilled cast in place piles.

8.3.2 Site Clearing

Prior to starting earthwork, areas to be graded should be stripped of vegetation, trash, and debris. Minor vegetation may be blended with the soils during processing until it is not discernable from the fill. Roots over one-half inch in diameter should be included with removal of brush or trees. However, roots should not be pulled from the ground in a manner that disturbs the ground surface.

8.3.3 Soil Removal

Removal of existing (artificial) fill soils and the upper topsoil / colluvial soils will be necessary in all areas to receive engineered fill. Based on our understanding of proposed foundation systems, complete removal of artificial fill is not anticipated. The following paragraphs provide recommended remedial grading depending on the proposed foundation system. The removals should be reviewed if any changes to the grading/development plan are considered.

Pile and Grade Beam Foundations – Foundations for structures and structurally supported slabs may be supported on friction piles founded in the underlying bedrock. For fill and slab support (unless structurally supported on piles), all artificial fill, Colluvium / Alluvium, and unsuitable material should be removed and recompacted to a minimum depth of 2 feet below existing grade or to the bottom of proposed pile caps, whichever is deeper. Temporary support for excavations may be necessary and special handling / precautions necessary for grading.

Conventional Foundation Systems – Conventional foundation systems should not be used to support structures sensitive to foundation settlement or movement or tied to pile-supported structures. For site walls and other structures which are not sensitive to foundation settlement or movement or tied to pile-supported structures, the depth of removal may be reduced to 3 feet below the bottom of proposed footings or bedrock whichever is shallower. Temporary support for excavations will likely be necessary and special handling / precautions necessary for grading in the existing stormdrain pipe and backfill areas.

For flatwork, hardscape and areas to receive non-structural landscape fill, all artificial fill, alluvium and unsuitable material should be removed and recompacted to a minimum depth of 2 feet below existing grade or proposed subgrade elevation, whichever is deeper.

After the removals are completed as addressed above, the exposed soils should be observed by a representative of this office to evaluate if additional removals are necessary. Fill soils should not be placed until completion of the geotechnical observation. Observation of the removal areas by Gorian and

Associates, Inc. does not waive inspections that may be required by the local grading department inspector. The city of Calabasas may require that a representative from the City observe the bottom of the soil removal areas.

8.3.4 Construction Dewatering
Groundwater has been encountered at the site in previous geotechnical borings and has been encountered in excavations during the construction of previous phases of the school development. Groundwater should be anticipated in the deeper pile foundations. Fluctuations in the groundwater elevation should always be anticipated in dewatering or below grade excavations.

8.3.5 Hard Rock
Hard rock was encountered locally during drilling programs within the sedimentary bedrock underlying the overall Viewpoint campus. Locally cemented zones within the conglomerate/sandstone units of the underlying Calabasas Formation as well as limy beds within the Calabasas Formations may be present that could be difficult to excavate with conventional grading/drilling equipment. In addition, local cemented / limy zones could produce rock unsuitable for placement in engineered compacted fill (i.e., oversized rock).

Significant cuts into the bedrock are not anticipated for the Site grading. However, if encountered, rock 12 inches or less in size may be used in engineered compacted fill, providing the following procedures are implemented. Rock should not be permitted to nest with unfilled voids. The fill should contain less than 30% of material from 6 to 8-inch maximum diameters. The rock fills should be placed in maximum 12-inch-thick lifts, at slightly over optimum moisture content (of the matrix material), and compacted with vibratory and/or heavy construction equipment.

8.3.6 Bottom Stabilization
Based on previous groundwater levels, as well as experience with similar developments in the Site vicinity, soils at the bottom of deeper recommended removal areas will have moisture contents above the optimum value. Therefore, some type of stabilization of the removal bottom may be necessary prior to placement of compacted fill. Stabilization methods include the use of geotextile fabric, lime treatment, placement of gravel/rock or other approved alternative.

8.3.7 Processing
Once the soil removals and undercutting recommended above have been completed, the bottoms of removal and undercut areas should be observed by this office. Deeper removals may be required if un-certified fill or loose or soft zones are encountered. Prior to placing fill, the exposed surfaces should be processed. Processing consists of scarifying to a depth of 6 to 8 inches, conditioning to near optimum moisture content and compacting to at least 90 percent relative compaction.

8.3.8 Fill Placement
Fill soils should be free of trash, debris, and significant vegetation, placed in thin lifts, moisture conditioned to slightly above the optimum moisture content, and compacted to at least 90 percent relative compaction. Material exceeding 12 inches in maximum dimensions should be excluded from the fill. If highly expansive soil is encountered, it is recommended to place these materials at the bottom of deep removal areas or outside of building areas.

8.3.9 Fill Compaction
Fill soils should be compacted to a minimum of 90 percent relative compaction. Relative compaction is the ratio of the in-place dry soil density to the maximum dry soil density as determined in general accordance with ASTM test method D 1557.

8.3.10 Keying and Benching
Fills placed on slopes steeper than a 5(horizontal):1(vertical) gradient should be keyed and benched (horizontal benches) into competent in-place soil (after the required removals are made) or bedrock. Keyways should be a minimum of 15 feet wide and tilted into the slope and should be observed by this firm prior to placing fill.

8.3.11 Utility Trenches
Utility trench backfill within building areas, and parking and drive areas should be compacted to a minimum 90% relative compaction.

8.3.12 Temporary Excavations
Temporary excavations should conform to the requirements of CAL/OSHA. Excavations deeper than 4 feet should be shored or sloped. Surcharge loads should be setback sufficient distances from the tops of temporary excavations.

Temporary construction cuts are anticipated to accommodate proposed removal and recompaction of unsuitable material and grading cuts. Temporary excavations are likely to expose artificial fill, colluvium / alluvium, and bedrock. Deep excavations could extend below perched and groundwater seepages.

Sloped temporary excavations may be made at a slope gradient of 1(h):1(v) to a maximum height of 10 feet without further review. Temporary excavations adjacent to existing structures and other Site improvements or along property line constraints should be shored. Evaluations for design and construction of shored excavations, if needed, should be made during site development. Shoring design should be provided by the shoring contractor or shoring design engineer.

8.3.13 Shrinkage, Bulking, and Subsidence
Shrinkage or bulking is the volume loss or gain from cut to fill including soils excavated and recompacted within removal areas. Subsidence is considered to account for stripping of vegetation and densification of the upper surface soils over the site. Removal of vegetation may result in higher surficial loss. Due to the varying amounts of fill, it is difficult to provide estimates of shrinkage and bulking.

8.4 MANUFACTURED SLOPE CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

8.4.1 General
Slopes, if any, should be constructed at a maximum gradient of 2(horizontal):1(vertical). The following sections contain general recommendations for cut and fill slopes if considered for the site development. The grading plans should be reviewed by this office to evaluate possible adverse geologic conditions that might require flatter slope gradients or remedial measures.

8.4.2 Cut Slopes
The stability of cut slopes should be evaluated at the grading plan review stage. Cut slopes should be observed by representative of this firm for possible adverse geologic conditions. Where topsoil is present at the top of a cut slope, the top of the slope should be “laid back” or rounded.

8.4.3 Fill Slopes
Fill slopes should be keyed and benched into firm in-place soil or bedrock. Fill slope keyways should be a minimum of 10 feet wide depending upon the field conditions and cut to a minimum depth of 2 feet at the toe into competent in-place materials. The keyway should be tilted into the slope and should be at least 3 feet deep at the heel (measured from below the slope toe elevation). The keyway should be observed by this office prior to placing fill.

Where possible, the outer slope face should be overfilled and trimmed back to provide for firm, well-compacted surface. If the slopes are not overfilled and trimmed, it will be necessary to compact the slope surface. Slope faces should be tested and reworked as necessary to achieve the required 90 percent relative compaction. Select grading may be necessary to ensure that fill slopes are constructed with materials with adequate surficial stability. The outer portions of slopes should be constructed with material that has at least 250 psf of cohesion and a friction angle of 30 degrees.

Depending on the conditions encountered during keying and benching operations, fill slopes should be constructed with a backdrain consisting of a 24-inch square section of rock (1/2"-3/4") wrapped in filter cloth. A perforated 4-inch diameter PVC schedule 40 pipe should be installed at the base of the gravel material with non-perforated outlet pipes. The outlets should be roughly 12 inches above the toe of slope or tied into the storm drain system. The outlets at the surface should be protected with a concrete monument and the ends covered with a slotted cap to prevent rodent entry.

8.4.4 Slope Maintenance

Slopes will require maintenance to reduce the risk of erosion and degradation with time due to natural or man-made conditions. Future performance of the slopes will depend on the control of the burrowing animals and maintenance of the brow ditches, drainage structures, and the slope vegetation as discussed below.

Slopes should be maintained with dense, deep rooting (minimum 2± feet deep), drought resistant ground cover and shrubs or trees. A reliable irrigation system should be installed on the slopes where necessary, adjusted to avoid over watering, and periodically checked for leakage. Care should be taken to maintain a uniform, near optimum moisture content in the slopes, and to avoid over drying, or excess irrigation. Excess watering of slopes should be avoided to reduce the risk of erosion and surficial failures. Slopes should not be watered before forecasted rain.

Drainage structures (including those at the surface and buried) should be kept in good condition and clean the entire length to the outlet. Final grading of the site should provide positive drainage away from slopes, and water should not be allowed to pond or gather in a slope area. Burrowing animals, particularly ground squirrels, can destroy slopes; therefore, where present, immediate measures should be taken to evict them.

8.5 SOIL EXPANSIVENESS

Based on previous testing, onsite earth materials are expected to be in the medium expansion index range of 51-90. However, highly expansive materials could be encountered in the excavations. Additional expansion testing should be performed at the conclusion of grading to confirm the final building pad expansion index.

Expansive soils contain clay particles that change in volume (shrink or swell) due to a change in the soil moisture content. The amount of volume change depends upon the soil swell potential, availability of water, and the soil restraining pressure. Swelling occurs when clay soils become wet due to excessive water. Excessive water can be caused by poor surface drainage, over-irrigation of lawns and planters, and sprinkler or plumbing leaks.

Due to the relatively light foundation loads anticipated, expansive clay soils can cause distress both as uplift and shrinkage or settlement. Construction on expansive soil has an inherent risk that should be acknowledged and understood by the builder and property owner. Recommendations presented in this report are intended to reduce the potential for expansive soil action. However, these recommendations are not intended, nor designed to provide complete and full mitigation of expansive soil conditions. Additional recommendations can be provided to further reduce the risk of expansive soil movement however additional costs will be incurred to implement these recommendations. Expansive soil

movement under light loads can be on the order of 1 to 2 inches when exposed to excessive water and/or drying out. Therefore, the following should be maintained within the site.

a) Positive drainage should be continuously provided and maintained away from structures. Water should not be allowed to pond or accumulate around a structure or hardscape edges allowing water migration into the subgrade.

b) Excessive watering or excessive drying of soils adjacent structures will cause movement and should be avoided.

c) Sprinkler or plumbing leaks should be immediately repaired so the subgrade soils underlying or adjacent the structures do not become saturated.

8.6 DEEP FOUNDATION DESIGN

8.6.1 General

Where the existing fill and Colluvium or Alluvium are not removed and replaced with an engineered compacted fill, the structures sensitive to movement should be supported on drilled cast in place piles per following sections.

8.6.2 Design Data

The piles should be a minimum 24 inches diameter and extended a minimum of 10 feet into competent bedrock and below a 1(horizontal):1(vertical) projection from the bottom of the existing storm drainpipe. Axial capacity of piles should be determined based on the axial pile capacity chart below. The capacity will start at the contact with the underlying bedrock.

F.S. = 2 for Downward Capacity
F.S. = 3 for Uplift Capacity

	Axial Capacities, KIPS	
Length	**F.S. = 2**	**F.S. = 3**
0	0	0
2.00	0.00	0.00
4.00	0.00	0.00
6.00	0.00	0.00
8.00	3.39	2.26
10.00	7.54	5.03
12.00	12.44	8.29
14.00	18.09	12.06
16.00	24.50	16.33
18.00	31.66	21.11
20.00	39.58	26.38
22.00	48.25	32.16
24.00	57.67	38.45
26.00	67.47	44.98
28.00	77.27	51.51
30.00	87.07	58.05

Lateral forces on deep foundations may be resisted by passive earth pressure and base friction. Lateral passive earth pressure may be considered equal to a fluid weighing 300 pounds per cubic foot (pcf). Any

artificial fill and alluvium should be discounted from providing lateral resistance. Base friction may not be used below pile caps or pile connecting grade beams.

The point of fixity for the pile design should be taken at the bedrock contact. If a pile group is fixed with a pile cap and the cap is stiffer than the pile, the design should be based on a fixed head condition. For a single pile tied with a grade beam, the design should be based on a free head condition.

The bearing capacity may be increased by one-third for short-term wind or seismic loading. Pile embedment should be measured from the lowest adjacent grade.

The spacing of the piles should be determined by the project structural engineer, however, the minimum spacing should be three diameters center to center. Piles and grade beams should be reinforced per the structural engineer's recommendations.

8.6.3 Deep Foundation Construction

Some caving or raveling should be anticipated during pile construction as with any deep excavation. Other pile excavations within old fill deposits at Viewpoint School property encountered local loose zones of construction debris (particularly asphaltic concrete clasts) as well as perched groundwater. Difficult drilling should be anticipated in cobble/boulder zones within the Alluvium. As the excavation encounters unweathered bedrock, hard digging can be anticipated. Pile excavations should be observed by the project geotechnical consultant prior to placing the reinforcing steel and directly before placing concrete. The excavations should be filled with concrete as soon as possible without leaving the holes open for any significant length of time.

As previously mentioned, groundwater will likely be encountered in any deep foundation excavation. The concrete contractor should be prepared for this condition and anticipate the need for special handling and placement procedures for concrete below the groundwater level.

Soils excavated from the pile excavations should be removed from the pad and slope area of the proposed construction. The excavated soil should not be spread over any portion of the site or over slopes unless properly placed and compacted under the observation and testing of the project geotechnical consultant.

8.7 SHALLOW CONVENTIONAL FOUNDATION DESIGN

8.7.1 General

Preliminary recommendations for shallow conventional foundations are presented in the following sections. These recommendations are subject to further review and modifications based on review of development plans and grading plans as they are prepared. Alternative foundations may include conventional foundations supported entirely in engineered compacted fill prepared in accordance with the recommendations of the previous Site Preparation and Grading section.

Certified compacted fill should be prepared in conformance with the Site Preparation and Grading section. The foundations should be designed by the project structural engineer.

8.7.2 Subgrade Preparation

The subgrade for all foundations should consist of engineered compacted fill. If disturbed during foundation and utility construction, the subgrade soils should be processed and compacted according to the recommendations of the previous Fill Placement and Compaction section before placement of any aggregate (sand) base. Loose soils should be removed to firm in-place material, the exposed subgrade processed, and the material replaced as engineered compacted fill as described above.

8.7.3 Conventional Footings and Slabs
Structures and slabs may be supported on conventional shallow foundations embedded entirely in certified compacted fil prepared in accordance with the recommendations of the previous Site Preparation and Grading section. Foundations should be embedded a minimum of 24 inches below the lowest adjacent grade, interior or exterior. Foundation widths of 24 and 12 inches for isolated and continuous footings, respectively, should be used as a minimum. Continuous footings may be designed to impose an allowable soil bearing pressure of 1500 pounds per square foot. The above net bearing pressure capacity may be increased by one third for short term wind and seismic loading. The weight of concrete in the footings need not be included in the footing loads.

Footings should be reinforced in accordance with the structural engineer's recommendations. However, for medium expansive soil conditions (expansion index 51-90), the footings should be reinforced with a minimum of two No. 4 bars in the top and bottom of the footings (total four bars).

Footings adjacent to the stormdrain pipe and backfill and behind existing retaining walls should be embedded below a 2(horizontal):1(vertical) line extending up from the pipe invert or base of the wall or the wall should be designed to support the lateral foundation load surcharge.

Lightly loaded slabs-on-grade within the building interior should be a minimum 4 inches thick. Reinforcement should consist of a minimum of No. 4 bars at 16 inches on center in both directions or per the structural engineer's design. The slab steel reinforcement should be extended into the foundations to within 3 inches of the footing bottom. Slab subgrade soils disturbed during footing construction, utility installation, or natural weathering should be removed or recompacted prior to placing the sand sub-base. The slab should be underlain by a minimum 6-inch-thick layer of ½ inch or larger clean aggregate or per applicable building codes, whichever is the more restrictive.

8.7.4 Footing Excavations
Footing excavations should be cut square and level and cleaned of slough and soils silted into the excavations during the premoistening operations. Soil excavated from the footing trenches or pile excavations should not be spread over areas of construction unless placed as a properly compacted fill. A representative of this office should observe the footing excavations prior to placing reinforcing steel or forms. The footings should be poured as soon as possible to avoid deep desiccation of the footing subsoil.

8.7.5 Setback Requirements
Footings on or near a slope should be deepened or setback to provide footing support and to reduce the impact of changes that can occur on slope faces. Deepened footings or setbacks should be used for all buildings and accessory structures including walls or fences sensitive to differential movement. Minimum setbacks should be per the applicable Building Code or 5 feet, whichever is the greater. The setback from descending slopes should be at least 1/3 the slope height from the face of the slope with a minimum setback of 10 feet. The setback from ascending slopes should be at least 1/2 the slope height (but need not exceed 15 feet).

8.7.6 Lateral Resistance
Lateral forces exerted by retained soil or compacted fill may be resisted by passive soil pressure and friction. The passive soil pressure may be taken as an equivalent fluid pressure of 300 pounds per cubic foot (pcf) where the footing is on level ground. Friction between the bottom of the footings and soil may be taken as 0.40. Passive resistance and friction may be combined without reduction.

8.7.7 Settlement
The estimated settlement for proposed structures should be reevaluated when final grading plans and foundation loads are determined. For properly prepared building pads supported on uniform soil

conditions, we anticipate settlements of proposed pile foundations will be minor and are expected to occur rapidly as loads are applied. This estimation of anticipated settlement is based on the nearly uniform supporting conditions under the entire building footprint.

All structures settle during construction and minor settlement of structures can occur after construction during the life of the project. Minor wall cracking could occur within the structure associated with expansion and contraction of the structural members. In addition, wall or slab cracking may be associated with settlement or expansive soil movement. Additional settlement/soil movement could occur if the soils dry or become saturated due to excessive water infiltration generally caused by excessive irrigation, poor drainage, etc.

8.7.8 Floor Covering

Tile flooring can crack, reflecting cracks in the concrete slab below the tile. Therefore, the slab designer should consider this in the design of concrete slabs on-grade that will support tile. The tile installer should consider installation methods that reduce possible cracking of the tile. A vinyl crack isolation membrane (approved by the Tile Council of America/Ceramic Tile Institute) is recommended between tile and concrete slabs on-grade per the Portland Cement Association Specifications. Concrete slabs-on-grade should be tested for moisture where water-based adhesives or organic flooring such as wool carpeting or wood flooring is used. The slab moisture should be within the specifications of the flooring manufacturer, or the slab should be sealed per the manufacturers' specifications.

8.7.9 Moisture Penetration

The conventional footing and slab on-grade subgrade soils should be moistened to a minimum of 3% over the optimum moisture content to a minimum depth of 24 inches. The subgrade soil moisture should be observed by a representative of this office prior to casting the concrete. Soils silted into the footing excavations during premoistening should be removed prior to casting the concrete.

8.7.10 Moisture Vapor Retarder

Moisture migration occurs when there is a differential potential in the relative moisture below and above the concrete slab on grade. Therefore, concrete slabs on grade within the building interior sensitive to moisture should have an appropriate moisture vapor retarder layer installed and maintained below concrete slabs-on-grade. The water vapor retarder should be one specifically designed as a vapor retarder and consist of a minimum 15 mil extruded polyolefin plastic and complying with Class A requirements under ASTM E1745 (Standard Specification for Plastic Water Vapor Retarders Used in Contact with Soil or Granular Fill under Concrete Slabs). The vapor retarder should be installed in accordance with ASTM E1643. The water vapor retarder should be installed in direct contact with the concrete slab along with a concrete mix design to control bleeding, shrinkage, and curling (ACI 302.2R). The vapor retarder shall be installed over a minimum 6-inch-thick layer of ½ inch or larger clean aggregate or per applicable building codes, whichever is the more restrictive. The vapor retarder should be placed per ASTM E1643-98(2005) Standard Practice for Installation of Water Vapor Retarders Used in Contact with Earth or Granular Fill Under Concrete Slabs. In addition, various trades and the concrete contractor should be required to protect the moisture retarder during construction.

Perforations through the moisture vapor retarder such as at pipes, conduits, columns, grade beams, and wall footing penetrations should be sealed per the manufacture’s specifications or ASTM E1643. Proper construction practices should be followed during construction of slabs on-grade. Repair and seal tears or punctures in the moisture barrier that may result from the construction process prior to concrete placement.

Minimizing shrinkage cracks in the slab on-grade can further minimize moisture vapor emissions. A properly cured slab utilizing low-slump concrete will reduce the risk of shrinkage cracks in the slab as described herein.

The concrete contractor should make the necessary changes in the concrete placement and curing for concrete placed directly over the retarder. Placing the concrete directly on top of the moisture vapor retarder layer allows the layer to be observed for damage directly prior to concrete placement.

The slabs should be evaluated for moisture content prior to the selection of the flooring and adhesives. Moisture in the slabs should not exceed the flooring manufacture's specifications. The concrete surface should be sealed per the manufacture's specifications if the moisture readings are excessive. It may be necessary to select floor coverings that are applicable to high moisture conditions.

8.7.11 Concrete Placement and Cracking

Minor cracking of concrete slabs is common and generally the result of concrete shrinkage continuing after construction. Concrete shrinks as it cures resulting in shrinkage tension within the concrete mass. Since concrete is weak in tension, development of tension results in cracks within the concrete. Concrete should be placed using procedures to minimize the cracking within the slab. Shrinkage cracks can become excessive if water is added to the concrete above the allowable limit and proper finishing and curing practices are not followed. Concrete mixing, placement, finishing, and curing should be performed per the American Concrete Institute Guide for Concrete Floor and Slab Construction (ACI 302.1). Concrete slump during concrete placement should not exceed the design slump specified by the structural engineer. Concrete slabs on grade should be provided with tooled or saw cut (saw cuts should be made the same day a maximum within few hours of the pour or per the structural engineer's recommendations) crack control joints at 10 to15 foot centers or as specified by the structural engineer.

8.8 SOIL CORROSIVITY

The results of the analytical laboratory testing to evaluate the potential for corrosion of materials in contact with the onsite soils are presented in Appendix B. The testing was performed on a soil sample considered to represent the onsite soils. From ACI Table 19.3.1.1 the evaluated soil is categorized as Class S0. The required concrete design requirements for this exposure class can be obtained from ACI Table 19.3.2.1. The potential for corrosion of metals in contact with the site soils is severely corrosive as determined from Table 1 below. For specific recommendations, a corrosion engineer should be consulted.

8.9 RETAINING WALL DESIGN

8.9.1 General

Foundations for retaining walls which are part of the proposed structure or support building pad areas for the structures should be designed per the recommendations presented in the preceding sections. Foundations for retaining walls which are not part of the structures may be designed according to the following recommendations.

8.9.2 Active Pressures

Retaining walls should be designed to resist active pressure exerted by compacted backfill or retained soil. Retaining walls that may yield at the top may be designed for an equivalent fluid pressure of 40 and 55 pcf for a level and 2(h):1(v) sloping backfill, respectively. Retaining walls restrained at the top may be designed for an equivalent fluid pressure of 65 and 80 pcf for a level and 2(h):1(v) sloping backfill, respectively, with a triangular distribution. These values are based on support of existing or proposed fill, native soil or bedrock without surcharge due to adverse bedrock or groundwater conditions.

A seismic pressure is not required for walls less than 6 feet high. Footings located behind retaining walls should be embedded below a 2(h):1(v) line extending up from the base of the wall or the wall should be designed to support the footing surcharge.

The above active pressures are not designed to resist expansion of the backfill. Therefore, if water is allowed to saturate backfill or backcut materials consisting of clayey soils, the expansion pressure could exceed the active pressures provided.

Retaining wall backcuts in bedrock should be observed for adverse geologic conditions by this office. The above active pressures are not designed to retain an adverse geologic condition.

8.9.3 Retaining Wall Drainage and Backfill

Retaining walls over 2 feet high should be provided with drainage consisting of a composite drain board or a minimum 1-foot-wide continuous section of clean gravel (½ to ¾ inch) or equivalent drain material wrapped in filter fabric. The drain material should extend from the base of the wall to within 2 feet of the top of wall. The upper 2 feet of exterior wall backfill should consist of compacted native soils. A layer of filter cloth should be placed between the drain material and 2-foot soil cap to minimize the migration of fines into the drain material. The drain material should be drained by a perforated drainpipe placed holes down on a maximum of 2 inches of drain material. The invert of the pipe should be a minimum of 6 inches below the lowest adjacent grade. Retaining walls should be waterproofed where moisture infiltration through the wall would be a problem or where the wall face is stucco covered.

Wall backfill may consist of non to low expansive soils. The soil should be compacted to a minimum of 90 percent relative compaction using light equipment.

8.10 SITE DRAINAGE

Positive drainage should be provided away from slopes and structures during and after construction. Planters near a structure should be constructed so irrigation water will not saturate the soils underlying the building footings and slabs. A building pad should be graded at a minimum gradient of two percent away from the building toward an approved drainage course or provide alternate drainage. Landscape planting and trees should be kept away from foundations or flatwork to avoid roots extending beneath foundations and slabs. Irrigation watering should not saturate soils below or adjacent foundations.

Gutters and downspouts should be installed to collect roof water that may otherwise infiltrate the soils adjacent to the structures. The downspouts should be drained into non-perforated PVC collector pipes that will carry the water away from the house.

8.11 EXTERIOR SLABS AND WALKWAYS

Exterior concrete slabs-on-grade and walkways should be a minimum of 4 inches thick and underlain by a minimum of 4 inches of sand. The slabs should be reinforced with a minimum of No. 3 bars on 24-inch centers in each direction. Slabs should have crack control joints at intervals of 10 to 15 feet. Sidewalks may be non-reinforced provided the walks are scored into square panels. Concrete pavers are suggested in areas where the existing fill is not completely removed and replaced with engineered fill.

Prior to pouring the concrete, the subgrade soils should be premoistened to a minimum of 3% over the optimum moisture content for a minimum depth of 24 inches. Proper premoistening can reduce the risk of slab subgrade expansion, if used in addition to other preventive measures.

Exterior slabs can experience differential uplift caused by non-uniform expansion of the subgrade soils due to varied migration of water beneath the slab. The differential uplift can occur at the corner, edge, or center of the slab. Therefore, planter areas should be graded in a manner that enables excess water to drain positively away from rather than beneath the concrete.

A reinforced deepened perimeter edge should be considered on slabs to minimize non-uniform moisture migration and where surface water could infiltrate the sand layer under the slab. The perimeter edge should extend a minimum of 18 inches below the bottom of the slab and have a width of 12 inches. The

deepened edge should be reinforced with 1- No. 4 bar in the bottom and 1- No. 4 bar at the top. The slab reinforcement should extend into the deepened edge to within 3 inches of the bottom of the footing. Where ponding of water will occur, a deeper edge would be required to reduce the risk of deep water migration into the slab subsoils. Where a slab or walkway is adjacent to a slope (within 2 feet) the slope side edge should be equipped with a minimum 30-inch-deep edge.

8.12 Plan Review

As the development process continues and finalized grading/foundation plans and specifications are developed, they should be reviewed by Gorian and Associates, Inc. Additional geotechnical recommendations may be warranted at that time.

8.13 CONSTRUCTION OBSERVATIONS AND TESTING

All aspects of the construction addressed from a geotechnical standpoint (i.e., subgrades, fill placement, backfill, and footings) should be observed (and tested when appropriate) by this firm.

8.14 SECTION 111

It is the opinion of this office that if the project is constructed in accordance with our recommendations and properly maintained, the proposed structures will be safe against hazard from landslide, settlement, or slippage, and that the proposed building or grading construction will have no adverse effect on the geologic stability of property outside of the building site. The nature and extent of tests conducted for purposes of this declaration are, in the opinion of the undersigned, in conformance with generally accepted practice in the area. Test findings and statements of professional opinion do not constitute a guarantee or warranty, express or implied.

9. CLOSURE

This report was prepared under the direction of a registered geotechnical engineer and certified engineering geologist. No warranty, express or implied, is made as to conclusions and professional advice included in this report. Gorian and Associates, Inc. disclaim responsibility and liability for problems that may occur if recommendations presented herein are not followed.

This report was prepared for the Viewpoint Educational Foundation and their design consultants solely for the design and construction of the project described herein. It may not contain sufficient information for other uses or the purposes of other parties. These recommendations should not be extrapolated to other areas or used for other facilities without consulting Gorian and Associates, Inc.

Recommendations herein are based on interpretations of the subsurface conditions concluded from information gained from subsurface explorations and a surficial site reconnaissance. The interpretations may differ from actual subsurface conditions, which can vary horizontally and vertically across the site. Therefore, persons using this report for bidding or construction purposes should perform such independent evaluations, as they deem necessary.

Grading and foundation work at the site should be performed per the current city of Calabasas Building Code. Due to possible subsurface variations, all aspects of field construction addressed in this report should be observed by this office.

Services of Gorian and Associates, Inc., or this report should not be construed to relieve the owner or construction contractor from their responsibility or liabilities, or for maintaining a safe job site. Neither the professional activities of Gorian and Associates, Inc., nor the presence of our employees shall be construed to imply Gorian and Associates, Inc. has responsibility for methods of work performance, superintendence, sequencing of construction, or safety in, on, or about the jobsite.

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We trust that this report meets the current geotechnical needs of the project. Please contact our office if you have questions or comments regarding this geotechnical report or require additional geotechnical consultation.

Respectfully submitted,

Gorian and Associates, Inc.

By: William F. Cavan, Jr., CEG 1161
Principal Engineering Geologist

Jerome J. Blunck, GE 151
Principal Geotechnical Engineer





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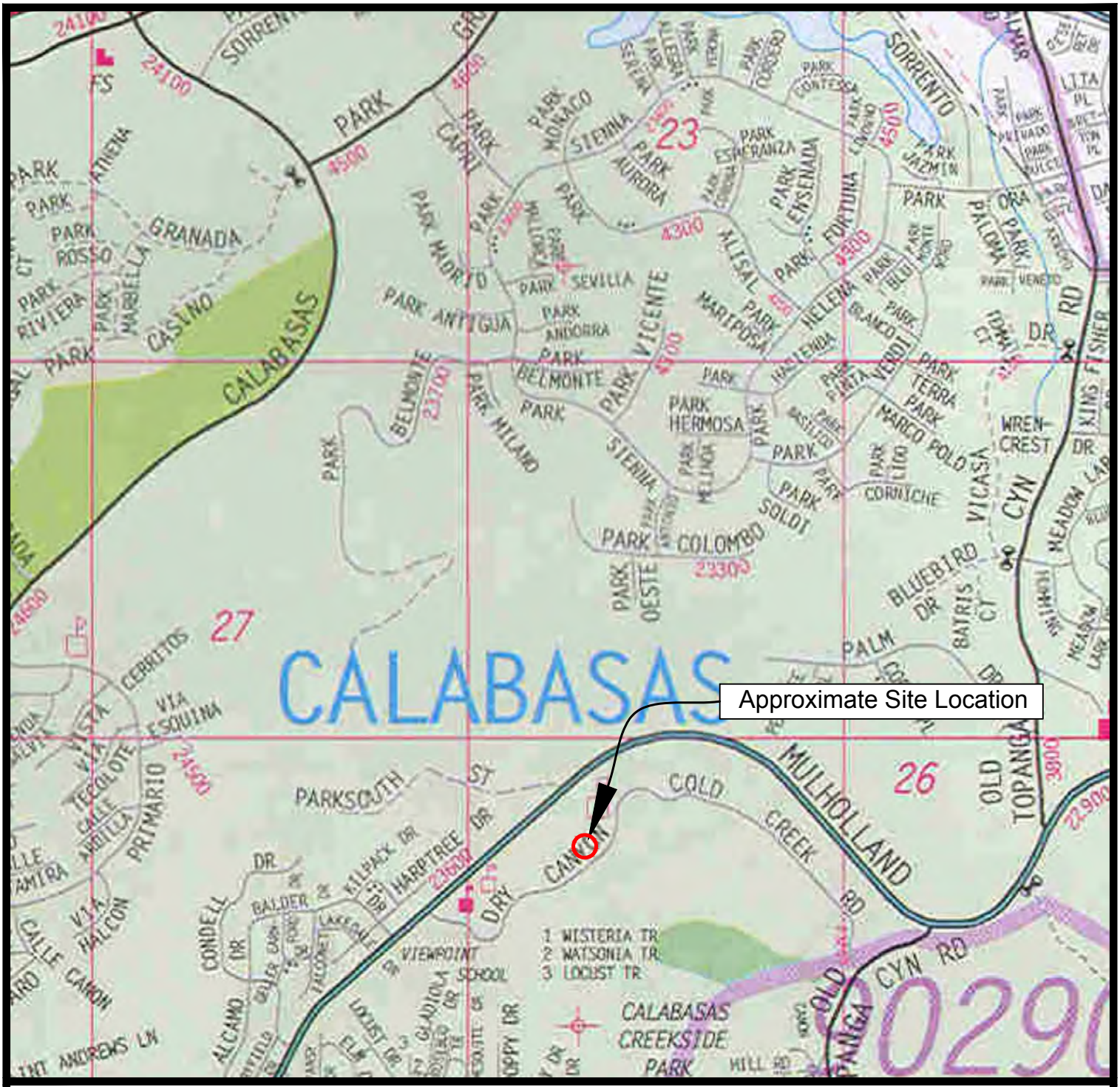


VICINITY MAP

Proposed Viewpoint School Creek Theater Project
23620 Mulholland Highway
City of Calabasas, California

Source
Thomas Brothers Maps, The Thomas Guide: Los Angeles and Ventura Counties, 2003

GORIAN & ASSOCIATES, INC.
APPLIED EARTH SCIENCES

Job No: 1548-AMP-0-100		Date: August 2025
Scale:1"= 1000'	Drawn by:	Figure 1
	Approved by:	



Explanation

Qc - Colluvium and Alluvium
Tms - Modelo Formation
Ttus - Topanga Formation
- Approximate Contact Between Geologic Units
45° - Strike and Dip of Bedding

Source

Weber, Harold, 1984, Geology of the Calabasas-Agoura-Eastern Thousand Oaks Area, Los Angeles and Ventura Counties, California. California Division of Mines and Geology, Open File Report 84-1 LA, Plate IIC

REGIONAL GEOLOGIC MAP

Proposed Viewpoint School Creek Theater Project
23620 Mulholland Highway
City of Calabasas, California

GORIAN & ASSOCIATES, INC.
APPLIED EARTH SCIENCES

Job No: 1548-AMP-0-100		Date: August 2025
Scale: 1" = 1000'	Drawn by:	Figure 2A
	Approved by:	



Explanation

Qa - Alluvium - Gravel, sand, and clay of valley areas
Tm - Modelo Formation. White weathering , thin bedded, platy siliceous shale to soft, punky shale
Ttus - Upper Topanga Formation - Light gray sandstone, semi-friable, thick bedded

Source

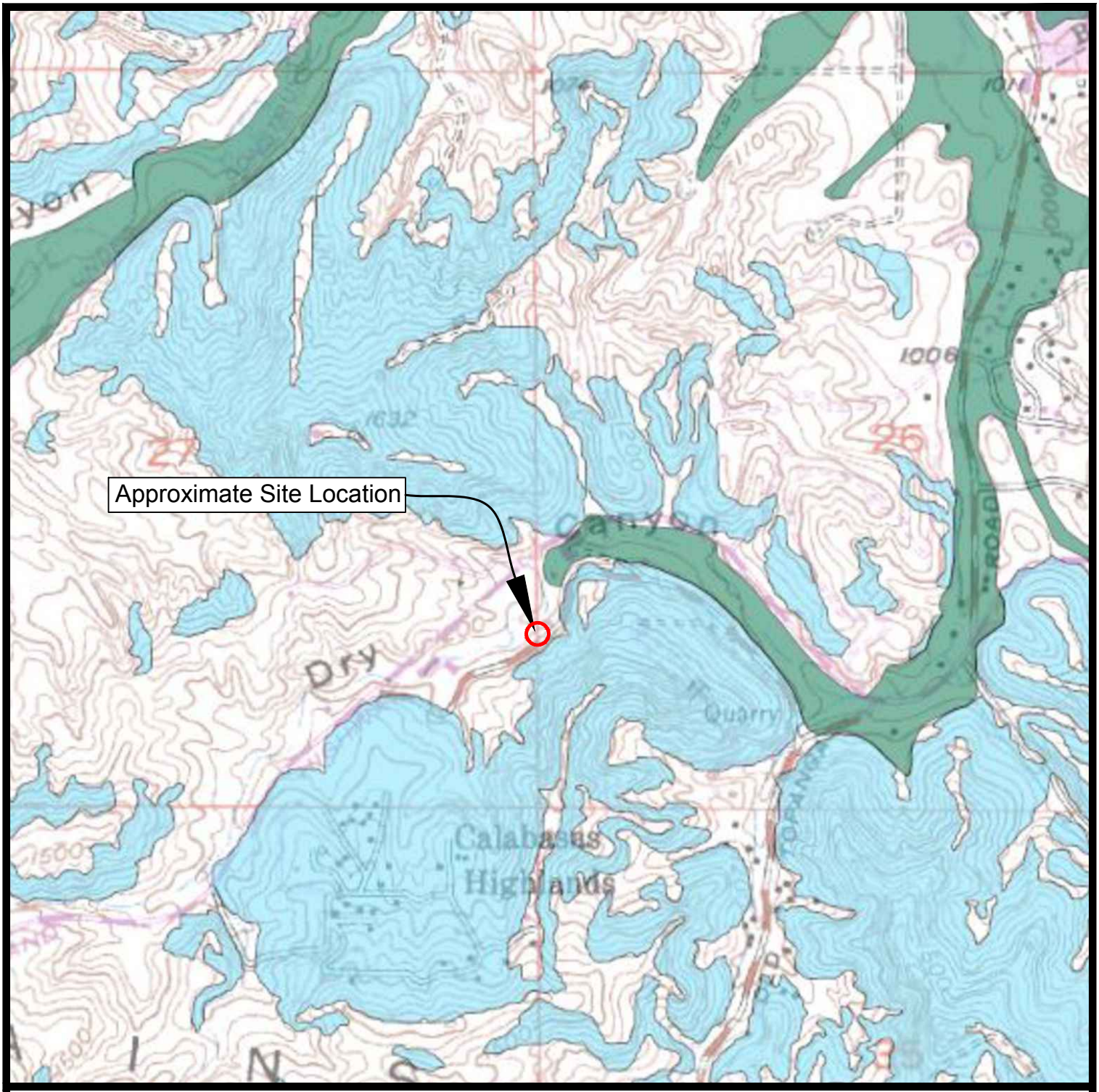
Dibblee, Thomas W. Jr., & Ehrenspeck, Helmut E., 1992. Geologic Map of the Calabasas Quadrangle, Ventura and Los Angeles Counties, California.
Dibblee Geological Foundation Map # 37

REGIONAL GEOLOGIC MAP

Proposed Viewpoint School Creek Theater Project
23620 Mulholland Highway
City of Calabasas, California

GORIAN & ASSOCIATES, INC.
APPLIED EARTH SCIENCES

Job No: 1548-AMP-0-100		Date: August 2025
Scale: 1" = 1000'	Drawn by:	Figure 2B
	Approved by:	



SEISMIC HAZARD ZONES

Liquefaction Zones
Areas where historical occurrence of liquefaction, or local geological, geotechnical and ground water conditions indicate a potential for permanent ground displacements such that mitigation as defined in Public Resources Code Section 2693(c) would be required.

Earthquake-Induced Landslide Zones
Areas where previous occurrence of landslide movement, or local topographic, geological, geotechnical and subsurface water conditions indicate a potential for permanent ground displacements such that mitigation as defined in Public Resources Code Section 2693(c) would be required.

Source
California Geological Survey, Earthquake Zones of Required Investigation Calabasas Quadrangle, Seismic Hazard Zones Official Map Released February 1, 1998

Seismic Hazard Map

Proposed Viewpoint School Creek Theater Project
23620 Mulholland Highway
City of Calabasas, California

GORIAN & ASSOCIATES, INC.
APPLIED EARTH SCIENCES

Job No: 1548-AMP-0-100		Date: August 2025
Scale: 1" = 1000'	Drawn by:	Figure 3
	Approved by:	

LOGS OF SUBSURFACE DATA

APPENDIX A

Project: Viewpoint Educational Foundation
Creek Theater

Work Order: 1548-AMP-0-100

SUBSURFACE LOG

Excavation
Number: B-1

Date(s) Excavated 06/11/2025	Logged By CHD	Excavation Location See Geotechnical Map	Approximate Surface Elevation 1160
Excavation Dimension $4\frac{1}{2}$"	Equipment Contractor Gold Construction	Equipment Type Hand Auger	Hammer Data 38#

Elevation / Depth (ft.)	Bulk Sample Type	Blow Counts	Moisture Content (% dry weight)	Dry Density (pcf)	USCS	Soil / Lithology	Description	Remarks
1160 / 0							ARTIFICIAL FILL:	
		60	9.6	99	SM		Yellowish brown silty fine to coarse SAND(Fill Sand) (damp, loose).	
		25	8.9	99			Yellowish brown clayey to silty fine SAND (damp, medium dense to dense). Some concrete debris. Some fine to coarse gravels.	
		40	9.2	105				
		60	9.0	109	CL		Brown sandy CLAY (moist, very stiff).	
1155 / 5					SM		Yellowish silty fine SAND (damp, medium dense). Some concrete and Asphaltic Concrete debris. Some fine to coarse sandstone gravels. Difficult drilling. Unable to advance after sample @ 4.5'.	
							TOTAL DEPTH 5' (Refusal) No Caving Observed No Groundwater Encountered	
1150 / 10								
1145 / 15								
1140 / 20								
1135 / 25								
1130 / 30								
1125 / 35								

Project: Viewpoint Educational Foundation
Creek Theater

Work Order: 1548-AMP-0-100

SUBSURFACE LOG

Excavation
Number: B-2

Date(s) Excavated 06/11/2025	Logged By CHD	Excavation Location See Geotechnical Map	Approximate Surface Elevation 1160
Excavation Dimension $4\frac{1}{2}$"	Equipment Contractor Gold Construction	Equipment Type Hand Auger	Hammer Data 38#

Elevation / Depth (ft.)	Bulk	Sample Type	Blow Counts	Moisture Content (% dry weight)	Dry Density (pcf)	USCS	Soil / Lithology	Description	Remarks
1160 / 0						SM		ARTIFICIAL FILL:	
						CL		Yellowish brown silty fine to coarse SAND (Fill sand) (damp, loose).	
			50	8.5	102	SM		Yellowish brown silty CLAY (moist, soft).	
			40	9.7	97	SC		Light yellowish brown silty fine SAND (damp, loose).	
			40	8.2	100			Brown clayey fine SAND (damp, medium dense to dense). Common Asphaltic Concrete fragments. Difficult drilling. Highly mottled. Rare cobbles of sandstone. Unable to advance after sample @ 4.5'.	
1155 / 5			80					TOTAL DEPTH 4.5' (Refusal) No Caving Observed No Groundwater Encountered	
1150 / 10									
1145 / 15									
1140 / 20									
1135 / 25									
1130 / 30									
1125 / 35									

Project: Viewpoint Educational Foundation
Creek Theater

Work Order: 1548-AMP-0-100

SUBSURFACE LOG

Excavation
Number: B-3

Date(s) Excavated 06/11/2025	Logged By CHD	Excavation Location See Geotechnical Map	Approximate Surface Elevation 1161
Excavation Dimension $4\frac{1}{2}$"	Equipment Contractor Gold Construction	Equipment Type Hand Auger	Hammer Data 38#

Elevation / Depth (ft.)	Bulk	Sample Type	Blow Counts	Moisture Content (% dry weight)	Dry Density (pcf)	USCS	Soil / Lithology	Description	Remarks
0 / 1160						SM		ARTIFICIAL FILL: Yellowish brown to brown silty fine SAND, some fine to coarse gravel (damp, medium dense). Some Asphaltic Concrete fragments. Difficult drilling. Highly mottled.	
	■	■	25	13.1	108				
	■	■	40	10.4	108				
		■	35	8.3	94	SC		Yellowish brown clayey fine SAND with Asphaltic Concrete fragments (moist, medium dense to dense). Mottled. Unable to advance below 7'.	
5 / 1155		■	55	2.1	116				
		■	40	7.3	114				
		■	80	11.4	120				
10 / 1150								TOTAL DEPTH 7.5' (refusal) No Caving Observed No Groundwater Encountered	
15 / 1145									
20 / 1140									
25 / 1135									
30 / 1130									
35 / 1125									

Project: Viewpoint Educational Foundation
Creek Theater

Work Order: 1548-AMP-0-100

SUBSURFACE LOG

Excavation
Number: B-4

Page Number: 1

Date(s) Excavated 06/11/2025	Logged By CHD	Excavation Location See Geotechnical Map	Approximate Surface Elevation 1163
Excavation Dimension $4\frac{1}{2}$"	Equipment Contractor Gold Construction	Equipment Type Hand Auger	Hammer Data 38#

Elevation / Depth (ft.)	Bulk	Sample Type	Blow Counts	Moisture Content (% dry weight)	Dry Density (pcf)	USCS	Soil / Lithology	Description	Remarks
0						CL		ARTIFICIAL FILL: Yellowish brown silty CLAY motted with sand (moist, stiff). Highly mottled.	
			12	19.5	109				
1160			20	19.0	105				
			18	18.6	98				
5			20	18.5	97				
			20						
				31.4	89	CL		Brown silty CLAY (very moist, stiff). Some Asphaltic Concrete fragments.	
1155			40	16.6	103				
						SM		Yellowish brown silty fine SAND (moist, medium dense). Mottled.	
10			25	13.4	109				
						SM		ALLUVIUM: Light yellowish brown fine to coarse SAND (moist, medium dense). Friable @10.5', some fine to coarse gravel. @11', cobbles.	
1150								TOTAL DEPTH 11' (refusal) No Caving Observed No Groundwater Encountered	
15									
1145									
20									
1140									
25									
1135									
30									
1130									
35									
1125									

Project: Viewpoint Educational Foundation
Creek Theater

Work Order: 1548-AMP-0-100

SUBSURFACE LOG

Excavation
Number: B-5

Date(s) Excavated 06/12/2025	Logged By CHD	Excavation Location See Geotechnical Map	Approximate Surface Elevation 1164
Excavation Dimension $4\frac{1}{2}$"	Equipment Contractor Gold Construction	Equipment Type Hand Auger	Hammer Data 38#

Elevation / Depth (ft.)	Bulk	Sample Type	Blow Counts	Moisture Content (% dry weight)	Dry Density (pcf)	USCS	Soil / Lithology	Description	Remarks
0						CL/ SC		COLLUVIUM: Brown to yellowish brown sandy clay to clayey fine SAND (damp, stiff to medium dense). Porous to 1.5', roots.	
			7	19.8	97			@1.5', becoming very moist. Some fine to coarse gravels of sandstone.	
			25	19.8	101				
1160			20	17.1	112				
5			20	15.4	110				
			20	20.6	93				
			30	14.4	112			@7', cobbles.	
								TOTAL DEPTH 7.5' (refusal) No Caving Observed No Groundwater Encountered	
1155									
10									
1150									
15									
1145									
20									
1140									
25									
1135									
30									
1130									
35									
1125									

Project: Viewpoint Educational Foundation
Creek Theater

Work Order: 1548-AMP-0-100

SUBSURFACE LOG

Excavation
Number: B-6

Page Number: 1

Date(s) Excavated 06/12/2025	Logged By CHD	Excavation Location See Geotechnical Map	Approximate Surface Elevation 1172
Excavation Dimension $4\frac{1}{2}$"	Equipment Contractor Gold Construction	Equipment Type Hand Auger	Hammer Data 38#

Elevation / Depth (ft.)	Bulk Sample Type	Blow Counts	Moisture Content (% dry weight)	Dry Density (pcf)	USCS	Soil / Lithology	Description	Remarks
0					CL		COLLUVIUM: Brown sandy CLAY (damp, stiff). Porous. Roots.	
1170		20	9.9	90				
		50	10.9	91				
		50					CALABASAS FORMATION: Light yellowish brown silty fine-grained SANDSTONE (damp). Some iron oxide staining. 3 holes drilled to confirm depth to bedrock.	
5							TOTAL DEPTH 3.5' (refusal) No Caving Observed No Groundwater Encountered	
1165								
10								
1160								
15								
1155								
20								
1150								
25								
1145								
30								
1140								
35								
1135								

Project: Viewpoint Educational Foundation
Creek Theater

Work Order: 1548-AMP-0-100

SUBSURFACE LOG

Excavation
Number: B-7

Date(s) Excavated 06/12/2025	Logged By CHD	Excavation Location See Geotechnical Map	Approximate Surface Elevation 1155
Excavation Dimension $4\frac{1}{2}$"	Equipment Contractor Gold Construction	Equipment Type Hand Auger	Hammer Data 38#

Elevation / Depth (ft.)	Bulk	Sample Type	Blow Counts	Moisture Content (% dry weight)	Dry Density (pcf)	USCS	Soil / Lithology	Description	Remarks
1155 / 0						CL		ARTIFICIAL FILL: Yellowish brown silty CLAY (damp, stiff) . Mottled.	
			25	17.1	96				
			40	16.4	92			@2.5', becoming very stiff. Common siltstone fragments.	
			50	16.0	98				
1150 / 5			40	11.9	92				
						CL		TERRACE DEPOSITS: Brown to gray silty CLAY (moist, very stiff). Slightly porous. Cobble of sandstone @5', making advancement difficult. Unable to advance after sample at 7'	
			17	23.6	95				
			20	24.3	95				
1145 / 10								TOTAL DEPTH 7.5' (refusal) No Caving Observed No Groundwater Encountered	
1140 / 15									
1135 / 20									
1130 / 25									
1125 / 30									
1120 / 35									

EGL

TEST PIT LOG (TP-1 & TP-2)

PROJECT NO.: 00-010-001EG4

PROJECT LOCATION: 23620 Mulholland Highway, Calabasas, California

Client: Viewpoint School

Logged Date: 03-27-06

Logged By: KC/RY

Test Pit No.	Sample Depth (ft)	Blows per foot	U.S.C.S. Group Symbol	Dry Density (psf)	Moisture Content (%)	Earth Material Descriptions
TP-1	0.0' 2.0'	28 25	CL CL	93.9 92.4	22.9 20.0	Fill and Slopewash, undifferentiated (Qsw, 0.0' - 2.0') : Silty clayey with some sand, mottled brown and dark brown, moist, porous, firm; with glass and sandstone rock fragments; with buried PVC pipe, 4"-sized, at end of trench
	4.0'	39	CL	107.0	8.4	Alluvial Terrace Deposits (Qt, 2.0' - 4.0') : Gravelly silty sandy clay, reddish brown, moist, slightly porous, firm to modetately stiff; with lithic rock clasts, hard, subrounded; with weathered sandstone rock fragments; with krotovina along bedrock contact
	5.5'	100	Clayey Siltstone	89.7	21.4	Bedrock, Upper Topanga Formation (Ttus, 4.0' - 5.5') : Sandstone, with clayey siltstone interbeds, pale brown and light grey, very moist, moderately hard; moderately well bedded; becomes very hard at bottom Bedding Attitudes: @ 5.0' N64W 46N-b sandstone @ 5.5' N60W 57N-b clayey siltstone interbeds
						Total Depth 5.5 Feet No Caving No Groundwater Test Pit Backfilled
TP-2	2'	46	CL	90.0	17.1	Artificial Fill (Af, 0.0' - 3.0') : Silty clay with some sand, mottled brown and dark brown, moist, porous, firm; with glass and sandstone rock fragments; with metal stake, rusty; very mottled; irregular wedge-shape; thicker downslope
	5'	31	CL	95.6	16.4	Alluvial Terrace Deposits (Qt, 3.0' - 7.0') : Silty clay and clayey silt binders, dark brown and brown, moist, firm; with large cobble to large sandstone and siltstone boulders, 8"- to 40"-wide and 58"-long
	8' 9'	23 150	Claystone Sandstone	87.4 102.3	30.6 24.4	Bedrock, Upper Topanga Formation (Ttus, 7.0' - 10.0') : Sandstone and claystone, pale yellowish brown and light grey, very moist, moderately hard; moderately well bedded; becomes very hard at bottom Bedding Attitudes: @ 7.5' N30W 38N-b, N55W 48N-b claystone @ 8.5' N55W 57N-b clayey sandstone and claystone contact
						Total Depth 10.0 Feet Caving at 3 to 7 feet Provide Wider Benches No Groundwater Test Pit Backfilled

EGL

TEST PIT LOG (TP-3 & TP-4)

PROJECT NO.: 00-010-001EG4

PROJECT LOCATION: 23620 Mulholland Highway, Calabasas, California

Client: Viewpoint School

Logged Date: 03-27-06

Logged By: KC/RY

Test Pit No.	Sample Depth (ft)	Blows per foot	U.S.C.S. Group Symbol	Dry Density (psf)	Moisture Content (%)	Earth Material Descriptions
TP-3	2.0' 5.0' 8.0'	45 68 70	CL CL CL	94.3 97.3 94.6	15.1 14.6 16.5	Artificial Fill, undifferentiated (Af, 0.0' - 10.0') : Silty clayey sand and sandy clayey silt mottled brown and brown, moist, porous, moderately firm; with PVC pipes, blue, white and grey, 3" to 4"-sized, plastic sheets, tires, brick and concrete fragments; very mottled
						Alluvial Terrace Deposits (Qt, 10.0' - 12.0') : Silty clay and clayey silty matrix, dark brown and brown, moist, firm; with cobble to boulders, sandstone and hard siltstone, 3"- to 20"-sized
	12.5'	25	Clayey Sandstone	92.6	20.5	Bedrock, Upper Topanga Formation (Ttus, 12.0' - 13.0') : Clayey sandstone, pale greyish white, moist, hard; severely weathered; massive
						Total Depth 13.0 Feet No Caving No Groundwater Test Pit Backfilled
TP-4	2.0' 5.0' 8.0' 10.0'	31 35 23 50	CL CL CL CL	86.8 92.2 92.7 89.8	18.3 16.0 16.6 18.0	Artificial Fill (Af, 0.0' - 10.0') : Silty clayey sand, silty sandy clay, sandy clayey silt, mottled brown, mottled dark brown and brownish grey, moist, dense and firm to stiff; crudely layered, 3" to 5"-thick; with minor concrete fragments, 2" to 4"-sized; firm upper 3'; dense and stiff at lower depths
						Total Depth 10.0 Feet No Caving Provide with wider benches No Groundwater Test Pit Backfilled

EGL

TEST PIT LOG (T-3 & T-4)

PROJECT NO.: 00-010-001EG

PROJECT LOCATION: 23620 Mulholland Highway, Calabasas, California

Client: Viewpoint School

Logged Date: 10-11-07

Logged By: KC/RY

Test Pit No.	Sample Depth (ft)	Blows per foot	U.S.C.S. Group Symbol	Dry Density (psf)	Moisture Content (%)	Earth Material Descriptions
	1.0'	60	CL	89.3	12.4	Alluvial Terrace Deposits (Qt, 0.0-6.5') Sandy clay, olive brown, moist, stiff, with hair roots.
T-3	3.0'	90/11"	CL	74.4	19.1	Sandy clay, olive brown, very moist, hard, with rock fragment and hair roots.
	6.0'	120/10"	CL	64.9	23.3	Sandy clay, olive brown, very moist, hard, with rock fragment and hair roots.
						Total Depth 6.5 Feet No Caving No Groundwater Test Pit Backfilled
T-4		No Sample Recovery No Sample Recovery				Fill (Af,0-3'): (0-2'), Silty sand, dark brown, slightly moist. (2-3'), Asphalt fragment with silty sand.
						Total Depth 3.0 Feet No Caving No Groundwater Test Pit Backfilled

EGL

TEST PIT LOG (T-5 & T-6)

PROJECT NO.: 00-010-001EG

PROJECT LOCATION: 23620 Mulholland Highway, Calabasas, California

Client: Viewpoint School

Logged Date: 10-11-07

Logged By: KC/RY

Test Pit No.	Sample Depth (ft)	Blows per foot	U.S.C.S. Group Symbol	Dry Density (psf)	Moisture Content (%)	Earth Material Descriptions
T-5			SM	No Recovery		Fill (Af, 0.0' - 4.5') : Silty sand, dark brown, slightly moist, with gravels up to 6".
			SM	No Recovery		Alluvial Terrace Deposits (Qt, 4.5.0-5.0') Slity clay, dark brown, moist.
						Total Depth 5 Feet No Caving No Groundwater Test Pit Backfilled
T-6	0.5'	20	CL	82.9	9.8	Fill (Af, 0-4.25'): Sandy clay (0-3.5'), dark brown, moist, with rock fragment up to 3".
	3.0'	30/10"	SM	89.4	5.3	Fill: Silty sand, fine to coarse grained, dark olive brown, moist, dense. 3.5-4.25', Asphalt, about 8" thick.
	5.0'	150/4"	SM	No recovery		Alluvial Terrace Deposits (Qt,4.25-5') Silty sand with rock fragment up to 10".
						Total Depth 5.0 Feet No Caving No Groundwater Test Pit Backfilled

LABORATORY TESTING

APPENDIX B

General

Laboratory test results on selected relatively undisturbed and bulk soil samples are presented below. Tests were performed to evaluate the physical and engineering properties of the encountered earth materials, including in-situ moisture and dry density, compaction characteristics, expansion potential, shear strength parameters, and consolidation characteristics. Soil corrosivity testing was performed under subcontract by a corrosion engineer.

Field Density and Moisture Tests

In-situ dry density and moisture content were evaluated from the relatively undisturbed drive samples obtained during exploratory operations. The test results and a detailed description of the earth materials encountered are shown on the attached Logs of Subsurface Data, Appendix A.

Maximum Density-Optimum Moisture

Maximum density/optimum moisture tests (compaction characteristics) were performed on selected bulk samples of the soils encountered. The tests were performed in general accordance with ASTM D 1557. The results are as follows:

Boring Number	Depth (feet)	Visual Classification	Maximum Dry Density – pcf	Optimum Moisture Content - %
B-2	2.0	Dark brown clayey sand	123.4	10.5
B-5/B-6 Mixture	1.5/1.0	Dark brown sandy clay, trace gravel	114.8	14.7

Expansion Test

Expansion Index tests were performed on selected bulk samples of the encountered materials. The results are as follows:

Sample	Expansion Index	Expansion Index Range	Expansion Potential
B-5/B-6 Mixture	36	21-50	Medium

Direct Shear Tests

Strain controlled direct shear testing was performed on one relatively undisturbed sample and two remolded samples. The sample sets were saturated prior to shearing under axial loads ranging from 1,000 to 4,000 psf. The shear strength results are presented as graphic summaries.

Soil Corrosivity

The results of the analytical laboratory testing to evaluate the potential for corrosion of materials in contact with the onsite soils are presented in this appendix. The testing was performed on a soil sample considered to represent the onsite soils. From ACI Table 19.3.1.1 the evaluated soil is categorized as Class S0. The required concrete design requirements for this exposure class can be obtained from ACI Table 19.3.2.1. The potential for corrosion of metals in contact with the site soils is severely corrosive as

determined from Table 1 below. For specific recommendations, a corrosion engineer should be consulted.

ACI Table 19.3.1.1 – Exposure Categories and Classes

Category	Class	Water-soluble sulfate (SO_4^{2-}) in soil, percent by mass	Dissolved sulfate (SO_4^{2-}) in water, ppm[1]
Sulfate (S)	S0	$SO_4^{2-} < 0.10$	$SO_4^{2-} < 150$
	S1	$0.10 \le SO_4^{2-} < 0.20$	$150 \le SO_4^{2-} < 1500$ or seawater
	S2	$0.20 \le SO_4^{2-} < 2.00$	$1500 \le SO_4^{2-} < 10,000$
	S3	$SO_4^{2-} > 2.00$	$SO_4^{2-} > 10,000$

1 ppm (parts per million) = milligrams per kilogram mg/kg of dry soil weight

ACI Table 19.3.2.1 – Requirements for Concrete by Exposure Class

Exposure Class	Maximum *w/cm*	Minimum f_c', psi	Cementitious materials - Types			Calcium chloride admixture
			ASTM C150	ASTM C595	ASTM C1157	
S0	N/A	2500	No type restriction	No type restriction	No type restriction	No restriction
S1	0.50	4000	II	Types IP, IS, or IT with (MS) designation	MS	No restriction
S2	0.45	4500	V	Types IP, IS, or IT with (MS) designation	HS	Not permitted
S3	0.45	4500	V plus pozzolan or slag cement	Types IP, IS, or IT with (MS) designation plus pozzolan or slag cement	HS plus pozzolan or slab cement	Not permitted

ACI Tables 19.3.1.1 and 19.3.2.1 - ACI 318-14 Building Code Requirements for Structural Concrete

Table 1. Relationship Between Soil Resistivity and Soil Corrosivity

Soil Resistivity, ohm-cm	Classification of Soil Corrosiveness
0 to 900	Very severe corrosion
900 to 2,300	Severely corrosive
2,300 to 5,000	Moderately corrosive
5,000 to 10,000	Mildly corrosive
10,000 to >10,000	Very mildly corrosive

F. O. Waters, Soil Resistivity Measurements for Corrosion Control, Corrosion. 1952, Vol, No. 12, 1952, p. 407.

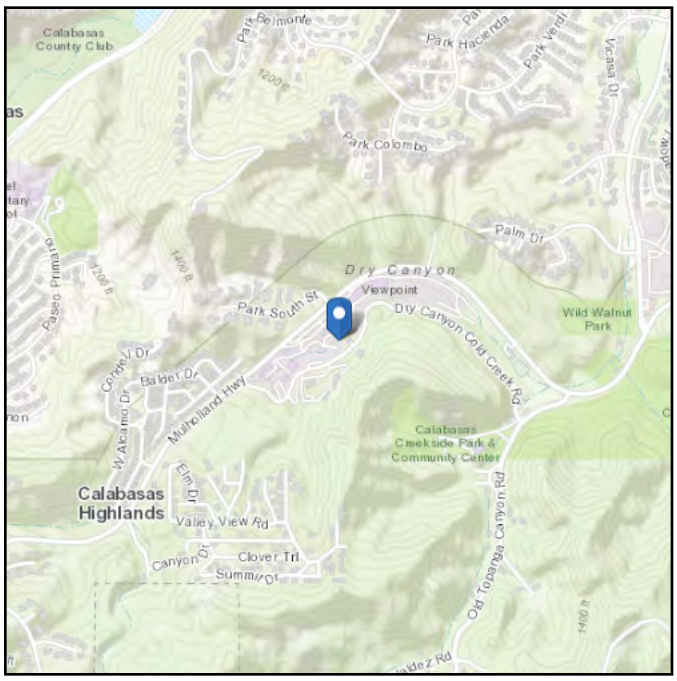
ASCE SEISMIC HAZARD REPORT

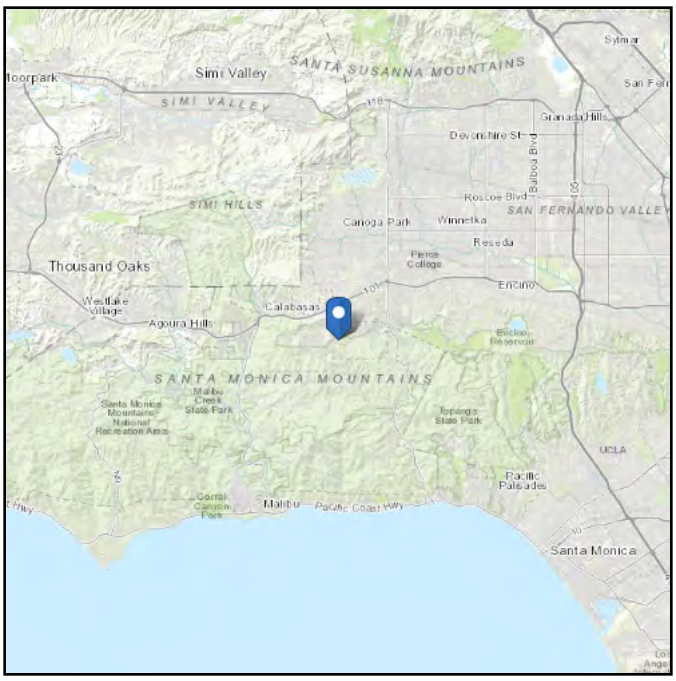
APPENDIX C

ASCE Hazards Report

Address:
No Address at This Location

Standard:	ASCE/SEI 7-16	**Latitude:**	34.1362
Risk Category:	II	**Longitude:**	-118.6414
Soil Class:	D - Stiff Soil	**Elevation:**	1160.4707944054055 ft (NAVD 88)





Seismic

Site Soil Class: D - Stiff Soil

Results:

S_S :	1.627	S_{D1} :	N/A
S_1 :	0.575	T_L :	8
F_a :	1	PGA :	0.674
F_v :	N/A	PGA_M :	0.742
S_{MS} :	1.627	F_{PGA} :	1.1
S_{M1} :	N/A	I_e :	1
S_{DS} :	1.085	C_v :	1.425

Ground motion hazard analysis may be required. See ASCE/SEI 7-16 Section 11.4.8.

Data Accessed: Wed Jul 30 2025

Date Source: USGS Seismic Design Maps

The ASCE Hazard Tool is provided for your convenience, for informational purposes only, and is provided “as is” and without warranties of any kind. The location data included herein has been obtained from information developed, produced, and maintained by third party providers; or has been extrapolated from maps incorporated in the ASCE standard. While ASCE has made every effort to use data obtained from reliable sources or methodologies, ASCE does not make any representations or warranties as to the accuracy, completeness, reliability, currency, or quality of any data provided herein. Any third-party links provided by this Tool should not be construed as an endorsement, affiliation, relationship, or sponsorship of such third-party content by or from ASCE.

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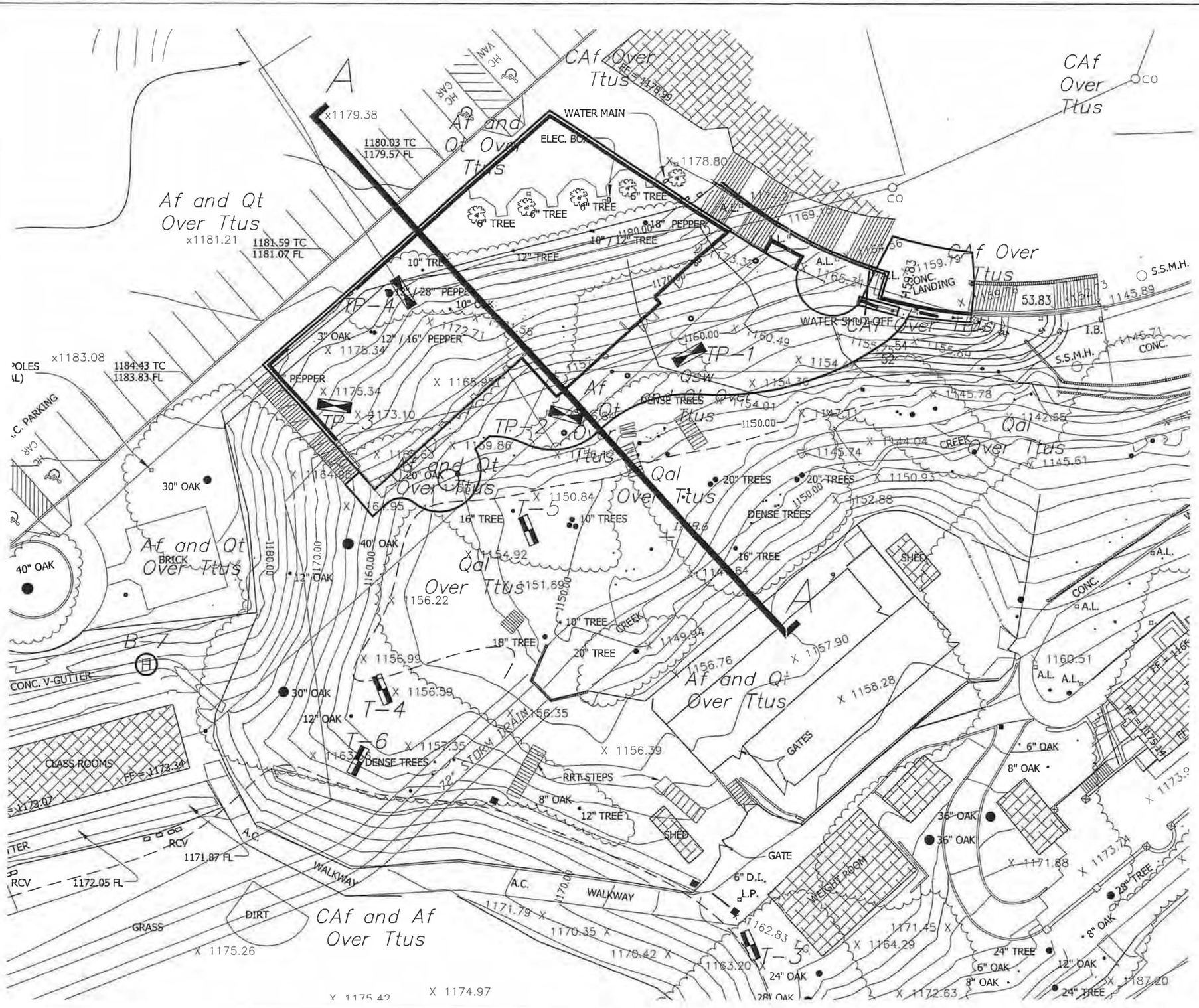
SITE (GEOLOGY) PLAN AND GEOLOGIC CROSS SECTION A-A'
LIBRARY-ADMIN. BUILDING (EGL 2007)

APPENDIX D

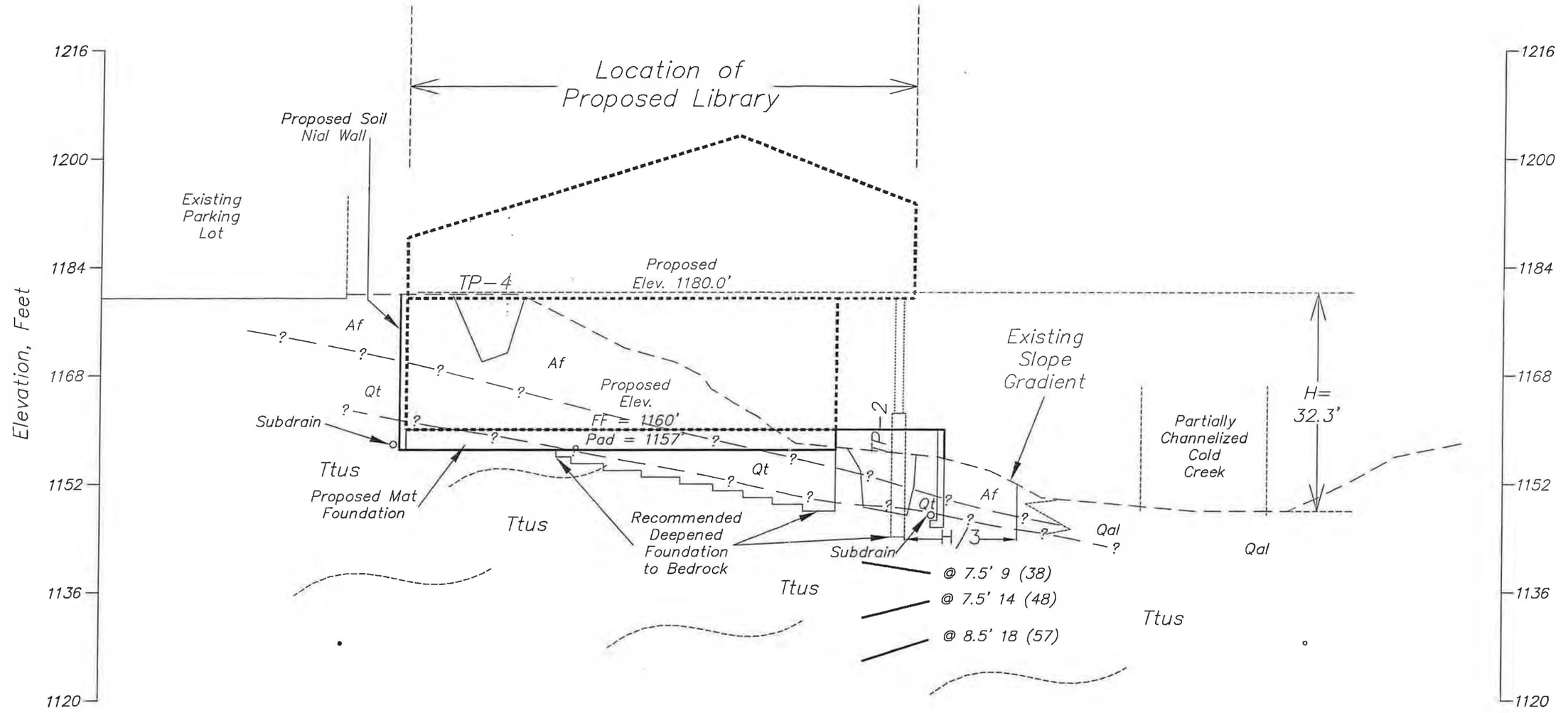


Environmental Geotechnology Laboratory, Inc.

Project Address:
Viewpoint School
23620 Mulholland Highway
Calabasas, California
EGL Project No. 00-010-001EG4

Site (Geology) Plan
Library-Admin. Building

10/07 FIGURE 2A



Geologic Cross Section A–A'
Facing Northeast

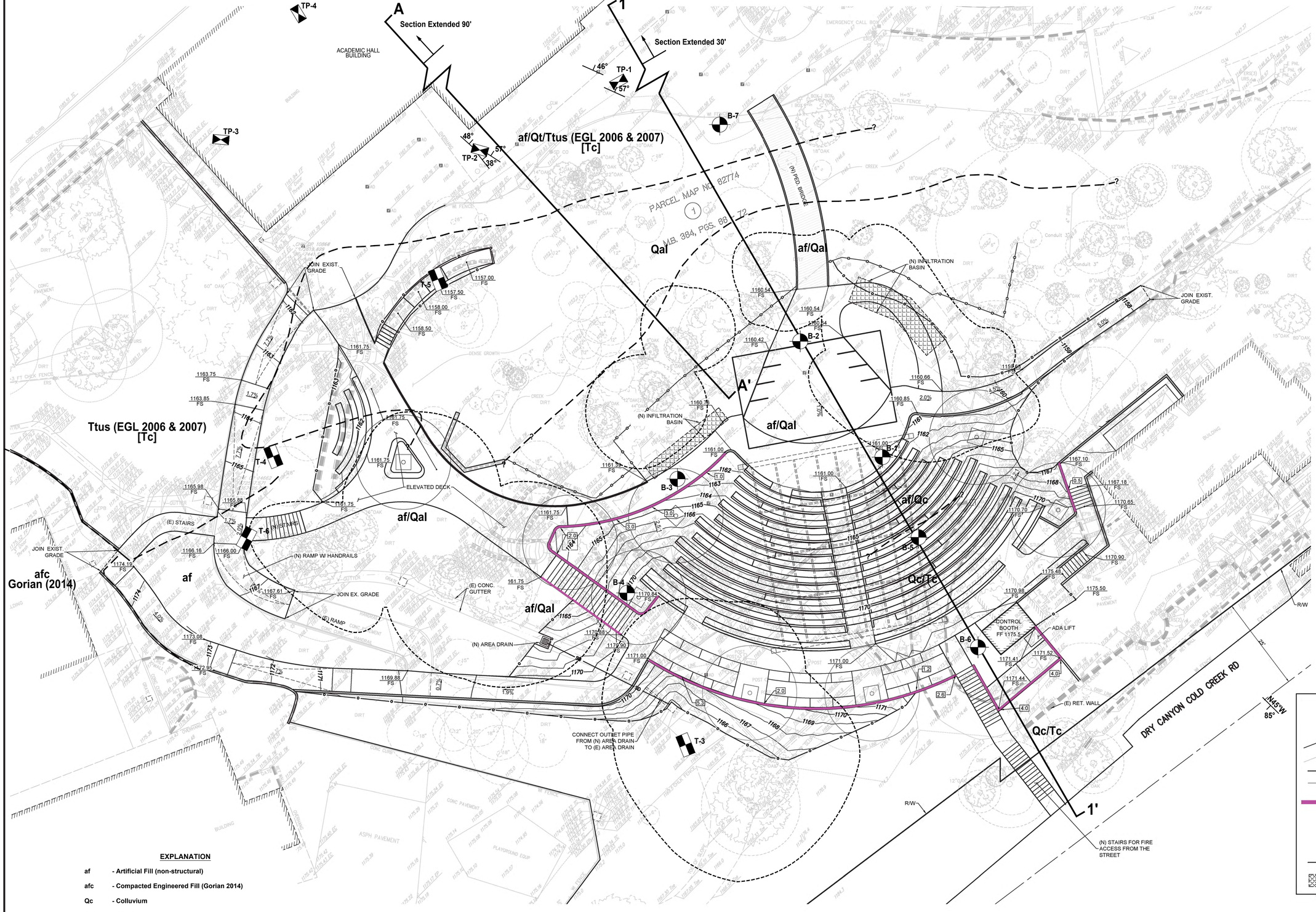
LEGEND

Af	Artificial Fill
Qal	Alluvial Deposits, Recent
Qt	Alluvial Terrace Deposits
Ttus	Miocene Topanga Formation

Dip Components
Apparent (True) Dip

Geologic Cross Section A–A'
23620 Mulholland Highway,
Calabasas, CA.
Client : Viewpoint School
Scale 1" = 16'
Date: 11–16–2007
EGL Project No. : 00–010–001EG4
Environmental Geotechnology Laboratory, Inc.

Figure 3A



CONCEPTUAL HYDROLOGY		
AREA (AC)	SWQDv (CF)	BMP TYPE
0.23	630	INFILTRATION BASIN

LEGEND

- PROPOSED CONTOUR
- EXISTING CONTOUR
- DAYLIGHT LINE
- GRADE BREAK
- PROPOSED RETAINING WALL/CURB
- GRADE DIFFERENCE/RETAINED HEIGHT
- PROPOSED AREA DRAIN
- PROPOSED STORM DRAIN
- PROPOSED UNDERGROUND INFILTRATION BASIN

EXPLANATION

- af - Artificial Fill (non-structural)
- afc - Compacted Engineered Fill (Gorian 2014)
- Qc - Colluvium
- Qal - Alluvium
- Tc [Ttus] - Calabasas Formation
- Approximate Geologic Contact
- Strike & Dip of Bedding
- Approximate Location of Exploratory Boring (This Report)
- Approximate Location of Test Pit (EGL 2006)
- Approximate Location of Test Pit (EGL 2007)
- Tree Protected Zone
- Geotechnical Cross Section

PS

Proposed Viewpoint School Creek Theater Project
23620 Mullholland Highway
Calabasas, California

GEOTECHNICAL MAP

Gorian & Associates, Inc.
Applied Earth Sciences

Job No: 1548-AMP-0-100		Date: August 2025
Scale: 1" = 10'	Drawn by:	PLATE 1A
	Approved by:	

0 10 30
5 20

Conceptual Grading Plan
Proposed Amphitheatre
Viewpoint School

PSOMAS

DATE: 3/6/2025 REVISED ON: 2/24/2025
JOB No:1PLU040100

SHEET 1 OF 2
PLU–01

Printed: 3/6/2025 11:22:15 AM :: Saved: 3/6/2025 11:20:49 AM :: J:\35\1PLU040100\DWG\VIEWER\PLU-01 Concept Grading.dwg :: laidno

COMMENTS:

BOUNDARY LINES. . . . . WERE ESTABLISHED FROM RECOVERED CITY, COUNTY AND/OR PRIVATE SURVEY MONUMENTS WHOSE CHARACTER AND SOURCE ARE SO NOTED ON THE SURVEY.

THIS MAP ALSO REPRESENTS A GRAPHICAL DEPICTION OF THE BOUNDARY OF THE SITE ADJOINING RIGHTS OF WAY BASED UPON COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES ASSESSOR MAPS AND OTHER PUBLIC RECORDS AND DOES NOT REPRESENT A FIELD SURVEY. THIS MAP IS INTENDED FOR FEASIBILITY AND PRELIMINARY PLANNING PURPOSES AND SHOULD NOT BE RELIED ON AS AN ACCURATE SURVEY OF THE PROPERTY LINES AND RIGHTS OF WAY.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION . . . NONE PROVIDED.

EASEMENTS . . . . . NONE PLOTTED.

TITLE REPORT . . . . . NONE PROVIDED.

CONTROL NOTES:

HORIZONTAL CONTROL :

STATE PLANE COORDINATES, CALIFORNIA COORDINATE SYSTEM ZONE 5 BASED ON NAD83(2011) EPOCH 2017.50. POSITIONAL VALUES SHOWN HEREON ARE BASED UPON LOCAL CONTROL POINTS AND DERIVED FROM THE GPS STATIC OBSERVATIONS UTILIZING DATA FROM SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED GPS NETWORK (SCIGN) CONTINUOUSLY OPERATING REFERENCE STATIONS (CORS).

THE FOLLOWING STATIONS WERE HELD:

CSN1	34–15–12.775058	118–31–25.681940	973.248	'CTS /CSN1 (SOPAC)
WMAP	34–15–33.921346	118–24–51.407172	993.952	'CTS /WMAP (SOPAC)
WRHS	33–57–29.342585	118–25–39.344545	145.927	'CTS /WRHS (SOPAC)

VERTICAL CONTROL :

VERTICAL VALUES SHOWN HEREON ARE BASED UPON NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM OF 1988 (NAVD88) UTILIZING CITY OF LOS ANGELES BENCHMARKS LISTED BELOW:

BENCHMARK NUMBER : DY11325, MALIBU QUAD

DESCRIPTION: L&BR IN W CB MULHOLLAND HWY @ BCR N END C.B. 23' W/O C/L & 56' S/O C/L PARK SOUTH

ELEVATION : 1174.775 FEET
QUAD YEAR : 2020

BENCHMARK NUMBER : DY9060, MALIBU QUAD

DESCRIPTION: L&BN IN CTR OF ROCK & CONC HDWL 23' ELY/O C/L MULHOLLAND HWY & 0.25MI N/O CANYON DR 89° N/O PP#4403606E @ MI MKR #28.39

ELEVATION : 1234.363 FEET
QUAD YEAR : 2020

SURVEYOR'S NOTES

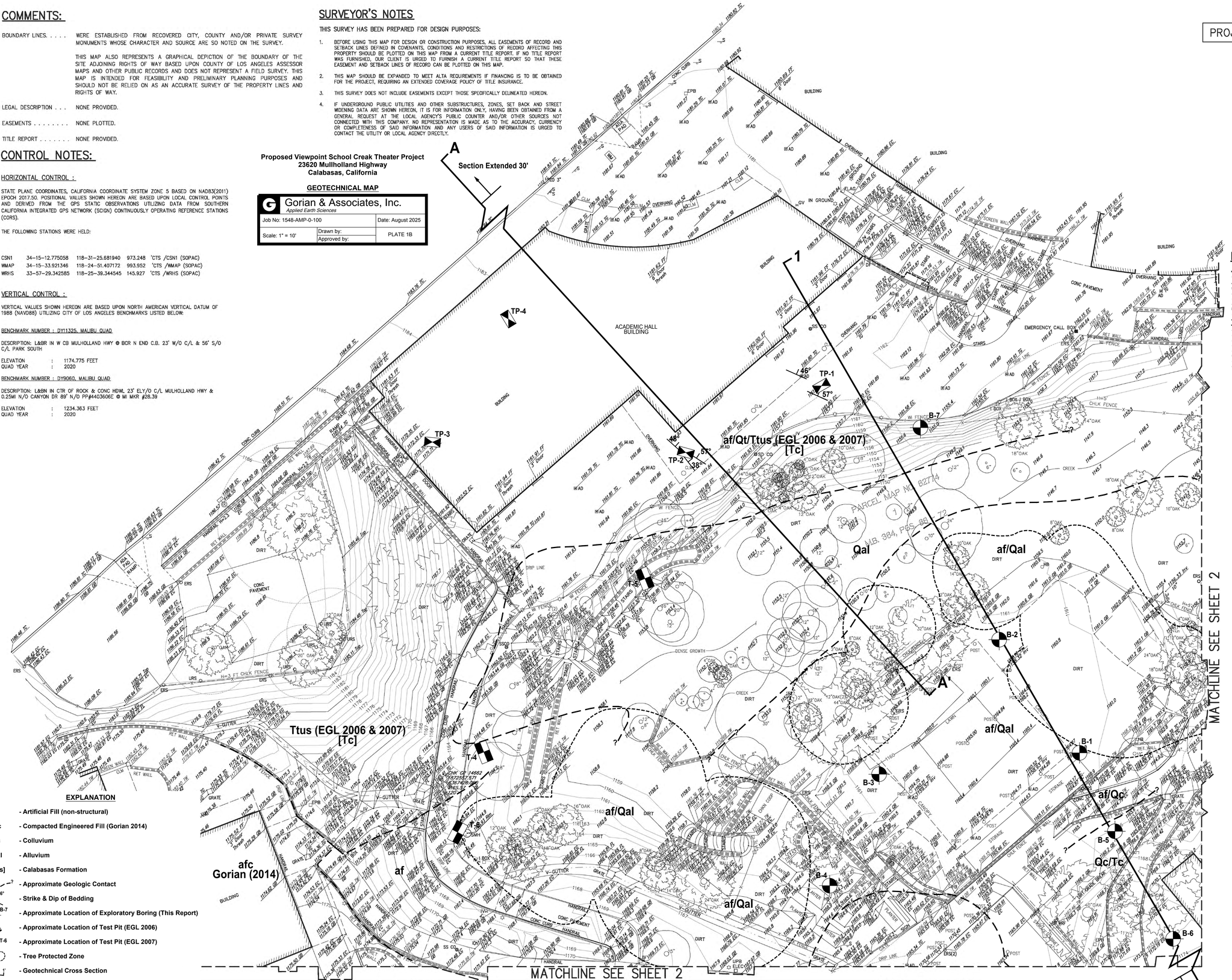
THIS SURVEY HAS BEEN PREPARED FOR DESIGN PURPOSES:

1. BEFORE USING THIS MAP FOR DESIGN OR CONSTRUCTION PURPOSES, ALL EASEMENTS OF RECORD AND SETBACK LINES DEFINED IN COVENANTS, CONDITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS OF RECORD AFFECTING THIS PROPERTY SHOULD BE PLOTTED ON THIS MAP FROM A CURRENT TITLE REPORT. IF NO TITLE REPORT WAS FURNISHED, OUR CLIENT IS URGED TO FURNISH A CURRENT TITLE REPORT SO THAT THESE EASEMENT AND SETBACK LINES OF RECORD CAN BE PLOTTED ON THIS MAP.
2. THIS MAP SHOULD BE EXPANDED TO MEET ALTA REQUIREMENTS IF FINANCING IS TO BE OBTAINED FOR THE PROJECT, REQUIRING AN EXTENDED COVERAGE POLICY OF TITLE INSURANCE.
3. THIS SURVEY DOES NOT INCLUDE EASEMENTS EXCEPT THOSE SPECIFICALLY DELINEATED HEREON.
4. IF UNDERGROUND PUBLIC UTILITIES AND OTHER SUBSTRUCTURES, ZONES, SET BACK AND STREET WIDENING DATA ARE SHOWN HEREON, IT IS FOR INFORMATION ONLY, HAVING BEEN OBTAINED FROM A GENERAL REQUEST AT THE LOCAL AGENCY'S PUBLIC COUNTER AND/OR OTHER SOURCES NOT CONNECTED WITH THIS COMPANY. NO REPRESENTATION IS MADE AS TO THE ACCURACY, CURRENCY OR COMPLETENESS OF SAID INFORMATION AND ANY USERS OF SAID INFORMATION IS URGED TO CONTACT THE UTILITY OR LOCAL AGENCY DIRECTLY.

Proposed Viewpoint School Creak Theater Project
23620 Mullholland Highway
Calabasas, California

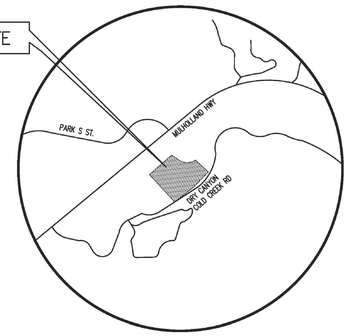
GEOTECHNICAL MAP

Gorian & Associates, Inc. *Applied Earth Sciences*		
Job No: 1548-AMP-0-100		Date: August 2025
Scale: 1" = 10'	Drawn by: Approved by:	PLATE 1B



EXPLANATION

- af - Artificial Fill (non-structural)
- afc - Compacted Engineered Fill (Gorian 2014)
- Qc - Colluvium
- Qal - Alluvium
- [Tc Ttus] - Calabasas Formation
- ?– - Approximate Geologic Contact
- 46° - Strike & Dip of Bedding
- B-7 - Approximate Location of Exploratory Boring (This Report)
- TP-4 - Approximate Location of Test Pit (EGL 2006)
- T-6 - Approximate Location of Test Pit (EGL 2007)
- Tree Protected Zone
- 1 1' - Geotechnical Cross Section



VICINITY MAP

NOT TO SCALE

LEGEND

- PROPERTY / BOUNDARY LINE
- STREET R/W LINE
- CURB LINE (FROM 1"=20' ON TO 1"=200')
- CURB LINE (1"=10', 1"=8', 1"=16')
- CENTER LINE
- FLOW LINE
- LOT LINE / PARCEL LINE
- EASEMENT LINE (W=WIDTH)
- CONTOUR LINE (APPROXIMATE)
- BUILDING FOOT PRINT LINE
- LOWER BUILDING FOOT PRINT LINE
- OVERHANG LINE
- CHAINLINK (CHLK) FENCE LINE
- BARBWIRE FENCE LINE
- WOODEN (WDN) FENCE LINE
- WROUGHT IRON (WI) FENCE LINE
- RETAINING (RET) / SCREEN WALL (AS NOTED)
- GUARD RAIL
- EDGE OF ASPHALT PAVING
- ASPH . . . ASPHALT PAVING
- CONC . . . CONCRETE PAVING
- AD . . . AREA DRAIN
- CB . . . CATCH BASIN W/ACCESS HOLE
- CMH/EMH/FMH/GMH . . . COMMUNICATION/ELECTRICAL/FIBER OPTIC/GAS MANHOLE
- SMH/SDMH/UMH/WMH . . . SEWER/STORMDRAIN/UNKNOWN/WATER MANHOLE
- CP/PP/UP . . . COMMUNICATION/POWER/UTILITY POLE
- CPC/PPC/UPC . . . COMMUNICATION/POWER/UTILITY POLE AND CONDUIT
- SIGN (ALL KINDS)
- GUY ANCHOR
- GUY POLE
- STREET LIGHT
- STREET LIGHT W/ARM
- STREET LIGHT W/ARM ON POWER POLE
- TRAFFIC SIGNAL W/ARM
- TRAFFIC SIGNAL W/STREET LIGHT
- TRAFFIC SIGNAL
- PED TS . . . PEDESTRIAN TRAFFIC SIGNAL
- PEDESTRIAN CROSSING PUSH BUTTON
- YARD LIGHT
- GARDEN LIGHT
- PARKING LIGHT
- FIRE HYDRANT
- DS . . . DOWNSPOUT
- FDC . . . FIRE DEPARTMENT CONNECTION
- PIV . . . POST INDICATOR VALVE
- DIRECTION OF WATER DRAINAGE FLOW
- PM . . . PARKING METER
- EM/GM/UM/WM . . . ELECTRICAL/GAS/UNKNOWN/WATER METER
- AV/GV/IV/PV/UV/WV . . . AIR/GAS/IRRIGATION/PETROLEUM/UNKNOWN/WATER VALVE
- C/E/FO VLT . . . COMMUNICATION/ELECTRICAL/FIBER OPTIC VAULT
- G/I/U/W VLT . . . GAS/IRRIGATION/UNKNOWN/WATER VAULT
- C/E/G RISER . . . COMMUNICATION/ELECTRICAL/GAS RISER
- P/U/W RISER . . . PETROLEUM/UNKNOWN/WATER RISER
- C/E/I/TS PNL . . . COMMUNICATION/ELECTRICAL/IRRIGATION/TRAFFIC SIGNAL PANEL
- C/E/U/TS CAB . . . COMMUNICATION/ELECTRICAL/UNKNOWN/TRAFFIC SIGNAL CABINET
- CPB/EPB/FOPB . . . COMMUNICATION/ELECTRICAL/FIBER OPTIC PULL BOX
- SLPB/TSPB/UPB . . . STREET LIGHT/TRAFFIC/UNKNOWN PULL BOX
- G/I/U BOX . . . GAS/IRRIGATION/UNKNOWN BOX
- A/C/E/F STRU . . . AIR/COMMUNICATION/ELECTRICAL/FIRE STRUCTURE
- G/I/P/SS STRU . . . GAS/IRRIGATION/PETROLEUM/SANITARY SEWER STRUCTURE
- SD/SL/U/W STRU . . . STORM DRAIN/STREET LIGHT/UNKNOWN/WATER STRUCTURE
- A/C/E PMRK . . . AIR/COMMUNICATION/ELECTRICAL PAINT MARK
- G/P/SS PMRK . . . GAS/IRRIGATION/SANITARY SEWER PAINT MARK
- SD/U/W PMRK . . . STORM DRAIN/UNKNOWN/WATER PAINT MARK
- COMP/HC/STD . . . COMPACT/HANDYCAP/STANDARD PARKING STALL
- DI . . . DRAIN INLET
- EVERGREEN TREE W/TRUNK DIAMETER
- PALM TREE W/TRUNK DIAMETER
- DECIDUOUS TREE IN WELL W/TRUNK DIAMETER
- PL . . . PLANTER
- GP . . . GUARD POST
- APPR . . . APPROACH
- DRWY . . . DRIVEWAY
- R/R . . . RAILROAD
- BFP . . . BACKFLOW PREVENTER
- CO . . . CLEAN OUT
- LOCATION OF BUILDING HEIGHT MEASUREMENTS
- OVHG . . . OVERHANG
- UNDR . . . UNDERGROUND
- TRANS . . . TRANSFORMER
- ISH . . . IRRIGATION SPRINKLER HEAD
- SEC/TRAF CAM . . . SECURITY/TRAFFIC CAMERA
- FIRE DEPARTMENT CONNECTION
- C/L . . . STREET CENTERLINE/CONTROL LINE
- P/L . . . PROPERTY LINE
- 1234.5 . . . TOPOGRAPHIC SPOT ELEVATION, NO LEADER
- BW . . . BACK OF WALK ELEVATION
- EC . . . EDGE OF CONCRETE ELEVATION
- EG . . . EDGE OF GUTTER ELEVATION
- EP . . . EDGE OF PAVEMENT ELEVATION
- ERS . . . ELECTRICAL RISER
- FL . . . FLOW LINE ELEVATION
- HB . . . HOSEBIB
- INV . . . PIPE INVERT ELEVATION
- RIM . . . MANHOLE RIM ELEVATION
- TB . . . TOP OF BERM ELEVATION
- TC . . . TOP OF CURB ELEVATION
- TF . . . TOP OF FOOTING ELEVATION
- TG . . . TOP OF GRATE ELEVATION
- TW . . . TOP OF WALL ELEVATION
- URS . . . UTILITY RISER

10' 5' 0' 10' 20'

GRAPHIC SCALE
SCALE: 1" = 10'

DANIEL L. RAHE
No. 9425
PROFESSIONAL LAND SURVEYOR
STATE OF CALIFORNIA
10/15/2024

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY	APP'D

DESIGNED: ASW
DRAFTED: ASW
CHECKED: DLR

BENCHMARK

(SEE VERTICAL CONTROL NOTES SEE SHEET 1)

ELEVATION _____ ADJUSTMENT _____

PATH/PLOT DATE:
Y:\Projects\1VIE010100\Survey\Design\DGN_Projects\1VIE010100SURVEY_DESIGN\SHEETS\VIE-4DSGN_NEWPORT.dwg SHEET 1
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Plotted — 10/15/2024 10:13:35 AM :: Saved — 10/15/2024 10:13:35 AM

PSOMAS
565 South Figueroa Street, Suite 3200
Los Angeles, CA 90017
(213) 223-1400 (213) 223-1444 fax
www.psomas.com

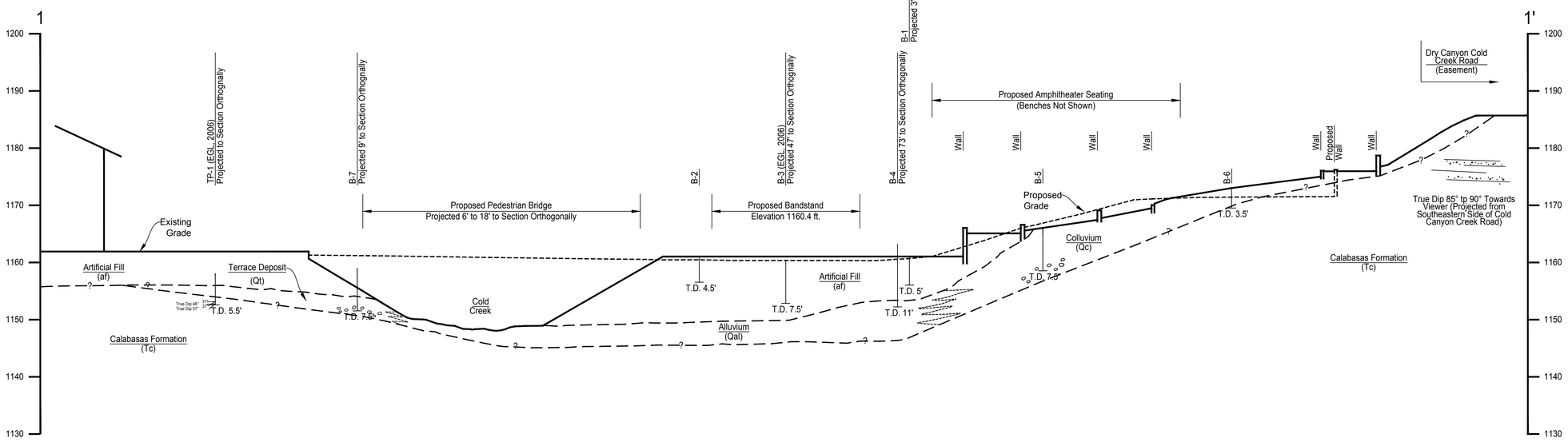
DESIGN SURVEY FOR:

T-3

VIEWPOINT SCHOOL

IN THE CITY OF CALABASAS COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES STATE OF CALIFORNIA

DATE: September 11, 2024
SCALE: 1" = 10'
PROJECT NUMBER: 1VIE010100
SHEET: 1 OF 1



Proposed Viewpoint School Creak Theater Project
23620 Mullholland Highway
Calabasas, California

GEOTECHNICAL CROSS SECTION 1-1'

Gorian & Associates, Inc. *Applied Earth Sciences*		
Job No: 1548-AMP-0-100		Date: August 2025
Scale: 1" = 10'	Drawn by:	PLATE 2
	Approved by:	

GORIAN & ASSOCIATES, INC.

Applied Earth Sciences
Geotechnical Engineers
Engineering Geologists
DSA Accepted Testing Laboratory
Special Inspection and Materials Testing

3595 Old Conejo Road
Thousand Oaks
California 91320-2122
805 375-9262

December 5, 2025

VIEWPOINT EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION
23620 Mulholland Highway
Calabasas, California 91302
Attention: Mr. Manuel Pardo, CFO/COO

Work Order: 1548-AMP-0-101

c/o **Searock + Stafford CM**
101 E. Green St. Suite 13
Pasadena, California 91105
Attention: Mr. Steve Searock

Subject: **ADDENDUM LETTER -- GEOTECHNICAL SITE EVALUATION, PROPOSED VIEWPOINT CREEK THEATER PROJECT, VIEWPOINT SCHOOL, 23620 MULHOLLAND HIGHWAY, CALABASAS, CALIFORNIA**

STORMWATER INFILTRATION

Stormwater infiltration testing was not performed during our referenced project site evaluation (Gorian 2025). Due to the extensive presence of non-engineered artificial fill (as well as potential additional fill created by the recommended remedial grading) within the proposed improvement area coupled with the fact that surficial water flow was observed in Dry Canyon Creek and that groundwater seepages were previously encountered at or near the contact between the underlying alluvium and bedrock in various projects within the Viewpoint campus, it is our professional opinion that stormwater mitigation utilizing infiltration based BMP methods is precluded within the project site.

-o0o-

We trust that this letter meets the current geotechnical needs of the project. Please contact our office if you have questions or comments regarding this geotechnical report or require additional geotechnical consultation.

Respectfully submitted,

Gorian and Associates, Inc.

By: William F. Cavan, Jr., CEG 1161
Principal Engineering Geologist



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APPENDIX K

Noise Impact Study

Viewpoint School Amphitheater

Noise Impact Study

City of Calabasas, CA

Prepared for:

Ms. Jennifer Johnson
Envicom Corporation
4165 East Thousand Oaks Boulevard, Suite 290
Westlake Village, CA 91362

Prepared by:

MD Acoustics, LLC
Naomi Jensen, INCE-USA
Rachel Edelman, INCE-USA
1197 Los Angeles Ave, Ste C-256
Simi Valley, CA 93065

Date: 5/19/2026

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Purpose of Analysis and Study Objectives

This noise assessment was prepared to evaluate the potential noise impacts for the project study area and to recommend noise mitigation measures, if necessary, to minimize the potential noise impacts. The assessment was conducted and compared to the noise standards set forth by the Federal, State, and Local agencies. Consistent with the City's Noise Guidelines, the project must demonstrate compliance with the applicable noise criterion as outlined within the City's Noise Element and Municipal Code.

The following is provided in this report:

- A description of the study area and the proposed project
- Information regarding the fundamentals of noise
- A description of the local noise guidelines and standards
- An analysis of traffic noise impacts to and from the project site
- An analysis of construction noise impacts

1.2 Site Location and Study Area

The project site is located at 23620 Mulholland Highway, in the City of Calabasas, CA, as shown in Exhibit A. The land directly north, west, and southwest of the project site is a part of the Viewpoint School campus. Land uses surrounding the site include Residential - Single Family to the north, Residential - Mobile Home to the west, Rural Residential to the south, and Hillside Mountainous to the east. The nearest residential uses are directly southeast of the project site. Mulholland Highway is to the northwest of the project site, and Dry Canyon Cold Creek Road is to the southeast.

1.3 Proposed Project Description

The project proposes to construct a new outdoor amphitheater on the existing Viewpoint School campus. The purpose of the project is to expand the school's performing arts and outdoor instructional facilities. The proposed amphitheater would be terraced into the existing hillside and accommodate approximately 531 persons, including eight accessible seating spaces. The project includes the construction of a performance bandshell, featuring a structural truss system to support lighting and sound equipment, and a control booth to house associated audiovisual infrastructure. The proposed site plan is illustrated in Exhibit B.

This study assesses the operational noise and traffic noise to and from the project site and compares the results to the applicable City noise standards. In addition, this study assesses the impact of construction noise impacts associated with project construction activities.

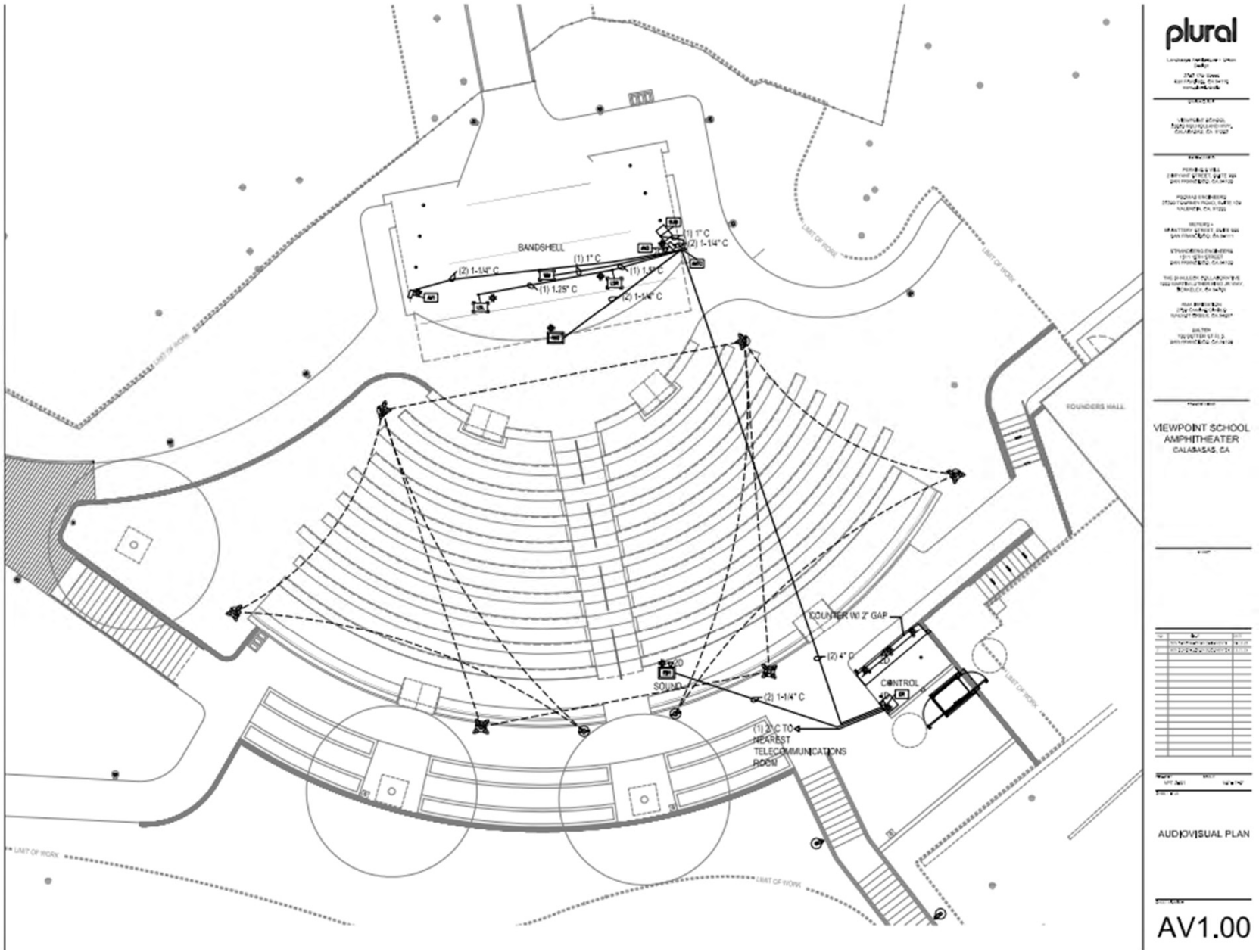
Exhibit A

Location Map



Exhibit B

Site Plan



2.0 Fundamentals of Noise

This section of the report provides basic information about noise and presents some of the terms used within the report.

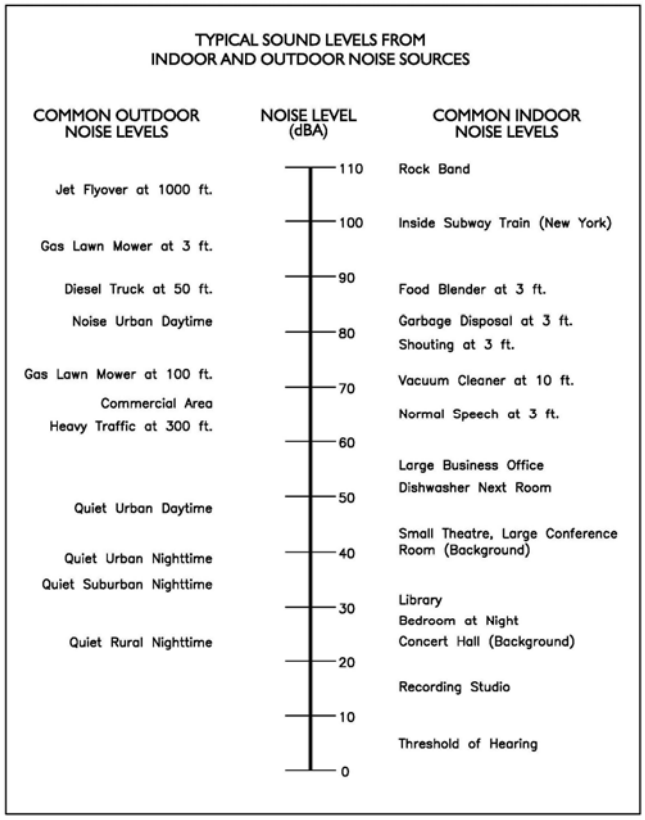
2.1 Sound, Noise and Acoustics

Sound is a disturbance created by a moving or vibrating source and is capable of being detected by the hearing organs. Sound may be thought of as the mechanical energy of a moving object transmitted by pressure waves through a medium to a human ear. For traffic or stationary noise, the medium of concern is air. *Noise* is defined as sound that is loud, unpleasant, unexpected, or unwanted.

2.2 Frequency and Hertz

A continuous sound is described by its *frequency* (pitch) and its *amplitude* (loudness). Frequency relates to the number of pressure oscillations per second. Low-frequency sounds are low in pitch (bass sounding), and high-frequency sounds are high in pitch (squeak). These oscillations per second (cycles) are commonly referred to as Hertz (Hz). The human ear can hear from the bass pitch starting at 20 Hz all the way to the high pitch of 20,000 Hz.

Exhibit C: Typical A-Weighted Noise Levels



2.3 Sound Pressure Levels and Decibels

The *amplitude* of a sound determines its loudness. The loudness of sound increases or decreases as the amplitude increases or decreases. Sound pressure amplitude is measured in units of micro-Newton per square inch meter (N/m2), also called micro-Pascal (µPa). One µPa is approximately one hundred billionths (0.00000000001) of normal atmospheric pressure. Sound pressure level (SPL or L_p) is used to describe in logarithmic units the ratio of actual sound pressures to a reference pressure squared. These units are called decibels, abbreviated dB. Exhibit C illustrates reference sound levels for different noise sources.

2.4 Addition of Decibels

Because decibels are on a logarithmic scale, sound pressure levels cannot be added or subtracted by simple plus or minus addition. When two sounds or equal SPL are combined, they will produce an SPL 3 dB greater than the original single SPL. In other words, sound energy must be doubled to produce a 3 dB increase. If two sounds differ by approximately 10 dB, the higher sound level is the predominant sound.

2.5 Human Response to Changes in Noise Levels

In general, the healthy human ear is most sensitive to sounds between 1,000 Hz and 5,000 Hz (A-weighted scale), and it perceives a sound within that range as being more intense than a sound with a higher or lower frequency with the same magnitude. For purposes of this report, as well as with most environmental documents, the A-scale weighting is typically reported in terms of A-weighted decibel (dBA). Typically, the human ear can barely perceive a change in noise level of 3 dB. A change in 5 dB is readily perceptible, and a change in 10 dB is perceived as being twice or half as loud. As previously discussed, a doubling of sound energy results in a 3 dB increase in sound, which means that a doubling of sound energy (e.g., doubling the volume of traffic on a highway) would result in a barely perceptible change in sound level.

Changes in Intensity Level, dBA	Changes in Apparent Loudness
1	Not perceptible
3	Just perceptible
5	Clearly noticeable
10	Twice (or half) as loud

https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environMent/noise/regulations_and_guidance/polguide/polguide02.cfm

2.6 Noise Descriptors

Noise in our daily environment fluctuates over time. Some noise levels occur in regular patterns, while others occur randomly. Some noise levels are constant, while others are sporadic. Noise descriptors were created to describe the different time-varying noise levels.

A-Weighted Sound Level: The sound pressure level in decibels as measured on a sound level meter using the A-weighted filter network. The A-weighting filter de-emphasizes the very low and very high-frequency components of the sound in a manner similar to the response of the human ear. A numerical method of rating human judgment of loudness.

Ambient Noise Level: The composite of noise from all sources, near and far. In this context, the ambient noise level constitutes the normal or existing level of environmental noise at a given location.

Community Noise Equivalent Level (CNEL): The average equivalent A-weighted sound level during a 24-hour day, obtained after the addition of five (5) decibels to sound levels in the evening from 7:00 to 10:00 PM and after the addition of ten (10) decibels to sound levels in the night before 7:00 AM and after 10:00 PM.

Decibel (dB): A unit for measuring the amplitude of a sound equal to 20 times the logarithm to the base 10 of the ratio of the pressure of the sound measured to the reference pressure, which is 20 micro-pascals.

dB(A): A-weighted sound level (see definition above).

Equivalent Sound Level (LEQ): The sound level corresponding to a steady noise level over a given sample period with the same amount of acoustic energy as the actual time-varying noise level. The energy average noise level during the sample period.

Habitable Room: Any room meeting the requirements of the Uniform Building Code or other applicable regulations which is intended to be used for sleeping, living, cooking or dining purposes, excluding such enclosed spaces as closets, pantries, bath or toilet rooms, service rooms, connecting corridors, laundries, unfinished attics, foyers, storage spaces, cellars, utility rooms, and similar spaces.

L(n): The A-weighted sound level exceeded during a certain percentage of the sample time. For example, L10 in the sound level exceeded 10 percent of the sample time. Similarly L50, L90 and L99, etc.

Noise: *A*ny unwanted sound or sound which is undesirable because it interferes with speech and hearing, or is intense enough to damage hearing, or is otherwise annoying. The State Noise Control Act defines noise as "...excessive undesirable sound...".

Outdoor Living Area: Outdoor spaces that are associated with residential land uses typically used for passive recreational activities or other noise-sensitive uses. Such spaces include patio areas, barbecue areas, jacuzzi areas, etc., associated with residential uses; outdoor patient recovery or resting areas associated with hospitals, convalescent hospitals, or rest homes; outdoor areas associated with places of worship which have a significant role in services or other noise-sensitive activities; and outdoor school facilities routinely used for educational purposes which may be adversely impacted by noise. Outdoor areas usually not included in this definition are front yard areas, driveways, greenbelts, maintenance areas, and storage areas associated with residential land uses; exterior areas at hospitals that are not used for patient activities; outdoor areas associated with places of worship and principally used for short-term social gatherings; and, outdoor areas associated with school facilities that are not typically associated with educational uses prone to adverse noise impacts (for example, school play yard areas).

Percent Noise Levels: See L(n).

Sound Level (Noise Level): The weighted sound pressure level obtained by use of a sound level meter having a standard frequency-filter for attenuating part of the sound spectrum.

Sound Level Meter: An instrument, including a microphone, an amplifier, an output meter, and frequency weighting networks for the measurement and determination of noise and sound levels.

Single Event Noise Exposure Level (SENEL): The dB(A) level, which, if it lasted for one second, would produce the same A-weighted sound energy as the actual event.

2.7 Traffic Noise Prediction

Noise levels associated with traffic depend on a variety of factors: (1) volume of traffic, (2) speed of traffic, (3) auto, medium truck (2 axle), and heavy truck percentage (3 axle and greater), and sound propagation. The greater the volume of traffic, higher speeds and truck percentages equate to a louder

volume in noise. A doubling of the Average Daily Traffic (ADT) along a roadway will increase noise levels by approximately 3 dB; reasons for this are discussed in the sections above.

2.8 Sound Propagation

As sound propagates from a source, it spreads geometrically. Sound from a small, localized source (i.e., a point source) radiates uniformly outward as it travels away from the source in a spherical pattern. The sound level attenuates at a rate of 6 dB per doubling of distance. The movement of vehicles down a roadway makes the source of the sound appear to propagate from a line (i.e., line source) rather than a point source. This line source results in the noise propagating from a roadway in a cylindrical spreading versus a spherical spreading that results from a point source. The sound level attenuates for a line source at a rate of 3 dB per doubling of distance.

As noise propagates from the source, it is affected by the ground and atmosphere. Noise models use hard site (reflective surfaces) and soft site (absorptive surfaces) to help calculate predicted noise levels. Hard site conditions assume no excessive ground absorption between the noise source and the receiver. Soft site conditions such as grass, soft dirt or landscaping attenuate noise at a rate of 1.5 dB per doubling of distance. When added to the geometric spreading, the excess ground attenuation results in an overall noise attenuation of 4.5 dB per doubling of distance for a line source and 7.5 dB per doubling of distance for a point source.

Research has demonstrated that atmospheric conditions can have a significant effect on noise levels when noise receivers are located 200 feet or more from a noise source. Wind, temperature, air humidity, and turbulence can further impact how far sound can travel.

3.0 Ground-Bourne Vibration Fundamentals

3.1 Vibration Descriptors

Ground-borne vibrations consist of rapidly fluctuating motions within the ground that have an average motion of zero. The effects of ground-borne vibrations typically only cause a nuisance to people, but at extreme vibration levels, damage to buildings may occur. Although ground-borne vibration can be felt outdoors, it is typically only an annoyance to people indoors, where the associated effects of the shaking of a building can be notable. Ground-borne noise is an effect of ground-borne vibration and only exists indoors since it is produced from noise radiated from the motion of the walls and floors of a room and may also consist of the rattling of windows or dishes on shelves.

Several different methods are used to quantify vibration amplitude.

PPV – Known as the peak particle velocity (PPV) which is the maximum instantaneous peak in vibration velocity, typically given in inches per second.

RMS – Known as root mean squared (RMS) can be used to denote vibration amplitude

VdB – A commonly used abbreviation to describe the vibration level (VdB) for a vibration source.

3.2 Vibration Perception

Typically, developed areas are continuously affected by vibration velocities of 50 VdB or lower. These continuous vibrations are not noticeable to humans, whose threshold of perception is around 65 VdB. Outdoor sources that may produce perceptible vibrations are usually caused by construction equipment, steel-wheeled trains, and traffic on rough roads, while smooth roads rarely produce perceptible ground-borne noise or vibration. To counter the effects of ground-borne vibration, the Federal Transit Administration (FTA) has published guidance relative to vibration impacts. According to the FTA, fragile buildings can be exposed to ground-borne vibration levels of 0.3 inches per second without experiencing structural damage.

There are three main types of vibration propagation: surface, compression, and shear waves. Surface waves, or Rayleigh waves, travel along the ground's surface. These waves carry most of their energy along an expanding circular wavefront, similar to ripples produced by throwing a rock into a pool of water. P-waves, or compression waves, are body waves that carry their energy along an expanding spherical wavefront. The particle motion in these waves is longitudinal (i.e., in a "push-pull" fashion). P-waves are analogous to airborne sound waves. S-waves, or shear waves, are also body waves that carry energy along an expanding spherical wavefront. However, unlike P-waves, the particle motion is transverse, side-to-side, and perpendicular to the direction of propagation. As vibration waves propagate from a source, the vibration energy decreases in a logarithmic nature, and the vibration levels typically decrease by 6 VdB per doubling of the distance from the vibration source. As stated above, this drop-off rate can vary greatly depending on the soil but has been shown to be effective enough for screening purposes in order to identify potential vibration impacts that may need to be studied through actual field tests.

4.0 Regulatory Setting

The proposed project is located in the City of Calabasas, and noise regulations are addressed through the efforts of various federal, state, and local government agencies. The agencies responsible for regulating noise are discussed below.

4.1 Federal Regulations

The adverse impact of noise was officially recognized by the federal government in the Noise Control Act of 1972, which serves three purposes:

- Publicize noise emission standards for interstate commerce
- Assist state and local abatement efforts
- Promote noise education and research

The Federal Office of Noise Abatement and Control (ONAC) originally was tasked with implementing the Noise Control Act. However, it was eventually eliminated leaving other federal agencies and committees to develop noise policies and programs. Some examples of these agencies are as follows: The Department of Transportation (DOT) assumed a significant role in noise control through its various agencies. The Federal Aviation Agency (FAA) is responsible for regulating noise from aircraft and airports. The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) is responsible for regulating noise from the interstate highway system. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) is responsible for the prohibition of excessive noise exposure to workers.

The federal government advocates that local jurisdiction use their land use regulatory authority to arrange new development in such a way that “noise sensitive” uses are either prohibited from being constructed adjacent to a highway or, or alternatively that the developments are planned and constructed in such a manner that potential noise impacts are minimized.

Since the federal government has preempted the setting of standards for noise levels that can be emitted by the transportation source, the City is restricted to regulating the noise generated by the transportation system through nuisance abatement ordinances and land use planning.

4.2 State Regulations

Established in 1973, the California Department of Health Services Office of Noise Control (ONC) was instrumental in developing regulatory tools to control and abate noise for use by local agencies. One significant model is the “Land Use Compatibility for Community Noise Environments Matrix.” The matrix allows the local jurisdiction to clearly delineate the compatibility of sensitive uses with various incremental levels of noise.

The State of California has established noise insulation standards as outlined in Title 24, the California Building Code, which in some cases requires acoustical analyses to outline exterior noise levels and to ensure interior noise levels do not exceed the interior threshold. The State mandates that the legislative body of each county and city adopt a noise element as part of its comprehensive general plan. The local

noise element usually recognizes the land use compatibility guidelines published by the State Department of Health Services. The guidelines rank noise land use compatibility in terms of normally acceptable, conditionally acceptable, normally unacceptable, and clearly unacceptable, as illustrated in Exhibit D.

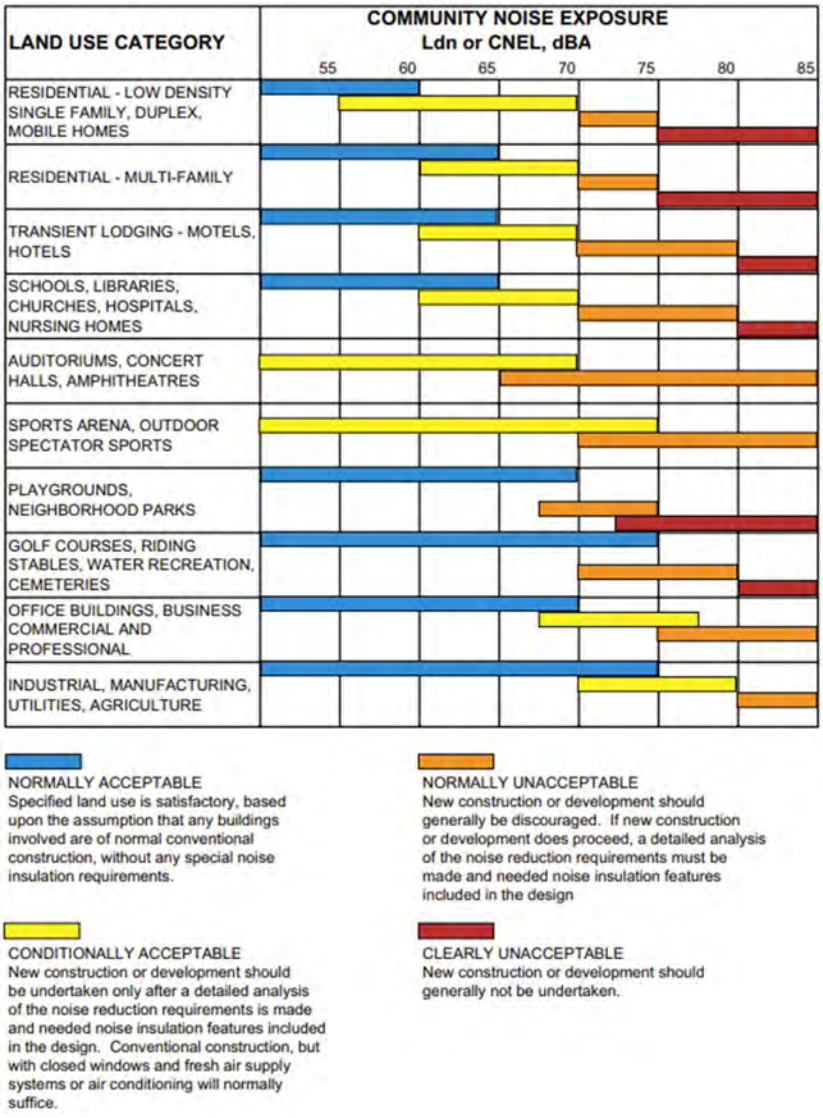
4.3 City of Calabasas Noise Regulations

The City of Calabasas outlines their noise regulations and standards within the Noise Element from the General Plan and the Noise Ordinance from the Municipal Code.

City of Calabasas General Plan

Applicable policies and standards governing environmental noise in the City are set forth in the General Plan's Noise Element. Figure VIII-3 (Exhibit D of this report) of the City's Noise Element outlines the exterior noise standards for community noise environments.

Exhibit D: Noise/Land Use Compatibility Matrix



In addition to the noise standards, the City has outlined objectives and policies to reduce potential noise impacts, which are presented below:

Objectives and Policies
Objectives and policies from the Noise Element that would mitigate potential impacts on noise include the following.

Objective: Achieve and maintain noise compatible land use relationships consistent with the nature and character of individual land uses.

Policy VIII-1: Use the Land Use Compatibility for Community Noise Environments matrix (Figure VIII-3) to determine the compatibility of land use when evaluating proposed new land uses in the City. The matrix shall be used as a guide to assist in determining the acceptability of noise for existing or proposed land use.

In this matrix, the degree of acceptability is categorized by noise exposures that are normally acceptable, conditionally acceptable, normally unacceptable and clearly unacceptable. Action on proposed projects shall be guided according to the degree of land use/noise acceptability as follows.

- Normally Acceptable: The potential for project approval should not be encumbered by land use/noise compatibility issues
- Conditionally Acceptable: The potential for project approval should not be encumbered by land use/noise compatibility issues, provided the applicant has included measures or conditions that are acceptable to the Planning Commission or appropriate planning authority and ultimately result in land use/noise compatibility.
- Normally Unacceptable: The potential for project denial will be considered likely as a result of land use/noise incompatibility, unless extraordinary circumstances are present that do not involve adjacent properties or uses. Overriding project benefits cannot be utilized to justify extraordinary circumstances.
- Clearly Unacceptable: If a project falls into this category, it shall not be approved due to land use/noise compatibility issues.

Policy VIII-2: If a proposed development project that will create or affect existing noise sensitive land uses is proposed in a location that is within a 60 dBA or greater CNEL noise contour, as determined by independent experts or consultants hired by the City, require that the project applicant demonstrate that, unless mitigation is available: (1) the project will not generate noise exceeding the “normally acceptable” range for existing uses on adjacent properties; and (2) adjacent influences will not generate ambient noise on the project site that exceeds the “normally acceptable” range for the proposed use.

Policy VIII-3: Locate and design noise-sensitive land uses and noise generators in such a manner that noise objectives will be maintained.

Policy VIII-4: Emphasize the following as the City's preferred noise management strategies, and as higher priorities than construction of noise barriers:

- Avoiding placement of noise-sensitive uses within noisy areas
- Increased setbacks from noise sources
- Building orientation that shields noise sensitive portions of a project from noise sources
- Use of sound attenuating architectural design and building features

Policy VIII-6: lncorporate consideration of noise impacts to significant wildlife habitats into the development/environmental review process.

Policy VIII-8: Use noise standards in the review of proposed developments to determine whether the proposal promotes acceptable noise compatible land uses both during construction and subsequently.

City of Calabasas Municipal Code

The City of Calabasas has outlined the following within the Calabasas Municipal Code as it relates to stationary noise regulation:

17.20.160 – Noise.

A. Performance Standards. The following noise management performance standards shall apply to all proposed development, except for the construction of one single-family home on an existing lot, the expansion of existing commercial, office and business park projects, and the addition of housing units to an existing multifamily residential project.

1. Limit project-related noise to no greater than a sixty (60) dBA CNEL (Community Noise Equivalent Level) within known wildlife nesting or migration areas, as well as within natural open space areas, as necessary to maintain tranquil open space and viable wildlife habitats and mobility.
2. One or more of the following mitigation measures shall be provided as necessary to mitigate project-related noise:

   Project Site Planning

   a. Orient buildings to buffer or attenuate noise.

   b. Route or align roadways away from noise sensitive receptors where such routing and alignment can be accomplished without creating other significant impacts.

   c. Locate the highest noise sources as far away from adjacent sensitive uses as is feasible.

   d. Provide sound attenuation walls (open space buffers and berms are preferred).

e. Utilize landscape materials and "softscape" design to break up hard surfaces for the purpose of minimizing reverberation (mandatory for noise, as well as aesthetic purposes).

Landscape Treatment

f. Utilize open space and landscaped buffers between uses to naturally attenuate noise with distance. Project applicants shall be responsible for providing open space buffers in the form of easements to eliminate noise encroachment from having an adverse effect. The distance shall be sufficient to meet the exterior noise standards established in Sections 17.20.160 (C) and (D).

g. For commercial retail and business park uses place fixed equipment, such as air conditioning units, inside an enclosed space, or in shielded locations.

Architectural Design

h. For commercial, office, and business park uses, place rooftop equipment at an appropriate setback from property lines, or in acoustically treated mechanical rooms or in shielded equipment wells, to meet noise standards and minimize disturbance potential.

i. Provide one or more of the following: sound rated windows, additional exterior wall or roof insulation, vent or mail slot modifications or relocation, or forced air ventilation.

B. Noise Standards. Sections 17.20.160 (D) and (E) establish standards for acceptable exterior and interior noise levels. These standards are intended to protect persons from excessive noise levels, which are detrimental to the public health, welfare and safety since they have the potential to: (i) interfere with sleep, communication, relaxation and the full enjoyment of property; (ii) contribute to hearing impairment and a wide range of adverse physiological stress conditions; and (iii) adversely affect the value of real property. It is the intent of this chapter to protect persons from excessive noise levels within or near various residential development and other specified noise-sensitive land uses.

C. Exceptions to Noise Standards. The standards of Section 17.20.160 (D) are not applicable to noise from the following sources:

1. Activities conducted in public parks, public playgrounds and public or private school grounds, including school athletic and entertainment events;
2. The use of any mechanical device, apparatus or equipment related to or connected with emergency activities or emergency work;
3. Safety signals, warning devices, and emergency pressure relief valves;
4. Noise sources associated with construction, including the idling of construction vehicles, provided such activities do not take place before seven a.m. or after six p.m. on any day except Saturday in which no construction is allowed before eight a.m. or after five p.m. No construction

is allowed on Sunday's or federal holidays. These requirements may be modified by a conditional use permit.

5. Noise sources associated with work performed by private or public utilities in the maintenance or modification of their facilities;
6. Noise sources associated with the collection of waste or garbage from property devoted to other than residential uses.
7. Traffic on public roads and any other activity to the extent regulation thereof has been preempted by state or federal law.

D. Exterior Noise Level Standards. No person shall cause or allow exterior noise levels to exceed the levels set forth in Table 3-1 on any property owned, leased, occupied or otherwise controlled by such person.

Zone	Hourly Equivalent Sound Level (Leq, dBA)			
	Monday-Friday		Saturday-Sunday	
	7 a.m. to 10 p.m.	10 p.m. to 7 a.m.	8 a.m. to 10 p.m.	10 p.m. to 8 a.m.
RS, RM, RMH	65	50	60	50
RR, RC, HM, OS	60	50	60	50

E. Interior Noise Level Standards for Residential Uses. No person shall operate or cause to operate any source of sound within any residential dwelling unit or allow the creation of noise on property owned, leased, occupied or otherwise controlled by such person which causes the noise level, when measured inside a neighboring dwelling unit to exceed the levels set forth in Table 3-2.

	Daytime (7 a.m. to 10 p.m.)	Nighttime (10 p.m. to 7 a.m.)
Hourly Equivalent Sound Level (Leq, dBA)	45	40
Maximum level (dBA)	60	55

4.4 CEQA Guidelines

According to CEQA guidelines, the project would have a potential impact if it resulted in:

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

b) Generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?

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

5.0 Study Method and Procedure

The following section describes the noise modeling procedures and assumptions used for this assessment.

5.1 Noise Measurement Procedure and Criteria

Noise measurements are taken to determine the existing noise levels. A noise receiver or receptor is any location in the noise analysis in which noise might produce an impact. The following criteria are used to select measurement locations and receptors:

- Locations expected to receive the highest noise impacts, such as the first row of houses
- Locations that are acoustically representative and equivalent of the area of concern
- Human land usage
- Sites clear of major obstruction and contamination

MD conducted the sound level measurements in accordance to the County's and Caltrans (TeNS) technical noise specifications. All measurement equipment meets American National Standards Institute (ANSI) specifications for sound level meters (S1.4-1983 identified in Chapter 19.68.020.AA). The following gives a brief description of the Caltrans Technical Noise Supplement procedures for sound level measurements:

- Microphones for sound level meters were placed 5-feet above the ground for all measurements
- Sound level meters were calibrated (Larson Davis CAL 200) before and after each measurement
- Following the calibration of equipment, a windscreen was placed over the microphone
- Frequency weighting was set on "A" and slow response
- Results of the long-term noise measurements were recorded on field data sheets
- During any short-term noise measurements, any noise contaminations such as barking dogs, local traffic, lawn mowers, or aircraft fly-overs were noted
- Temperature and sky conditions were observed and documented

5.2 Noise Measurement Location

The noise monitoring locations were selected to obtain a baseline of the existing noise environment. Three (3) long-term 24-hour noise measurements were conducted at or near the project site. Appendix A includes photos, the field sheet, and measured noise data. Exhibit F illustrates the location of the measurements.

5.3 SoundPLAN Noise Model (Operational Noise)

SoundPLAN (SP) acoustical modeling software was utilized to model future worst-case stationary noise impacts to the adjacent land uses. SP is capable of evaluating multiple stationary noise source impacts at various receiver locations. SP's software utilizes algorithms (based on the inverse square law and reference equipment noise level data) to calculate noise level projections. The software allows the user to input specific noise sources, spectral content, sound barriers, building placement, topography, and sensitive receptor locations.

Sources of operational noise associated with the project include loudspeaker, subwoofer, and crowd/audience noise. The future worst-case noise level projections were modeled using referenced sound level data for the various stationary on-site sources (speakers, subwoofers, and crowd noise). The speakers and subwoofer were assumed to play at a reference sound level of 95 dBA at 5 feet from the speaker. This is a conservative reference level, as most of the events occurring at the amphitheater (i.e., speech, choral/theatrical performances, and non-concert programming) will likely be quieter than the modeled noise level. The crowd noise was modeled as an area source using SoundPLAN methodologies for spectators. As a worst-case scenario, the model assumes all speakers, subwoofers, and audience members are making noise at the same time continuously throughout an hour. In reality, not all noise sources will likely be in operation simultaneously.

Referenced SoundPLAN library sound level data was utilized to model the various stationary on-site noise sources associated with project operation. The model is able to evaluate the noise-attenuating effects of any existing property line walls. Input and output calculations are provided in Appendix B.

The following outlines the project design features associated with the project:

1. All performances/events occurring at the amphitheater must conclude before 10:00 p.m.

2. All speakers must operate at a sound level no louder than 95 dBA at 5 feet.

5.4 FHWA Roadway Construction Noise Model

The construction noise analysis utilizes the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Roadway Construction Noise Model (RNCM), together with several key construction parameters. Key inputs include distance to the sensitive receiver, equipment usage, % usage factor, and baseline parameters for the project site.

The project was analyzed based on the different construction phases. The construction noise calculation output worksheet is in Appendix C.

Exhibit E

Measurement Locations

= Long-Term Monitoring Location



6.0 Existing Noise Environment

Three (3) 24-hour noise measurements were conducted at the project site from March 11 to March 12, 2026, to document the existing noise environment. The measurements include the 1-hour Leq, Lmin, Lmax, and other statistical data (e.g., L2, L8).

6.1 Long-Term Noise Measurement Results

The results of the NM1 long-term noise data are presented in Table 1. The quietest recorded hourly daytime level is highlighted in green.

Table 1: NM1 Long-Term Noise Measurement Data[1]

Date	Time	1-Hour dB(A)							
		L_{EQ}	L_{MAX}	L_{MIN}	L_2	L_8	L_{25}	L_{50}	L_{90}
3/11/2026	9:00 AM	54.0	77.3	42.7	57.9	56.5	54.0	51.1	46.5
3/11/2026	10:00 AM	53.8	72.1	41.9	58.7	57.2	55.4	52.1	47.9
3/11/2026	11:00 AM	56.5	80.4	42.6	61.5	59.1	56.7	55.3	47.4
3/11/2026	12:00 PM	56.0	75.4	48.3	61.5	57.4	56.2	55.3	52.7
3/11/2026	1:00 PM	52.5	71.8	41.7	56.7	54.6	52.5	51.1	47.9
3/11/2026	2:00 PM	60.6	87.7	40.8	70.2	60.0	58.5	53.0	46.6
3/11/2026	3:00 PM	56.6	74.3	40.3	62.0	59.8	57.4	54.5	46.9
3/11/2026	4:00 PM	53.2	71.9	40.7	60.1	57.4	54.2	51.0	46.3
3/11/2026	5:00 PM	57.0	83.1	39.8	64.7	58.3	55.5	52.4	46.5
3/11/2026	6:00 PM	53.8	75.0	37.7	63.1	59.3	53.3	47.3	44.0
3/11/2026	7:00 PM	50.2	69.4	39.1	56.8	54.3	50.5	47.4	43.9
3/11/2026	8:00 PM	49.2	70.0	38.3	56.0	51.7	49.7	47.9	43.7
3/11/2026	9:00 PM	48.6	68.5	36.8	55.1	50.9	49.1	47.3	42.8
3/11/2026	10:00 PM	46.7	68.0	35.8	49.1	48.4	47.7	46.5	42.0
3/11/2026	11:00 PM	46.4	64.3	34.8	50.1	49.2	47.8	45.6	40.2
3/12/2026	12:00 AM	42.7	57.1	34.8	47.9	46.3	44.0	40.7	36.9
3/12/2026	1:00 AM	41.6	58.8	33.9	47.6	44.9	42.9	39.1	35.8
3/12/2026	2:00 AM	43.8	69.8	34.7	46.8	45.1	43.3	41.0	36.2
3/12/2026	3:00 AM	41.5	64.2	34.7	45.3	44.2	42.5	38.4	36.5
3/12/2026	4:00 AM	49.0	78.4	36.0	50.5	46.5	43.8	40.9	38.5
3/12/2026	5:00 AM	45.0	61.0	37.9	49.4	48.3	46.0	44.1	40.3
3/12/2026	6:00 AM	54.9	74.7	40.7	62.2	60.2	55.2	50.0	43.8
3/12/2026	7:00 AM	60.9	78.8	44.8	70.9	62.0	59.6	57.7	51.6
3/12/2026	8:00 AM	58.9	85.8	42.1	66.0	61.8	57.1	54.3	49.7
CNEL		57.2							

Notes:
[1.] Long-term noise monitoring locations are illustrated in Exhibit E.

The results of the NM2 long-term noise data are presented in Table 2. The quietest recorded hourly daytime level is highlighted in green.

Table 2: NM2 Long-Term Noise Measurement Data[1]

Date	Time	1-Hour dB(A)							
		L_{EQ}	L_{MAX}	L_{MIN}	L_2	L_8	L_{25}	L_{50}	L_{90}
3/11/2026	9:00 AM	53.4	70.2	43.2	59.8	57.2	54.2	50.8	47.9
3/11/2026	10:00 AM	55.7	69.5	42.5	60.9	59.8	57.1	54.3	46.9
3/11/2026	11:00 AM	55.3	76.0	41.3	60.5	58.0	56.2	54.8	47.1
3/11/2026	12:00 PM	54.4	68.6	42.5	57.5	57.0	55.6	53.9	48.9
3/11/2026	1:00 PM	54.1	71.6	38.2	63.6	57.7	53.1	48.8	43.7
3/11/2026	2:00 PM	50.4	67.6	38.7	56.1	53.4	51.0	48.9	44.7
3/11/2026	3:00 PM	53.4	72.2	38.3	60.1	56.7	53.1	49.6	44.3
3/11/2026	4:00 PM	46.4	64.0	38.7	50.9	48.8	47.6	45.3	42.3
3/11/2026	5:00 PM	48.3	64.6	37.4	55.3	53.4	47.8	45.0	41.7
3/11/2026	6:00 PM	48.9	71.0	35.9	56.5	51.5	45.8	43.0	40.7
3/11/2026	7:00 PM	48.2	63.1	37.3	54.8	52.7	49.1	44.7	41.2
3/11/2026	8:00 PM	51.6	60.4	36.9	57.0	56.3	52.9	47.8	40.8
3/11/2026	9:00 PM	50.5	59.3	36.2	57.1	56.0	51.2	45.8	41.3
3/11/2026	10:00 PM	47.1	56.9	35.7	52.3	51.5	48.4	45.3	39.6
3/11/2026	11:00 PM	46.1	58.9	35.3	52.8	50.1	46.6	45.1	39.1
3/12/2026	12:00 AM	44.0	55.1	35.1	51.2	50.2	43.5	39.3	36.8
3/12/2026	1:00 AM	42.4	54.2	34.6	49.6	46.2	43.0	38.3	36.7
3/12/2026	2:00 AM	44.6	64.6	35.7	50.4	47.6	45.0	42.9	40.1
3/12/2026	3:00 AM	42.7	53.3	35.6	48.8	47.1	43.7	39.4	37.0
3/12/2026	4:00 AM	41.3	54.7	36.6	47.1	43.6	42.1	40.0	38.2
3/12/2026	5:00 AM	43.6	53.8	37.4	48.4	47.3	44.2	42.0	39.8
3/12/2026	6:00 AM	64.4	87.7	41.0	75.8	63.9	53.6	49.5	44.2
3/12/2026	7:00 AM	59.4	82.2	43.8	58.7	55.7	52.0	49.7	48.0
3/12/2026	8:00 AM	56.8	82.1	41.4	63.6	56.9	52.6	50.5	47.2
CNEL		61.5							

Notes:
[1] Long-term noise monitoring locations are illustrated in Exhibit E.

The results of the NM3 long-term noise data are presented in Table 3. The quietest recorded hourly daytime level is highlighted in green.

<Table 3, next page>

Table 3: NM3 Long-Term Noise Measurement Data[1]

Date	Time	1-Hour dB(A)							
		L_{EQ}	L_{MAX}	L_{MIN}	L_2	L_8	L_{25}	L_{50}	L_{90}
3/11/2026	9:00 AM	70.9	92.9	41.2	76.0	73.3	71.9	69.8	66.4
3/11/2026	10:00 AM	70.9	93.1	39.4	79.2	73.8	70.1	68.2	66.3
3/11/2026	11:00 AM	69.7	87.5	38.3	74.7	72.9	70.2	68.8	65.6
3/11/2026	12:00 PM	70.1	92.1	37.7	76.9	72.8	71.0	68.9	64.4
3/11/2026	1:00 PM	70.0	88.0	37.2	73.5	72.4	71.3	69.2	65.7
3/11/2026	2:00 PM	70.7	91.3	36.3	75.0	72.8	71.4	70.2	67.0
3/11/2026	3:00 PM	75.4	105.4	39.1	78.2	75.6	72.2	70.5	66.6
3/11/2026	4:00 PM	72.8	94.8	40.8	76.2	75.0	73.1	72.4	69.7
3/11/2026	5:00 PM	72.3	93.2	41.6	74.1	73.9	73.1	72.0	69.5
3/11/2026	6:00 PM	73.7	97.0	37.8	81.0	76.4	73.3	71.9	68.3
3/11/2026	7:00 PM	72.0	102.1	34.7	73.3	72.1	70.6	68.8	65.2
3/11/2026	8:00 PM	69.0	89.3	35.4	73.0	72.1	69.7	68.1	63.9
3/11/2026	9:00 PM	67.9	87.1	32.8	73.1	71.7	68.8	67.1	59.9
3/11/2026	10:00 PM	66.0	85.4	32.2	71.4	69.9	67.9	63.9	37.5
3/11/2026	11:00 PM	65.0	83.2	31.6	69.7	68.9	67.0	64.1	35.9
3/12/2026	12:00 AM	60.3	82.3	31.3	67.3	66.4	62.7	38.8	33.2
3/12/2026	1:00 AM	60.7	88.2	30.8	68.4	65.7	59.9	42.3	31.9
3/12/2026	2:00 AM	62.9	93.2	30.9	69.6	64.0	34.4	33.1	31.9
3/12/2026	3:00 AM	49.2	76.4	31.0	59.7	40.0	34.5	33.2	32.1
3/12/2026	4:00 AM	60.9	84.4	31.7	69.0	66.4	61.8	36.7	33.7
3/12/2026	5:00 AM	64.9	86.3	34.3	71.3	69.3	66.9	61.8	36.9
3/12/2026	6:00 AM	68.3	85.7	39.1	73.4	72.0	69.4	67.4	61.7
3/12/2026	7:00 AM	72.2	87.3	42.7	76.0	74.2	73.4	72.1	68.7
3/12/2026	8:00 AM	71.4	90.5	42.4	74.7	73.9	72.2	71.2	68.4
CNEL		73.3							

Notes:
[1.] Long-term noise monitoring locations are illustrated in Exhibit E.

7.0 Future Noise Environment Impacts and Mitigation

This assessment analyzes future noise impacts to and from the project and compares the results to the City's Noise Standards. The analysis details the estimated exterior noise levels associated with traffic from adjacent roadway sources and project operations. There are no airports within 2 miles of the project site.

7.1 Future Off-Site Exterior Noise

The exterior noise level off-site of the project will be impacted by stationary sources from the site. The following outlines the impacts associated with exterior noise levels.

7.1.1 Future Off-Site Traffic Noise Impact

Project generated traffic has the potential to impact the noise levels at nearby residential uses. The existing indoor theater has a maximum occupancy of 586 people, while the proposed outdoor amphitheater will have a maximum occupancy of 531 people. Per the Construction Traffic Control Plan prepared for the project by Associated Transportation Engineers (ATE), this will result in a net of -22 peak parking space demand at the Viewpoint School. This indicates the existing theater has a higher seating capacity than the proposed amphitheater project. As a result, the traffic generated by the project would not exceed the previously analyzed indoor theater traffic conditions. Thus, noise due to project traffic is not expected to exceed the existing noise conditions and the impact is less than significant.

7.1.2 Noise Impacts to Off-Site Receptors Due to Stationary Sources

Sensitive receptors that may be affected by project operational noise include existing residences to the south and west. The worst-case stationary noise was modeled using SoundPLAN acoustical modeling software. Worst-case assumes that all speakers, subwoofers, and crowd are producing sound continuously. Project operational noise projections are compared to the quietest expected noise levels (during daytime hours) as a conservative worst-case scenario.

A total of three (3) receptors were modeled to evaluate the proposed project's operational impact. A receptor is denoted by a yellow dot. All yellow dots represent either a property line or a sensitive receptor, such as a building facade. Receptors 1 and 2 represent school-owned residences to the south, while receptor 3 represents the nearest private residence to the west.

Project-Only Levels

Exhibit F shows the "Project-Only" noise levels and contours at the nearest sensitive receptors. The project-only hourly noise levels range from 55 to 57 dBA Leq at the various adjacent receptors.

Project Plus Ambient Operational Noise Levels

Table 4 demonstrates the project plus the ambient noise levels during the quietest daytime hour. The quietest existing ambient noise level at each receptor location was determined using the quietest recorded daytime hourly noise level (see Section 6.1).

Table 4: Worst-Case Predicted Operational Leq Noise Levels (dBA)

Receptor[1]	Existing Ambient Noise Level (dBA, Leq)[2]	Project Noise Level (dBA, Leq)[3]	Total Combined Noise Level (dBA, Leq)	Stationary Noise Limit (dBA, Leq)	Potential Significant Impact
1	49	56	57	**60**	No
2	49	57	58	**60**	No
3	69	55	69	**60**	No

Notes:
1. Receptors 1 and 2 represent school-owned residences to the south, receptor 3 represents nearest private residence to the west.
2. See Appendix A for the ambient noise measurement.
3. See Exhibit F for the operational noise level projections at said receptors.

As shown in Table 4, total project plus ambient noise level will be up to 58 dBA Leq at the nearest residence to the south. According to Section 17.20.160(C) of the Calabasas Municipal Code, noise due to activities on public or private school grounds (including school athletic and entertainment events) is exempt from the noise regulations presented in Section 17.20.160(D). Thus, the project will not produce exterior noise in excess of the City of Calabasas noise standards. In addition, the addition of the project will not exceed the 60 dBA Leq daytime noise limit for residential uses outlined in the City's Municipal Code.

With the following project design features implemented, noise due to project operations will not exceed the City of Calabasas noise standards, and thus the impact is less than significant.

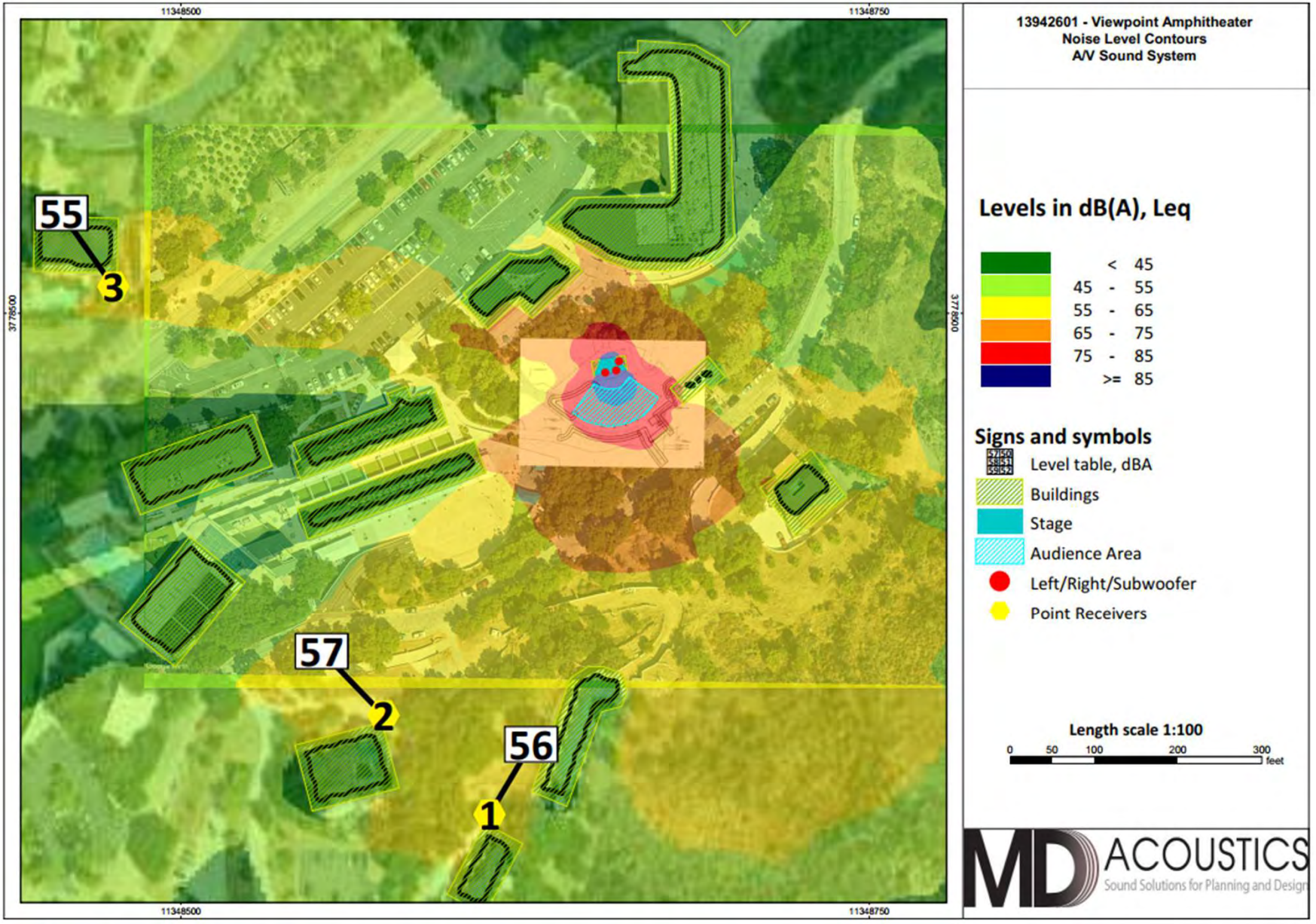
The following outlines the project design features associated with the project:

1. All performances/events occurring at the amphitheater must conclude before 10:00 p.m.

2. All speakers must operate at a sound level no louder than 95 dBA at 5 feet.

Exhibit F

Project Operational Noise Levels (dBA,Leq)



8.0 Construction Noise Impact

The degree of construction noise may vary for different areas of the project site and also vary depending on the construction activities. Noise levels associated with the construction will vary with the different phases of construction. The construction noise and vibration level projections are provided in the sections below.

8.1 Construction Noise

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has compiled data regarding the noise characteristics of typical construction activities. The data is presented in Table 5.

Table 5: Typical Construction Noise Levels[1]

Equipment Powered by Internal Combustion Engines

Type	Noise Levels (dBA) at 50 Feet
Earth Moving	
Compactors (Rollers)	73 - 76
Front Loaders	73 - 84
Backhoes	73 - 92
Tractors	75 - 95
Scrapers, Graders	78 - 92
Pavers	85 - 87
Trucks	81 - 94
Materials Handling	
Concrete Mixers	72 - 87
Concrete Pumps	81 - 83
Cranes (Movable)	72 - 86
Cranes (Derrick)	85 - 87
Stationary	
Pumps	68 - 71
Generators	71 - 83
Compressors	75 - 86

Impact Equipment

Type	Noise Levels (dBA) at 50 Feet
Saws	71 - 82
Vibrators	68 - 82

Notes:
[1] Referenced Noise Levels from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Construction is anticipated to occur during the permissible hours according to the City of Calabasas Municipal Code Section 17.20.160(C). These hours are from 7:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Monday through Friday, 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Saturdays, and excluding Sundays and federal holidays. Per Section 17.20.160(C), construction noise is exempt from regulation if it occurs within permissible hours.

Construction noise is considered a short-term impact and would be considered significant if construction activities are taken outside the allowable times as described in the City's Municipal Code. Construction noise will have a temporary or periodic increase in the ambient noise level above the existing within the project vicinity. The construction noise impact is considered less than significant; however, construction noise level projections are provided.

Table 6 presents the off-site construction noise levels at the nearest sensitive receptor, the residence owned by the school and used by the athletic director. Construction phases and equipment were taken from the CalEEMod prepared for the project. See Appendix C for calculations.

Table 6: Construction Noise Levels at Existing Adjacent Residence to the South

Phase	dBA Lmax	dBA Leq
Demo	66.7	59.6
Grading	61.7	58.6
Bridge Abutments & Installation	60.7	56.3
Building Construction	59.7	53.5
Paving	60.7	56.4
Finishes	59.7	52.1
Underground Utilities	54.7	48.0

Project construction activities will occur within the permitted times as outlined by the Calabasas Municipal Code and will therefore be exempt from noise regulation. Construction noise will therefore comply with the local ordinances and guidelines, and the impact will therefore be less than significant.

8.2 Construction Vibration

Construction activities can produce vibration that may be felt by adjacent land uses. The construction of the proposed project would not require the use of equipment such as pile drivers, which are known to generate substantial construction vibration levels. The primary vibration source during construction may be from a vibratory roller. A vibratory roller has a vibration impact of 2.10 inches per second peak particle velocity (PPV) at 25 feet which is perceptible but below any risk to architectural damage.

The fundamental equation used to calculate vibration propagation through average soil conditions and distance is as follows:

$$PPV_{equipment} = PPV_{ref} (100/D_{rec})^{n}$$

Where: PPV_{ref} = reference PPV at 100ft.
D_{rec} = distance from equipment to receiver in ft.
n = 1.1 (the value related to the attenuation rate through ground)

The thresholds from the Caltrans Transportation and Construction Induced Vibration Guidance Manual in Table 7 (below) provides general thresholds and guidelines as to the vibration damage potential from vibratory impacts.

Table 7: Guideline Vibration Damage Potential Threshold Criteria

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

Source: Table 19, Transportation and Construction Vibration Guidance Manual, Caltrans, Sept. 2013.
Note: Transient sources create a single isolated vibration event, such as blasting or drop balls. Continuous/frequent intermittent sources include impact pile drivers, pogo-stick compactors, crack-and-seat equipment, vibratory pile drivers, and vibratory compaction equipment.

Table 8 gives approximate vibration levels for particular construction activities. This data provides a reasonable estimate for a wide range of soil conditions.

Table 8: Vibration Source Levels for Construction Equipment[1]

Equipment	Peak Particle Velocity (inches/second) at 25 feet	Approximate Vibration Level LV (dVB) at 25 feet
Pile driver (impact)	1.518 (upper range)	112
	0.644 (typical)	104
Pile driver (sonic)	0.734 upper range	105
	0.170 typical	93
Clam shovel drop (slurry wall)	0.202	94
Hydromill	0.008 in soil	66
(slurry wall)	0.017 in rock	75
Vibratory Roller	0.21	94
Hoe Ram	0.089	87
Large bulldozer	0.089	87
Caisson drill	0.089	87
Loaded trucks	0.076	86
Jackhammer	0.035	79
Small bulldozer	0.003	58

[1] Source: Transit Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment, Federal Transit Administration, May 2006.

Vibratory rollers are expected to operate as close as 375 feet to the nearest residential building façade to the south. At a distance of 375 feet, a vibratory roller would yield a worst-case 0.011 PPV (in/sec) which will be below any risk of damage (0.3 in/sec PPV is the threshold of old residential structures). The impact is less than significant at a distance of 375 feet or further, and no mitigation is required.

9.0 CEQA Analysis

The California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines establishes thresholds for noise impact analysis as presented below:

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

Transportation Noise Impacts

Per the Construction Traffic Control Plan prepared for the project by Associated Transportation Engineers (ATE), the project will result in a net change of -55 seats/attendees and -22 peak parking spaces demand. Thus, the implementation of the project will not result in an increase in traffic in the project vicinity. Noise due to project traffic is not expected to exceed the existing noise conditions and the impact is less than significant.

Stationary Noise Sources

Sources of project-related stationary noise include speakers, subwoofers, and crowd noise. Project stationary noise sources were modeled using SoundPLAN methodologies. Per Section 17.20.160(C) of the Calabasas Municipal Code, noise due to activities on public or private school grounds (including school athletic and entertainment events) is exempt from the noise regulations presented in Section 17.20.160(D). Thus, the project will not produce exterior noise in excess of the City of Calabasas noise standards. In addition, the addition of the project will not exceed the 60 dBA Leq daytime noise limit for residential uses outlined in the City's Municipal Code.

With the following project design features implemented, noise due to project operations will not exceed the City of Calabasas noise standards, and thus the impact is less than significant.

The following outlines the project design features associated with the project:

1. All performances/events occurring at the amphitheater must conclude before 10:00 p.m.

2. All speakers must operate at a sound level no louder than 95 dBA at 5 feet.

Construction Noise and Vibration

Construction is anticipated to occur during the permissible hours as described in the City of Calabasas Municipal Code Section 17.20.160(C). Construction noise is considered a short-term impact and would be considered significant if construction occurs outside the allowable times as described in the City's Municipal Code.

The demolition phase of on-site construction activities will generate the highest temporary noise levels. The loudest construction equipment on the site will be concrete/industrial saws, tractors, and dozers.

Typical operating cycles for these types of construction equipment may involve 1 or 2 minutes of full power operation followed by 3 or 4 minutes at lower power settings. The construction noise will occur during the allowable times. Thus, project noise is exempt from regulation per the City's Municipal Code and the impact is less than significant.

b) Generate excessive ground-borne vibration or ground-borne noise levels?

Construction vibration will be significant if vibration exceeds levels that would result in structural damage to existing buildings. All proposed construction is at least 375 feet from any existing or proposed residential structures. At a distance of 375 feet, a vibrational roller would yield a worst-case 0.011 PPV (in/sec), which will be below any risk of damage (0.3 in/sec PPV is the threshold of old residential structures). Therefore, the impact is less than significant.

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

The project is located more than 2 miles away from the nearest airport. Thus, the impact due to airport/aircraft noise is less than significant.

10.0 References

City of Calabasas
2030 General Plan Noise Element
2026 Municipal Code

California Department of Transportation (Caltrans)
2013 Transportation and Construction Induced Vibration Guidance Manual.
2018 Technical Noise Supplement to the Traffic Noise Analysis Protocol. Sept.

Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)
2010 Highway Traffic Noise Analysis and Abatement Policy and Guidance.
https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environMent/noise/regulations_and_guidance/polguide/polguide02.cfm

Federal Transit Administration (FTA)
2018 Transit Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment Manual

Governor's Office of Planning and Research
State of California General Plan Guidelines, 1998

SoundPLAN International, LLC
2026 SoundPLAN Essential 9.0 Manual.

Appendix A:

Photographs and Field Measurement Data

24-Hour Continuous Noise Measurement Datasheet - NM1, NM2, NM3

Project Name:	Viewpoint School Amphitheater
Project: #/Name:	1394-2026-003
Site Address/Location:	23620 Mulholland Hwy
Date:	03/11/2026
Field Tech/Engineer:	Jason Schuyler / Naomi Jensen

Site Observations:

Temps in the 80's F during the day and high 40's at night, mostly hazy conditions with a long period of clear sky. The school sits at the edge of the marine layer coming off the Ocean. Winds 1-7MPH. The primary noise source for NM1 is residential noise. NM2 is school noise, and NM3 is traffic on Mulholand Dr.

Sound Meter:	Piccolo 2, Soft dB	**SN:**	PO222040501
Settings:	A-weighted, slow, 1-min, 24-hour duration		
entry_site_id:	NM1, NM2, NM3		



MD ACOUSTICS

24-Hour Continuous Noise Measurement Datasheet - Cont. - NM1, NM2, NM3

Project Name:	Viewpoint School Amphitheater	**Calibrator:**	Larson Davis Cal 200	
Site Address/Location:	23620 Mulholland Hwy	**Cal Check: Pre-test:**	.2 **Post Test:**	0
entry_site_id:	NM1, NM2, NM3			

Figure 1: NM1

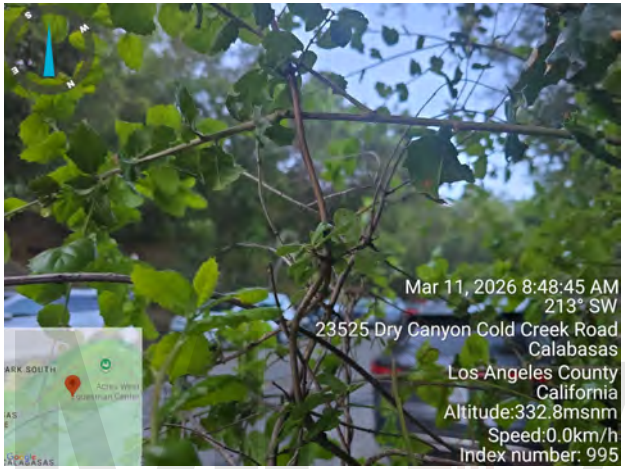
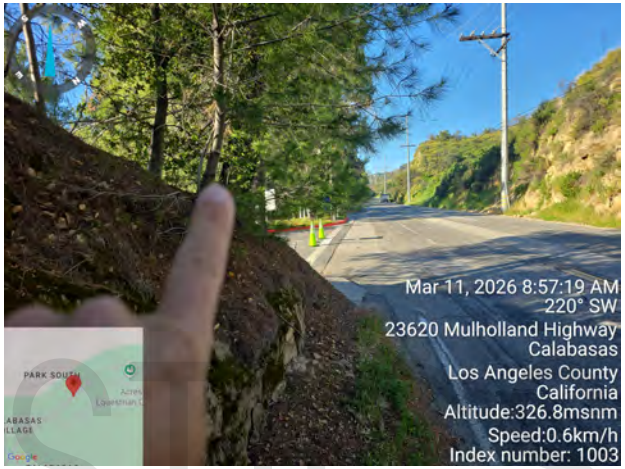


Figure 2: NM2



Figure 3: NM3



MD ACOUSTICS

24-Hour Continuous Noise Measurement Datasheet - Cont. - NM1

Project Name: Viewpoint School Amphitheater

Site Address/Location: 23620 Mulholland Hwy

entry_site_id: NM1

Site Topo: Mountain Canyon with a school an

Meteorological Cond.: 89F hazy Winds 1-3MPH

Ground Type: Mountain Canyon w residential and School buildings

Day: 1 of 3

Noise Source(s) w/ Distance: residential noise, background road noise and school noise

Table 1: Baseline Noise Measurement Summary

Date	Start	Stop	Leq	Lmax	Lmin	L2	L8	L25	L50	L90
3/11/2026	9:00 AM	10:00 AM	54.0	77.3	42.7	57.9	56.5	54.0	51.1	46.5
3/11/2026	10:00 AM	11:00 AM	53.8	72.1	41.9	58.7	57.2	55.4	52.1	47.9
3/11/2026	11:00 AM	12:00 PM	56.5	80.4	42.6	61.5	59.1	56.7	55.3	47.4
3/11/2026	12:00 PM	1:00 PM	56.0	75.4	48.3	61.5	57.4	56.2	55.3	52.7
3/11/2026	1:00 PM	2:00 PM	52.5	71.8	41.7	56.7	54.6	52.5	51.1	47.9
3/11/2026	2:00 PM	3:00 PM	60.6	87.7	40.8	70.2	60.0	58.5	53.0	46.6
3/11/2026	3:00 PM	4:00 PM	56.6	74.3	40.3	62.0	59.8	57.4	54.5	46.9
3/11/2026	4:00 PM	5:00 PM	53.2	71.9	40.7	60.1	57.4	54.2	51.0	46.3
3/11/2026	5:00 PM	6:00 PM	57.0	83.1	39.8	64.7	58.3	55.5	52.4	46.5
3/11/2026	6:00 PM	7:00 PM	53.8	75.0	37.7	63.1	59.3	53.3	47.3	44.0
3/11/2026	7:00 PM	8:00 PM	50.2	69.4	39.1	56.8	54.3	50.5	47.4	43.9
3/11/2026	8:00 PM	9:00 PM	49.2	70.0	38.3	56.0	51.7	49.7	47.9	43.7
3/11/2026	9:00 PM	10:00 PM	48.6	68.5	36.8	55.1	50.9	49.1	47.3	42.8
3/11/2026	10:00 PM	11:00 PM	46.7	68.0	35.8	49.1	48.4	47.7	46.5	42.0
3/11/2026	11:00 PM	12:00 AM	46.4	64.3	34.8	50.1	49.2	47.8	45.6	40.2
3/12/2026	12:00 AM	1:00 AM	42.7	57.1	34.8	47.9	46.3	44.0	40.7	36.9
3/12/2026	1:00 AM	2:00 AM	41.6	58.8	33.9	47.6	44.9	42.9	39.1	35.8
3/12/2026	2:00 AM	3:00 AM	43.8	69.8	34.7	46.8	45.1	43.3	41.0	36.2
3/12/2026	3:00 AM	4:00 AM	41.5	64.2	34.7	45.3	44.2	42.5	38.4	36.5
3/12/2026	4:00 AM	5:00 AM	49.0	78.4	36.0	50.5	46.5	43.8	40.9	38.5
3/12/2026	5:00 AM	6:00 AM	45.0	61.0	37.9	49.4	48.3	46.0	44.1	40.3
3/12/2026	6:00 AM	7:00 AM	54.9	74.7	40.7	62.2	60.2	55.2	50.0	43.8
3/12/2026	7:00 AM	8:00 AM	60.9	78.8	44.8	70.9	62.0	59.6	57.7	51.6
3/12/2026	8:00 AM	9:00 AM	58.9	85.8	42.1	66.0	61.8	57.1	54.3	49.7

DNL	57	CNEL	57.2	

MD ACOUSTICS

24-Hour Continuous Noise Measurement Datasheet - Cont. - NM2

Project Name:	Viewpoint School Amphitheater	**Site Topo:**	Mountain Canyon	**Day:** 2 of 3	
Site Address/Location:	23620 Mulholland Hwy		with a school pr	**Noise Source(s) w/ Distance:**	
entry_site_id:	NM2	**Meteorological Cond.:**	89F winds 1-3MPH	School Noise	
		Ground Type:	Asphalt and		
			Buildings		

Table 2: Baseline Noise Measurement Summary

Date	Start	Stop	Leq	Lmax	Lmin	L2	L8	L25	L50	L90
3/11/2026	9:00 AM	10:00 AM	53.4	70.2	43.2	59.8	57.2	54.2	50.8	47.9
3/11/2026	10:00 AM	11:00 AM	55.7	69.5	42.5	60.9	59.8	57.1	54.3	46.9
3/11/2026	11:00 AM	12:00 PM	55.3	76.0	41.3	60.5	58.0	56.2	54.8	47.1
3/11/2026	12:00 PM	1:00 PM	54.4	68.6	42.5	57.5	57.0	55.6	53.9	48.9
3/11/2026	1:00 PM	2:00 PM	54.1	71.6	38.2	63.6	57.7	53.1	48.8	43.7
3/11/2026	2:00 PM	3:00 PM	50.4	67.6	38.7	56.1	53.4	51.0	48.9	44.7
3/11/2026	3:00 PM	4:00 PM	53.4	72.2	38.3	60.1	56.7	53.1	49.6	44.3
3/11/2026	4:00 PM	5:00 PM	46.4	64.0	38.7	50.9	48.8	47.6	45.3	42.3
3/11/2026	5:00 PM	6:00 PM	48.3	64.6	37.4	55.3	53.4	47.8	45.0	41.7
3/11/2026	6:00 PM	7:00 PM	48.9	71.0	35.9	56.5	51.5	45.8	43.0	40.7
3/11/2026	7:00 PM	8:00 PM	48.2	63.1	37.3	54.8	52.7	49.1	44.7	41.2
3/11/2026	8:00 PM	9:00 PM	51.6	60.4	36.9	57.0	56.3	52.9	47.8	40.8
3/11/2026	9:00 PM	10:00 PM	50.5	59.3	36.2	57.1	56.0	51.2	45.8	41.3
3/11/2026	10:00 PM	11:00 PM	47.1	56.9	35.7	52.3	51.5	48.4	45.3	39.6
3/11/2026	11:00 PM	12:00 AM	46.1	58.9	35.3	52.8	50.1	46.6	45.1	39.1
3/12/2026	12:00 AM	1:00 AM	44.0	55.1	35.1	51.2	50.2	43.5	39.3	36.8
3/12/2026	1:00 AM	2:00 AM	42.4	54.2	34.6	49.6	46.2	43.0	38.3	36.7
3/12/2026	2:00 AM	3:00 AM	44.6	64.6	35.7	50.4	47.6	45.0	42.9	40.1
3/12/2026	3:00 AM	4:00 AM	42.7	53.3	35.6	48.8	47.1	43.7	39.4	37.0
3/12/2026	4:00 AM	5:00 AM	41.3	54.7	36.6	47.1	43.6	42.1	40.0	38.2
3/12/2026	5:00 AM	6:00 AM	43.6	53.8	37.4	48.4	47.3	44.2	42.0	39.8
3/12/2026	6:00 AM	7:00 AM	64.4	87.7	41.0	75.8	63.9	53.6	49.5	44.2
3/12/2026	7:00 AM	8:00 AM	59.4	82.2	43.8	58.7	55.7	52.0	49.7	48.0
3/12/2026	8:00 AM	9:00 AM	56.8	82.1	41.4	63.6	56.9	52.6	50.5	47.2

	DNL	61.4	CNEL	61.5

MD ACOUSTICS

24-Hour Continuous Noise Measurement Datasheet - Cont. - NM3

Project Name:	Viewpoint School Amphitheater	**Site Topo:**	road side burnm	**Day:** 3 of 3	
Site Address/Location:	23620 Mulholland Hwy	**Meteorological Cond.:**	89F winds 1-3MPH	**Noise Source(s) w/ Distance:**	
entry_site_id:	NM3	**Ground Type:**	Sandy soil and clay with road surface	Road Noise on Mulholland Dr.	

Table 3: Baseline Noise Measurement Summary

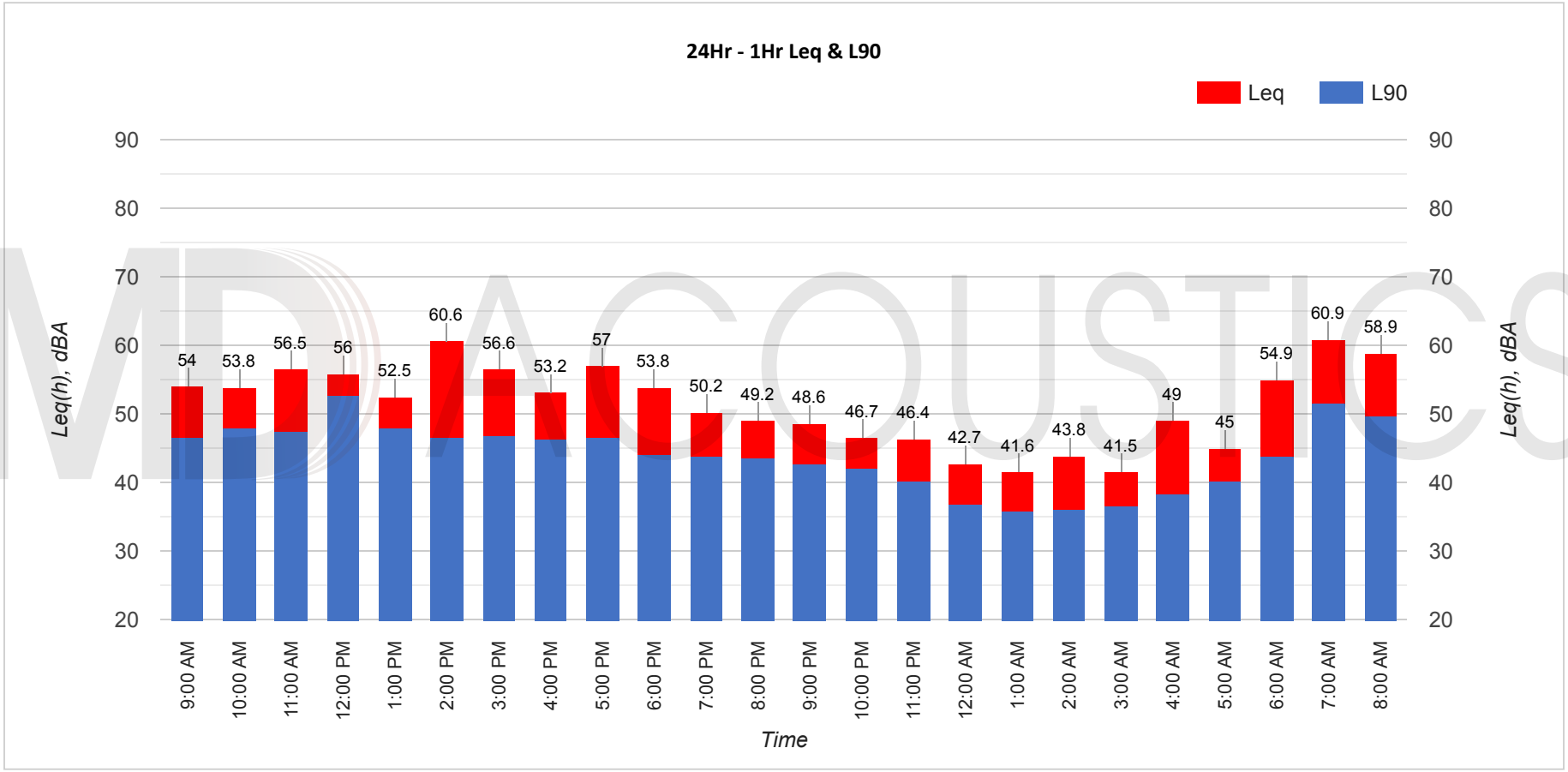
Date	Start	Stop	Leq	Lmax	Lmin	L2	L8	L25	L50	L90
3/11/2026	9:00 AM	10:00 AM	70.9	92.9	41.2	76.0	73.3	71.9	69.8	66.4
3/11/2026	10:00 AM	11:00 AM	70.9	93.1	39.4	79.2	73.8	70.1	68.2	66.3
3/11/2026	11:00 AM	12:00 PM	69.7	87.5	38.3	74.7	72.9	70.2	68.8	65.6
3/11/2026	12:00 PM	1:00 PM	70.1	92.1	37.7	76.9	72.8	71.0	68.9	64.4
3/11/2026	1:00 PM	2:00 PM	70.0	88.0	37.2	73.5	72.4	71.3	69.2	65.7
3/11/2026	2:00 PM	3:00 PM	70.7	91.3	36.3	75.0	72.8	71.4	70.2	67.0
3/11/2026	3:00 PM	4:00 PM	75.4	105.4	39.1	78.2	75.6	72.2	70.5	66.6
3/11/2026	4:00 PM	5:00 PM	72.8	94.8	40.8	76.2	75.0	73.1	72.4	69.7
3/11/2026	5:00 PM	6:00 PM	72.3	93.2	41.6	74.1	73.9	73.1	72.0	69.5
3/11/2026	6:00 PM	7:00 PM	73.7	97.0	37.8	81.0	76.4	73.3	71.9	68.3
3/11/2026	7:00 PM	8:00 PM	72.0	102.1	34.7	73.3	72.1	70.6	68.8	65.2
3/11/2026	8:00 PM	9:00 PM	69.0	89.3	35.4	73.0	72.1	69.7	68.1	63.9
3/11/2026	9:00 PM	10:00 PM	67.9	87.1	32.8	73.1	71.7	68.8	67.1	59.9
3/11/2026	10:00 PM	11:00 PM	66.0	85.4	32.2	71.4	69.9	67.9	63.9	37.5
3/11/2026	11:00 PM	12:00 AM	65.0	83.2	31.6	69.7	68.9	67.0	64.1	35.9
3/12/2026	12:00 AM	1:00 AM	60.3	82.3	31.3	67.3	66.4	62.7	38.8	33.2
3/12/2026	1:00 AM	2:00 AM	60.7	88.2	30.8	68.4	65.7	59.9	42.3	31.9
3/12/2026	2:00 AM	3:00 AM	62.9	93.2	30.9	69.6	64.0	34.4	33.1	31.9
3/12/2026	3:00 AM	4:00 AM	49.2	76.4	31.0	59.7	40.0	34.5	33.2	32.1
3/12/2026	4:00 AM	5:00 AM	60.9	84.4	31.7	69.0	66.4	61.8	36.7	33.7
3/12/2026	5:00 AM	6:00 AM	64.9	86.3	34.3	71.3	69.3	66.9	61.8	36.9
3/12/2026	6:00 AM	7:00 AM	68.3	85.7	39.1	73.4	72.0	69.4	67.4	61.7
3/12/2026	7:00 AM	8:00 AM	72.2	87.3	42.7	76.0	74.2	73.4	72.1	68.7
3/12/2026	8:00 AM	9:00 AM	71.4	90.5	42.4	74.7	73.9	72.2	71.2	68.4

DNL	72.7	CNEL	73.3	

MD ACOUSTICS

24-Hour Continuous Noise Measurement Datasheet - Cont. - NM1

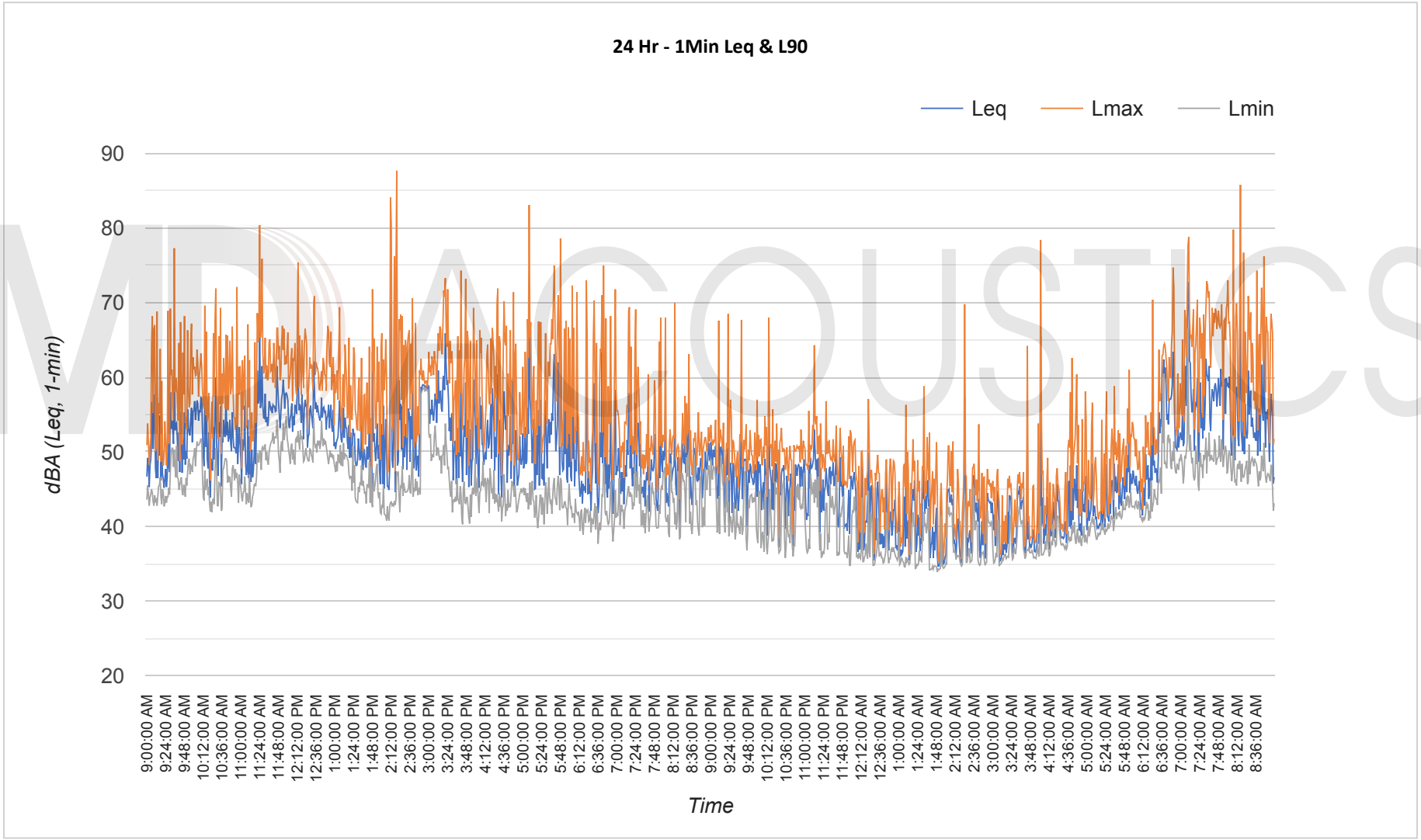
Project Name:	Viewpoint School Amphitheater	**Site Topo:**	Mountain Canyon with a school an	**Day:**	1 of 3
Site Address/Location:	23620 Mulholland Hwy	**Meteorological Cond.:**	89F hazy Winds 1-3MPH	**Noise Source(s) w/ Distance:**	residential noise, background road noise and school noise
entry_site_id:	NM1	**Ground Type:**	Mountain Canyon w residential and School buildings		



MD ACOUSTICS

24-Hour Continuous Noise Measurement Datasheet - Cont. - NM1

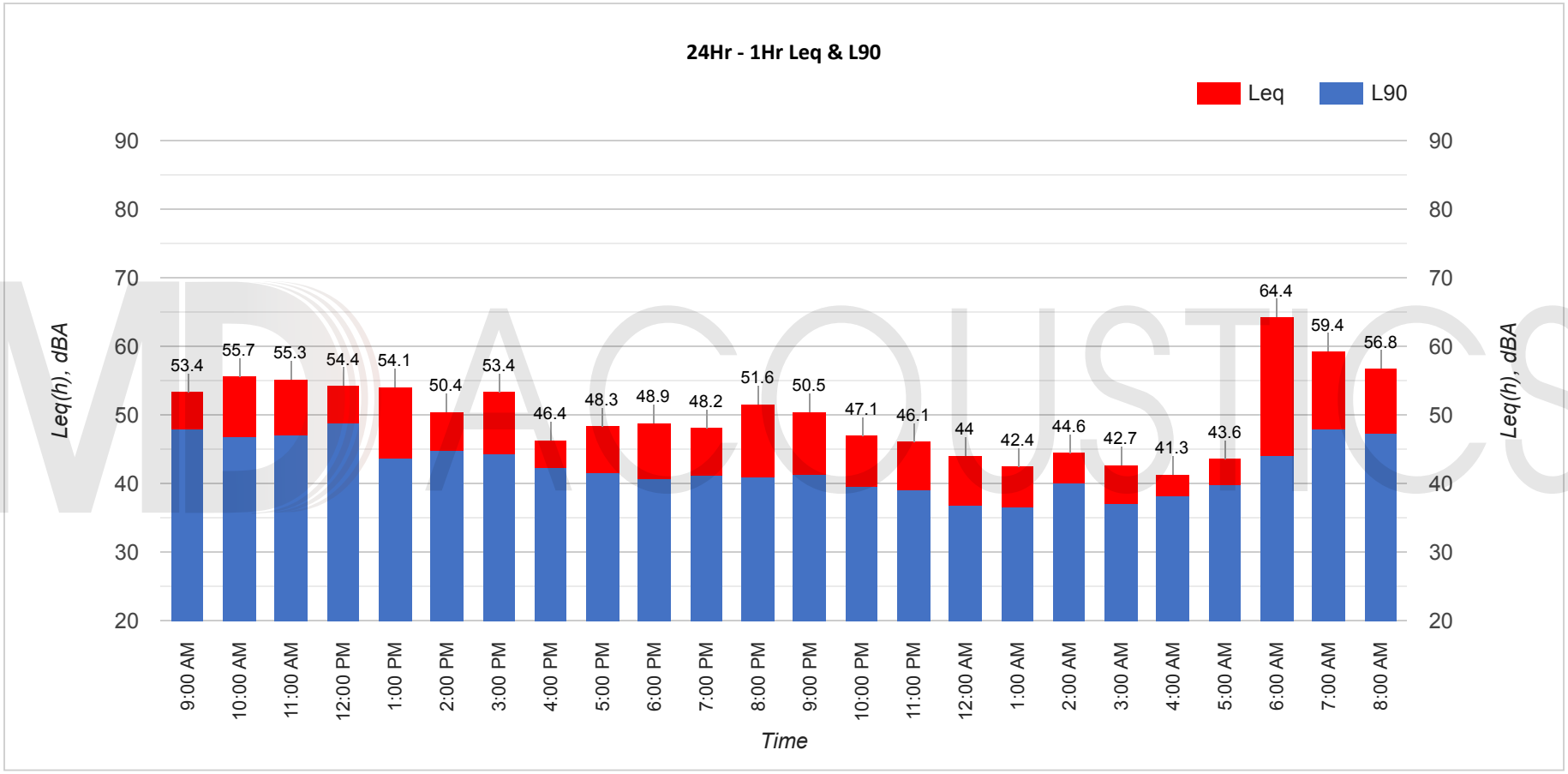
Project Name:	Viewpoint School Amphitheater	**Site Topo:**	Mountain Canyon with a school an	**Day:** 1 of 3	
Site Address/Location:	23620 Mulholland Hwy	**Meteorological Cond.:**	89F hazy Winds 1-3MPH	**Noise Source(s) w/ Distance:**	residential noise, background road noise and school noise
entry_site_id:	NM1	**Ground Type:**	Mountain Canyon w residential and School buildings		



MD ACOUSTICS

24-Hour Continuous Noise Measurement Datasheet - Cont. - NM2

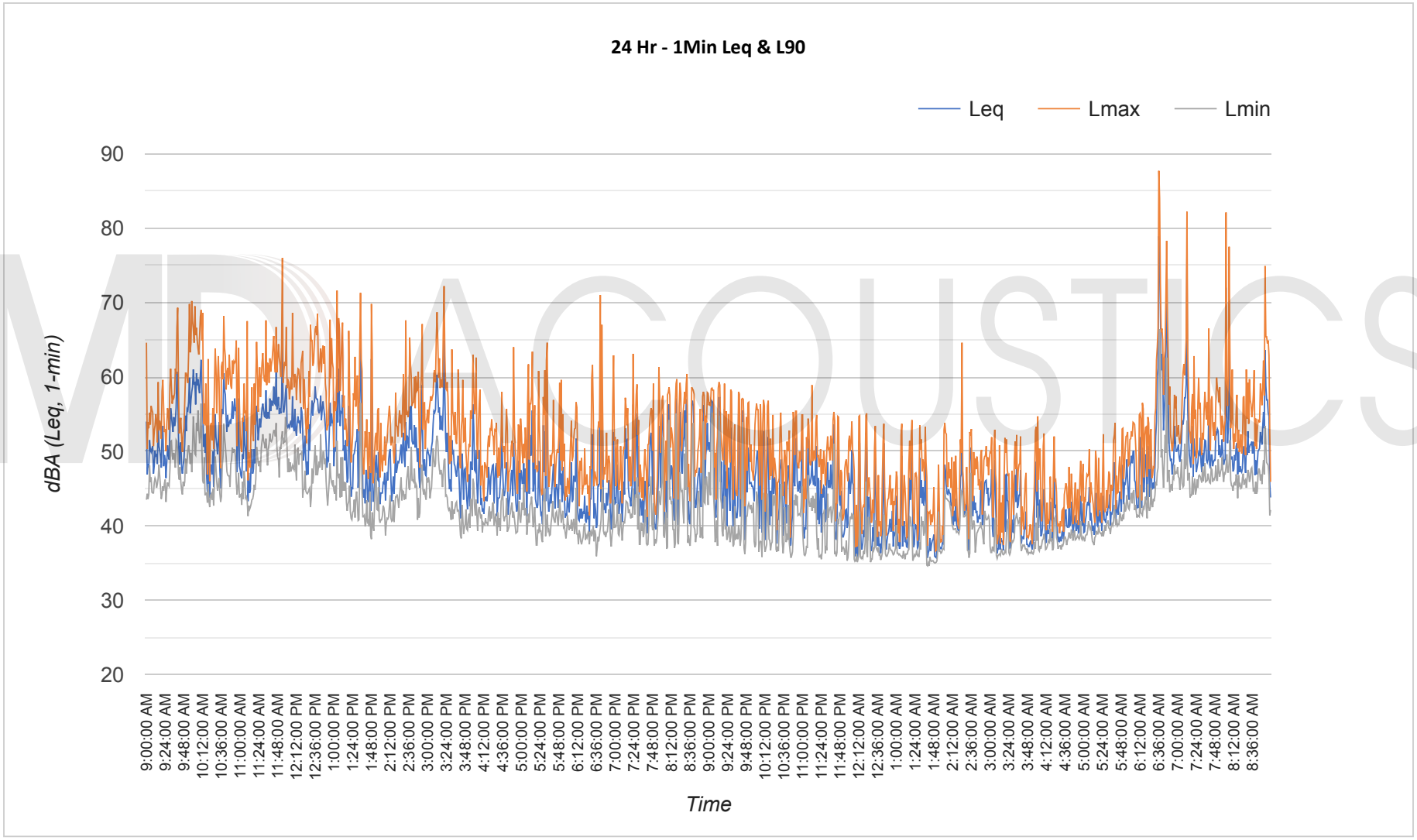
Project Name:	Viewpoint School Amphitheater	**Site Topo:**	Mountain Canyon	**Day:** 1 of 3
Site Address/Location:	23620 Mulholland Hwy	with a school pr		**Noise Source(s) w/ Distance:**
entry_site_id:	NM2	**Meteorological Cond.:**	89F winds 1-3MPH	School Noise
		Ground Type:	Asphalt and	
		Buildings		



MD ACOUSTICS

24-Hour Continuous Noise Measurement Datasheet - Cont. - NM2

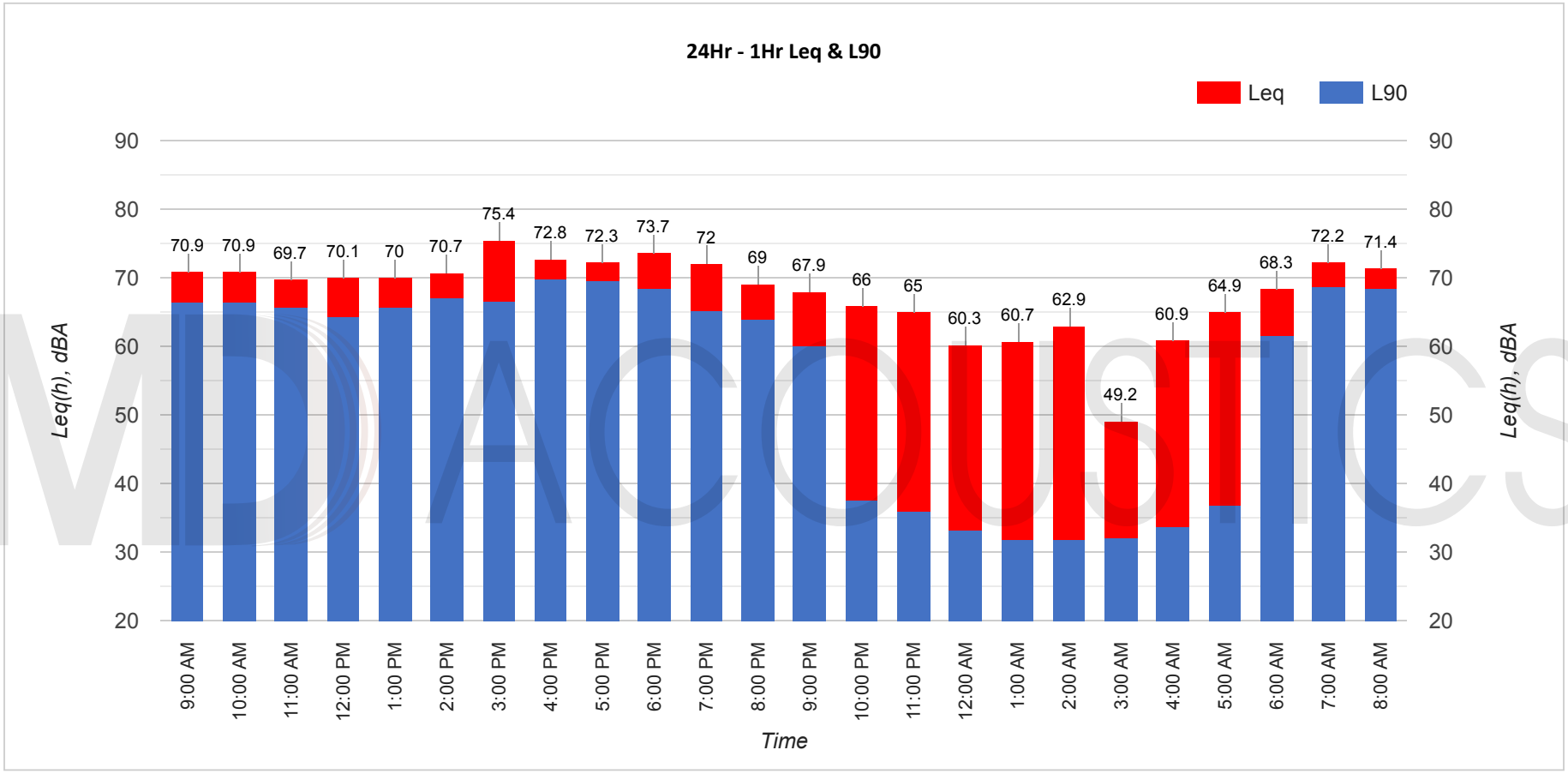
Project Name:	Viewpoint School Amphitheater	**Site Topo:**	Mountain Canyon	**Day:** 1 of 3	
Site Address/Location:	23620 Mulholland Hwy		with a school pr	**Noise Source(s) w/ Distance:**	
entry_site_id:	NM2	**Meteorological Cond.:**	89F winds 1-3MPH	School Noise	
		Ground Type:	Asphalt and		
			Buildings		



MD ACOUSTICS

24-Hour Continuous Noise Measurement Datasheet - Cont. - NM3

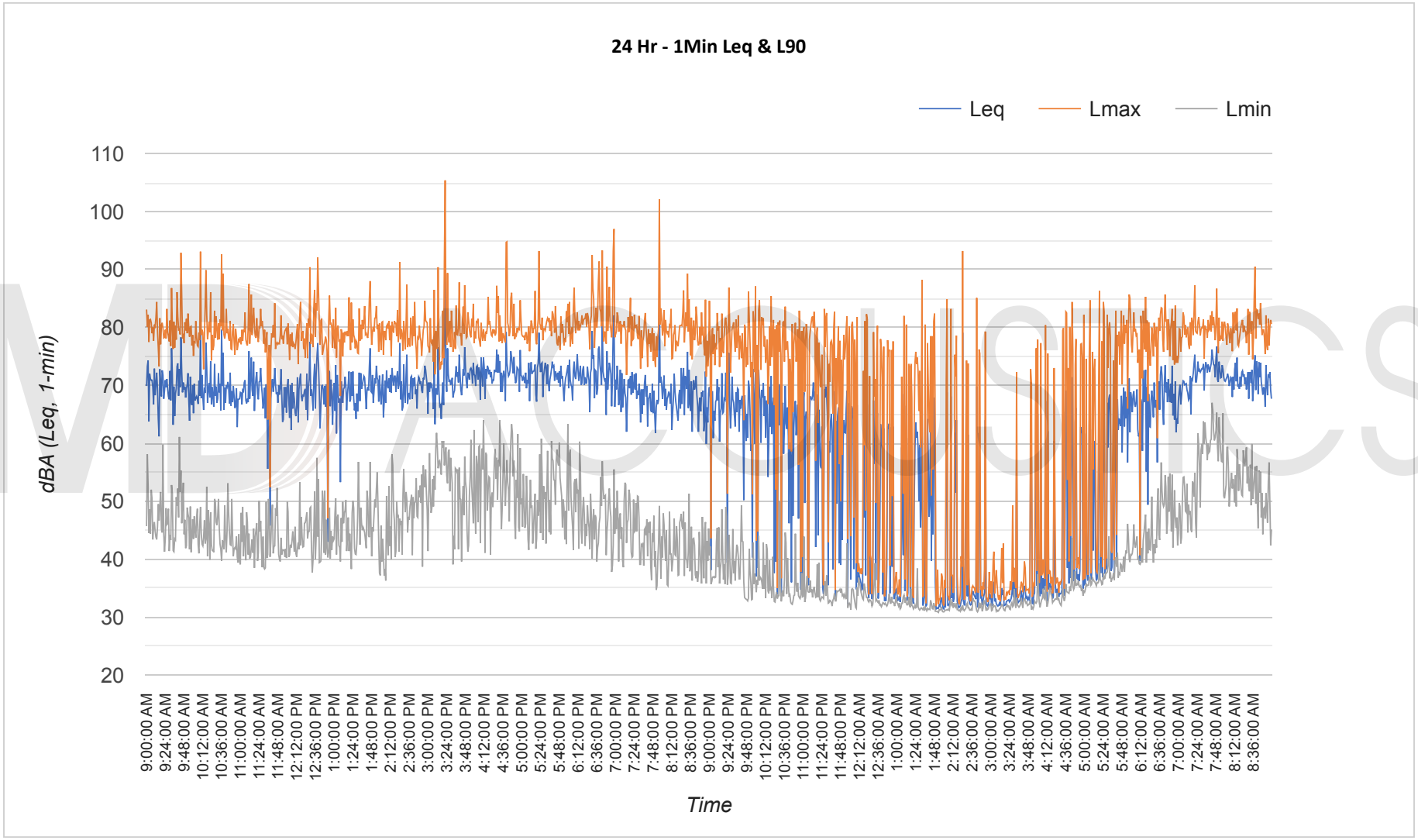
Project Name:	Viewpoint School Amphitheater	**Site Topo:**	road side burnm	**Day:** 1 of 3	
Site Address/Location:	23620 Mulholland Hwy	**Meteorological Cond.:**	89F winds 1-3MPH	**Noise Source(s) w/ Distance:**	
entry_site_id:	NM3	**Ground Type:**	Sandy soil and clay with road surface	Road Noise on Mulholland Dr.	



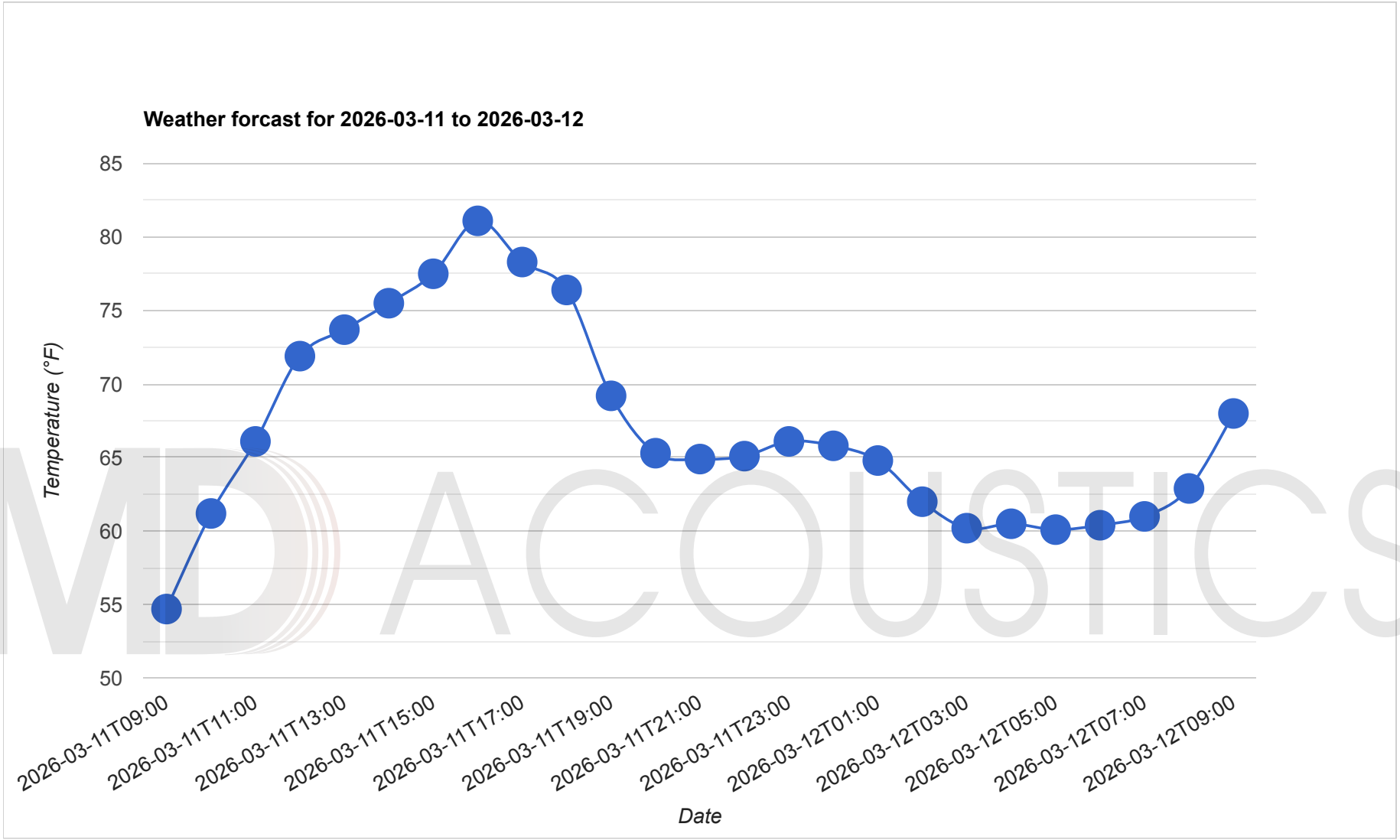
MD ACOUSTICS

24-Hour Continuous Noise Measurement Datasheet - Cont. - NM3

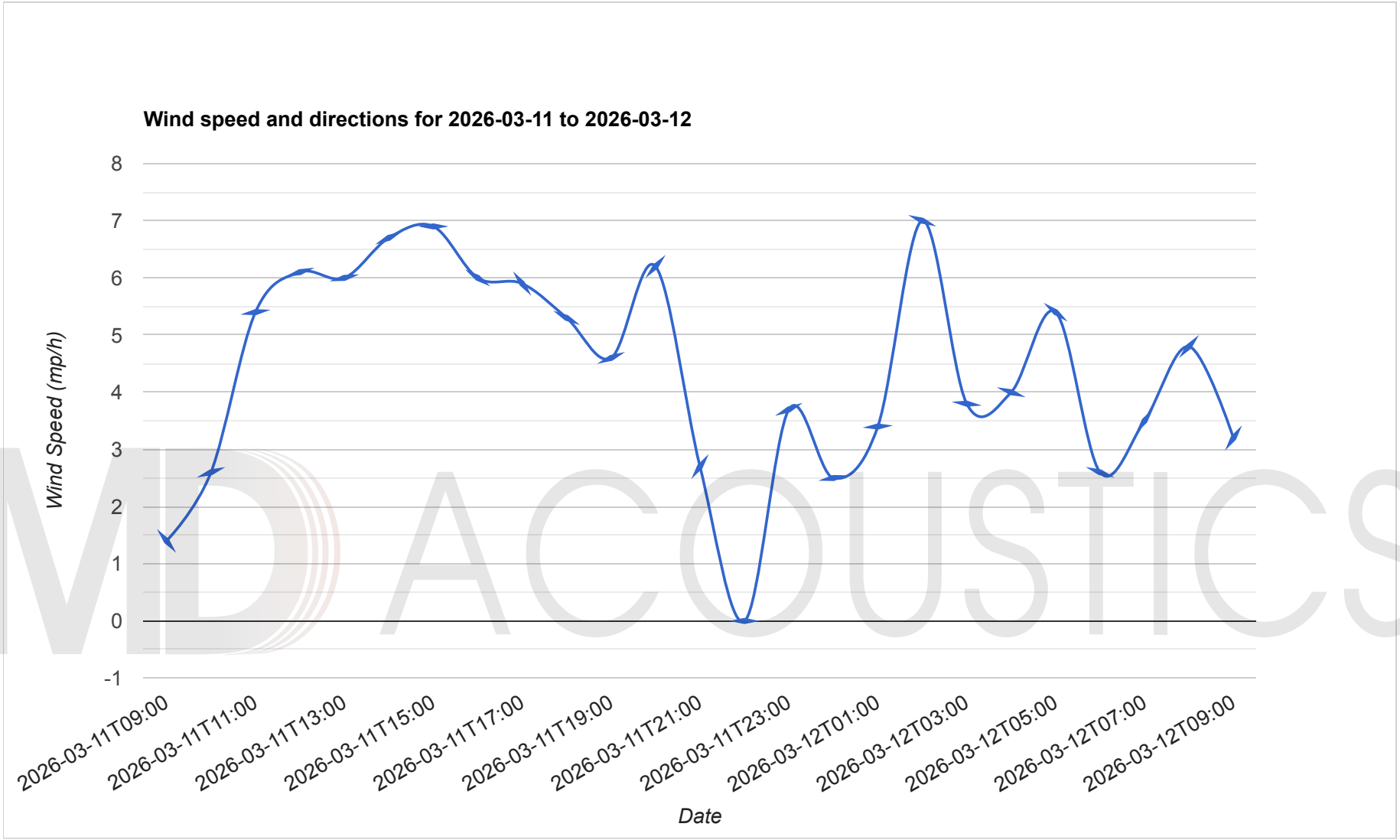
Project Name:	Viewpoint School Amphitheater	**Site Topo:**	road side burnm	**Day:** 1 of 3	
Site Address/Location:	23620 Mulholland Hwy	**Meteorological Cond.:**	89F winds 1-3MPH	**Noise Source(s) w/ Distance:**	
entry_site_id:	NM3	**Ground Type:**	Sandy soil and clay with road surface	Road Noise on Mulholland Dr.	



MD ACOUSTICS



Source: Global Forecast System (GFS) weather forcast model



Source: Global Forecast System (GFS) weather forcast model

Appendix B:

SoundPLAN Reference Data

Viewpoint Amphitheater
Contribution spectra - 001 - Standard - Crowd: Outdoor SP

Source	Time slice	Sum	25Hz	31.5Hz	40Hz	50Hz	63Hz	80Hz	100Hz	125Hz	160Hz	200Hz	250Hz	315Hz	400Hz	500Hz	630Hz	800Hz	1kHz	1.25kHz	1.6kHz	2kHz	2.5kHz	3.15kHz	4kHz	5kHz	6.3kHz	8kHz	10kHz	12.5kHz	16kHz
		dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)
Receiver R1 Fl G Lr,lim dB(A) Leq,d 56.4 dB(A)																															
Left	Leq,d	48.5	-28.5	-19.7	6.0	15.9	23.5	38.5	36.2	33.2	33.7	35.4	42.1	38.9	37.5	41.4	37.4	27.6	25.4	28.0	28.0	25.8	17.9	21.3	16.0	11.7	7.9	-0.7	-12.8	-32.0	-63.7
Right	Leq,d	45.7	-29.9	-21.1	4.6	14.5	22.1	37.1	32.9	30.0	30.1	32.9	39.1	37.6	35.8	37.5	32.0	22.7	20.8	22.5	21.6	18.5	10.6	11.9	5.6	-1.2	-8.1	-18.8	-31.4	-50.5	-82.1
Spectators	Leq,d	46.8														46.8															
Subwoofer	Leq,d	54.5								54.5																					
Receiver R2 Fl G Lr,lim dB(A) Leq,d 57.4 dB(A)																															
Left	Leq,d	49.4	-27.8	-18.9	6.8	16.8	24.5	39.6	37.3	34.4	34.8	35.7	42.1	39.1	39.3	42.6	38.0	29.6	28.0	30.4	30.2	27.2	19.0	20.9	14.8	9.2	4.9	-4.2	-15.5	-33.3	-63.0
Right	Leq,d	47.0	-28.6	-19.8	5.9	15.9	23.6	38.7	34.6	31.7	32.0	34.5	40.6	37.9	36.9	39.2	33.8	24.7	22.0	23.6	22.6	19.4	10.5	11.8	5.4	-1.1	-7.1	-17.4	-28.7	-46.4	-76.0
Spectators	Leq,d	48.4														48.4															
Subwoofer	Leq,d	55.4								55.4																					
Receiver R3 Fl G Lr,lim dB(A) Leq,d 55.2 dB(A)																															
Left	Leq,d	39.9	-25.9	-17.1	8.6	18.5	22.7	37.1	31.2	27.8	27.0	24.0	28.6	24.1	23.2	24.7	17.7	7.8	4.4	5.9	4.1	-1.1	-11.5	-11.6	-19.5	-28.1	-35.9	-47.8	-60.6	-81.4	
Right	Leq,d	40.1	-25.3	-16.5	9.2	19.1	22.7	37.2	31.3	27.8	27.0	24.6	29.5	25.4	24.8	26.3	19.9	10.4	7.2	7.6	6.3	2.0	-6.3	-5.9	-12.7	-21.0	-29.0	-41.5	-54.8	-75.3	
Spectators	Leq,d	45.4														45.4															
Subwoofer	Leq,d	54.4								54.4																					

Viewpoint Amphitheater
Contribution level - 001 - Standard - Crowd: Outdoor SP

Source	Source group	Source ty	Tr. lane	Leq,d dB(A)	A dB	
Receiver R1 Fl G Lr,lim dB(A) Leq,d 56.4 dB(A)						
Spectators	Default industrial noise	Area		46.8	0.0	
Right	Default industrial noise	Point		45.7	0.0	
Left	Default industrial noise	Point		48.5	0.0	
Subwoofer	Default industrial noise	Point		54.5	0.0	
Receiver R2 Fl G Lr,lim dB(A) Leq,d 57.4 dB(A)						
Spectators	Default industrial noise	Area		48.4	0.0	
Right	Default industrial noise	Point		47.0	0.0	
Left	Default industrial noise	Point		49.4	0.0	
Subwoofer	Default industrial noise	Point		55.4	0.0	
Receiver R3 Fl G Lr,lim dB(A) Leq,d 55.2 dB(A)						
Spectators	Default industrial noise	Area		45.4	0.0	
Right	Default industrial noise	Point		40.1	0.0	
Left	Default industrial noise	Point		39.9	0.0	
Subwoofer	Default industrial noise	Point		54.4	0.0	

Viewpoint Amphitheater
Octave spectra of the sources in dB(A) - 001 - Standard - Crowd: Outdoor SP

Name	Source type	l or A	Li	Rw	L'w	Lw	KI	KT	LwMax	DO-Wall	Day histogram	Emission spectrum	63Hz	125Hz	250Hz	500Hz	1kHz	2kHz	4kHz	8kHz	16kHz
		m,m²	dB(A)	dB	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB	dB	dB(A)	dB			dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)
Left	Point				109.6	109.6	0.0	0.0		0	100%/24h	Speaker 1	95.3	98.9	105.3	105.0	97.5	96.3	95.1	91.0	79.5
Right	Point				109.6	109.6	0.0	0.0		0	100%/24h	Speaker 1	95.3	98.9	105.3	105.0	97.5	96.3	95.1	91.0	79.5
Spectators	Area	352.10			78.0	103.5	0.0	0.0		0	100%/24h	Spectator area (seats)				103.5					
Subwoofer	Point				109.6	109.6	0.0	0.0		0	100%/24h			109.6							

Appendix C:

Construction Noise/Vibration Modeling Output

Receptor - Southeast Residence

Construction Phase Equipment Item	# of Items	Item Lmax at 50 feet, dBA[1]	Edge of Site to Receptor, feet	Center of Site to Receptor, feet	Item Usage Percent[1]	Ground Factor[2]	Usage Factor	Receptor Item Lmax, dBA	Recptor. Item Leq, dBA
DEMOLITION									
Concrete Saw	1	90	375	475	20	0.66	0.20	66.7	57.0
Tractor	1	84	375	475	40	0.66	0.40	60.7	54.0
Dozer	1	82	375	475	40	0.66	0.40	58.7	52.0
							Log Sum	66.7	59.6
GRADING									
Grader	1	85	375	475	40	0.66	0.40	61.7	55.0
Tractor	1	84	375	475	40	0.66	0.40	60.7	54.0
Dozer	1	82	375	475	40	0.66	0.40	58.7	52.0
								61.7	58.6
BRIDGE ABUTMENTS AND INSTALLATION									
Auger Drill Rig	1	84	375	475	20	0.66	0.20	60.7	51.0
Crane	1	81	375	475	16	0.66	0.16	57.7	47.0
Tractor	1	84	375	475	40	0.66	0.40	60.7	54.0
								60.7	56.3
UNDERGROUND UTILITIES									
Excavator	1	81	375	475	40	0.66	0.40	57.7	51.0
Compactor (ground)	1	83	375	475	20	0.66	0.20	59.7	50.0
								59.7	53.5
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION									
Crane	1	81	375	475	16	0.66	0.16	57.7	47.0
Man Lift	1	75	375	475	20	0.66	0.20	51.7	42.0
Tractor	1	84	375	475	40	0.66	0.40	60.7	54.0

Front End Loader	1	79	375	475	40	0.66	0.40	55.7	49.0
Dump Truck	1	76	375	475	40	0.66	0.40	52.7	46.0
								60.7	56.4
PAVING									
Paver	1	77	375	475	50	0.66	0.50	53.7	48.0
Compactor (ground)	1	83	375	475	20	0.66	0.20	59.7	50.0
								59.7	52.1
FINISHES									
Compressor (air)	1	78	375	475	40	0.66	0.40	54.7	48.0
								54.7	48.0

[1]FHWA Construction Noise Handbook: Table 9.1 RCNM Default Noise Emission Reference Levels and Usage Factors

VIBRATION LEVEL IMPACT

Project:	Viewpoint Amphitheater	Date: 5/19/26
Source:	Vibratory Roller	
Scenario:	Unmitigated	
Location:	South Residence	
Address:	23620 Mulholland Highway, Calabasas, CA	

PPV = PPVref(25/D)^n (in/sec)

DATA INPUT

Equipment = Type	1	Vibratory Roller	INPUT SECTION IN BLUE
PPVref =	0.21	Reference PPV (in/sec) at 25 ft.	
D =	375.00	Distance from Equipment to Receiver (ft)	
n =	1.10	Vibration attenuation rate through the ground	

Note: Based on reference equations from Vibration Guidance Manual, California Department of Transportation, 2006, pgs 38-43.

DATA OUT RESULTS

PPV =	**0.011**	IN/SEC	OUTPUT IN RED

APPENDIX L

Construction Traffic Plan

ASSOCIATED TRANSPORTATION ENGINEERS
100 N. Hope Avenue, Suite 4, Santa Barbara, CA 93110 • (805)687-4418 • main@atesb.com
Since 1978

Richard L. Pool, P.E.
Scott A. Schell

April 30, 2026 26012L01

Jennifer Johnson
Envicom Corporation
4165 E. Thousand Oaks Boulevard
Westlake Village, CA 94957

CONSTRUCTION TRAFFIC CONTROL PLAN FOR THE VIEWPOINT SCHOOL AMPHITHEATER PROJECT – CITY OF CALABASAS

Associated Transportation Engineers (ATE) has prepared the following Construction Traffic Control Plan for the Viewpoint School Amphitheater Project (the "Project"), located in the City of Calabasas.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Viewpoint School, a private TK–12 school, proposes construction and operation of a new outdoor amphitheater on its existing campus to expand the school's performing arts and outdoor instructional facilities. The Project would not increase student enrollment or school capacity and would not result in an increase in the number of students or staff on campus. The amphitheater would serve as an alternative venue for existing school programs and events currently held in other on-campus facilities. The Project would involve demolition of an existing outdoor education area within the campus and development of a terraced hillside amphitheater. The amphitheater would include terraced hillside seating accommodating approximately 531 persons, including eight accessible seating spaces. The Project would also include construction of a performance bandshell with a structural truss system designed to support lighting and sound equipment, as well as a control booth to house audiovisual equipment. To improve campus circulation and accessibility, the Project would include construction of a new pedestrian bridge crossing Dry Canyon Creek, connecting the existing indoor theater building to the amphitheater site. Additional pedestrian access would be provided via existing ramps from the Primary School and a proposed wooden walkway extending from the Academic Hall Terrace. The boardwalk would include an integrated outdoor classroom seating area as part of the boardwalk structure, located beneath existing sycamore trees to support outdoor instructional use.

The Project is proposing to construct a new outdoor amphitheater with 531 seats. The Project would provide a venue for school events that occur throughout the year. Figure 1 illustrates the Project site plan. The existing indoor theater has a maximum occupancy of 586 seats. A proposed Project condition would prohibit the simultaneous use of the existing indoor theater and the proposed amphitheater. Therefore, event attendance would not exceed the previously analyzed theater capacity, and project-generated trips and parking demand would be expected to remain consistent with existing conditions.

As illustrated on the site plan, access to the Project site is proposed via the existing Mulholland Highway/Dry Canyon Cold Creek Road intersection access roadway and the existing Mulholland Highway/Lower and Middle School Campus Driveway.

PROJECT TRIP GENERATION

Trip generation estimates were calculated for the proposed Viewpoint School Amphitheater Project based on historical and proposed seating provided by the applicant. analysis. The trip generation analysis assumes full occupancy (586 seat indoor theatre and 531 seat amphitheater) and an Average Vehicle Occupancy (AVO) of 2.5 person per vehicle. Table 1 summarizes the peak hour trip generation estimates for the proposed Project, the existing indoor theatre use and the resulting net traffic generation.

Table 1
Project Trip Generation

Land Use	Seats/Attendees	Peak Hour	
		Rate	Trips[(a)]
Existing Venue Indoor Theatre	586	0.4 per attendee	234 (234 in/0 out)
Proposed Venue Amphitheater	531	0.4 per attendee	212 (212 in/0 out)
Net Change:	-55		-22 (-22 in/0 out)

(a) Trips = # of attendees/2.5 persons per vehicle.

The data presented in Table 1 show that the proposed Viewpoint School Amphitheater would generate 212 peak hour trips. The existing Viewpoint School Indoor Theatre generates 234 peak hour trips. The proposed Viewpoint School Amphitheater would therefore generate a net decrease of 22 peak hour trips or no more trips than the existing indoor theater. Given the reduction in peak hour trip generation the associated peak parking demand would be less than or no more than the existing indoor theatre. As stated earlier, a proposed Project condition would prohibit the simultaneous use of the existing indoor theater and the proposed amphitheater. Therefore project-generated trips and parking demand would be expected to remain consistent with existing conditions.

PROJECT PARKING DEMAND

Parking demand estimates were calculated for the proposed Viewpoint School Amphitheater Project based on historical and proposed seating provided by the applicant. The parking demand analysis assumes full occupancy (586 seat indoor theatre and 531 seat amphitheater) and an Average Vehicle Occupancy (AVO) of 2.5 person per vehicle. Table 2 summarizes the peak parking demand estimates for the proposed Project, the existing indoor theatre use and the resulting net parking demand.

Table 2
Project Parking Peak Demand

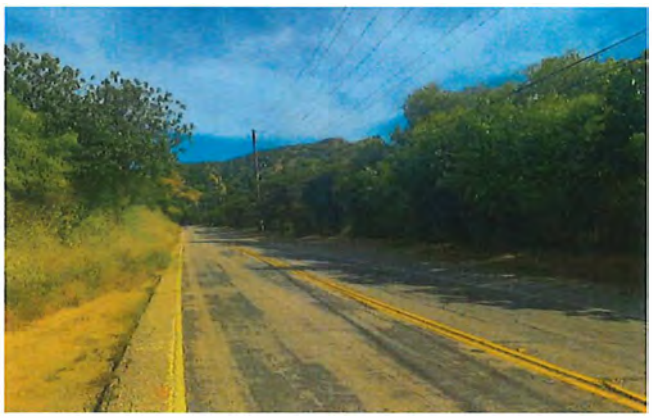
Land Use	Seats/Attendees	Peak Parking Demand	
		Rate	Spaces
Existing Venue Indoor Theatre	586	0.4 per seat	234 spaces
Proposed Venue Amphitheater	531	0.4 per seat	212 spaces
Net Change:	-55		-22 spaces

The data presented in Table 2 show that the proposed Viewpoint School Amphitheater would generate a peak parking demand of 212 parking spaces. The existing Viewpoint School Indoor Theatre generates a peak parking demand of 234 parking spaces. The proposed Viewpoint School Amphitheater would therefore generate a reduced peak parking demand of 22 parking spaces.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

Street Network

The Project site is served by a network of highways, arterial roads and collector streets. The following text provides a brief description of the major components of the study-area street network.



Mulholland Highway, located north of the Project site, is a 2-lane to 4-lane undivided arterial. Mulholland Highway extends south from Mulholland Drive through the City of Calabasas to the Pacific Coast Highway in Malibu. Regional access between the Project site and U.S. Highway 101 is provided via the Mulholland Drive interchange. Mulholland Highway extends south from Mulholland Drive through the City of Calabasas to the Pacific Coast

Highway in Malibu. Mulholland Highway provides direct access to the Viewpoint School. The posted speed limit on Mulholland Drive is 45 mph. When children are present the posted speed limit is 25 mph on Mulholland Highway adjacent to the Viewpoint School. In the study-area Mulholland Drive serves primarily residential land uses and the Viewpoint School. Mulholland Highway is identified as a bike route.



Dry Canyon Cold Creek Road, located south of the Project site, is a 2-lane unimproved local roadway with speed humps from Old Topanga Canyon Road to Mullholand Highway. Dry Canyon Cold Creek Road provides direct access to the Viewpoint School. When children are present the posted speed limit is 25 mph on Dry Canyon Cold Creek Road adjacent to the Viewpoint School. In the study-area Mullholland Drive serves primarily residential land uses and the Viewpoint School.

ANTICIPATED CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE

The Project would be constructed over an approximately 12-month period. Construction activities would include demolition of existing site improvements; grading and site preparation; foundation and structural construction; installation of amphitheater seating terraces; construction of the bandshell and control booth; installation of pedestrian pathways and bridge improvements; landscaping; and final finishing activities. Demolition and initial site preparation are anticipated to begin as early as summer 2026, with construction completion and occupancy anticipated by summer 2027. The Project would require demolition of existing outdoor education features within the Project area, including the canopy structure, storage shed, garden features, and associated site improvements. This schedule is considered conservative, as construction may be completed over a shorter timeframe.

Construction activities would require the use of off-road construction equipment, including bulldozers, loaders, forklifts, and backhoes, as well as trucks for material delivery and debris removal. Powered hand tools and other standard construction equipment would also be utilized. Construction would involve an average workforce of approximately 25 to 30 people.

Construction crews and delivery vehicles would access the campus using regional routes including the U.S. Highway 101 and the Mulholland Drive interchange, traveling south via Mulholland Drive and Mulholland Highway to the Viewpoint School campus. Primary construction access to the Project site would occur primarily from Dry Canyon Cold Creek Road, where a temporary construction access ramp would be installed to allow equipment access to the amphitheater work area.

Construction deliveries would occur along Dry Canyon Cold Creek Road located south of the Project site, consistent with the construction access plan. Parking along Dry Canyon Cold Creek Road would be limited to the north side of the roadway to maintain access during construction activities. Contractor parking would be accommodated within an existing gravel lot located west of the Project site. Equipment and construction materials would be stored within the Project limits or on nearby school property in close proximity to the work area.

Grading associated with the amphitheater improvements would include approximately 80 cubic yards of cut and 960 cubic yards of fill, resulting in a net import of approximately 880 cubic yards of soil. Export of excess materials, if required, would be transported to an appropriate permitted disposal facility, such as the Calabasas Landfill.

Additional construction assumptions, including equipment usage and activity durations, are summarized in Table 3.

Table 3
Construction Assumptions For PD

Phase	Timeframe	Equipment Type[a]	(# of pieces)
Demolition	July 2026	Concrete Saw	1
		Backhoe/Loader	1
		Rubber Tired Dozer	1
Grading	August 2026	Grader	1
		Backhoe/Loader	1
		Rubber Tired Dozer	1
Bridge Abutments and Installation	July 2026-Aug 2026	Drill Rig	1
		Crane	1
		Backhoe/Loader	1
Underground Utilities	Aug 2026-Oct 2026	Backhoe/Loader	1
		Excavator	1
		Plate Compactor	1
Foundations and Seating	Sept 2026 – Jan 2027	Concrete Pump	1
		Backhoe/Loader	1
		Crane	1
Bandshell & Control Booth	Dec 2026 – April 2027	Crane	1
		Backhoe/Loader	1
		Forklift	1
Hardscape	Feb 2027-May 2027	Paver	1
		Plate Compactor	1
		Backhoe/Loader	1
Landscape	April 2027-June 2027	Backhoe/Loader	1
		Water Truck	1
		Small Tractor	1
Shade Structure	April 2027-May 2027	Crane	1
		Forklift	1
Finishes	June 2027	Air Compressor	1

Source: Envicom Corporation, Air Quality and GHG Impact Analysis, April 2026.
(a) Phases may overlap, however, a maximum of one unit per equipment type would be operated at the project site.

CONSTRUCTION ACCESS AND MANAGEMENT PLAN

To mitigate potential construction traffic impacts the Project will implement and maintain a Construction Traffic and Access Management Plan to address and manage traffic during construction. At time of construction the most current California MUTCD typical drawings should be used. The Construction Traffic and Access Management Plan shall be designed to:

- Prevent traffic impacts on the surrounding roadway network; and
- Ensure safety for both those constructing the project and the surrounding community; and Haul Routes

The applicant shall include a traffic control plan within grading plans submitted to the City for approval. The Traffic Control Plan shall include provisions for notification to all emergency services and affected property owners, designated construction traffic routes, and identify all improvements, equipment and personnel to provide continuous safe routing of traffic during construction. The Site-Based Construction Traffic Access and Management Plan developed for the Viewpoint School Amphitheater Project is reviewed below. All construction-related traffic control measures included in the Traffic Management Plan shall be subject to review and approval by the City Engineer and the Public Works Department prior to commencement of construction, consistent with requirements for issuance of a Public Works encroachment permit.

Implementation Strategies

The mitigation measures developed for the Construction Traffic Control Plan are reviewed below. It is noted that detailed construction plans have not been prepared at this time, thus the traffic control plan identifies the general measures that will be implemented to meet the conditions of approval. More detailed traffic control plans will be prepared as the construction plans are finalized.

Notification. The applicant will provide timely notification of construction schedules to all affected agencies (e.g., public and private transit, local police and fire departments, City Public Works Department, and City P&D) and all owners and residential and commercial tenants of property within a radius of 500 feet before project implementation. The Project will also post signs at the construction site with contact information for the public to address any concerns regarding the construction activities.

Construction Scheduling. Construction activities shall be coordinated with school operations to the extent feasible. Construction activities shall be scheduled to avoid peak school arrival and dismissal periods to the extent feasible in order to minimize conflicts with school-related traffic and ensure safe site access.

Truck Houl Routes. The proposed truck haul route is illustrated on Figure 2. As illustrated, trucks travelling to the site from the north would exit U.S. Highway 101 at the Mulholland Drive interchange (Exit 29), turn left on Calabasas Road, turn right on Mullholand Drive, turn right on Valmar Road, turn right on Mulholland Highway, turn left on Old Topanga Canyon Road, turn right on Dry Canyon Cold Creek Road and turn into the Project site. Trucks travelling to the site from the south would exit U.S. Highway 101 at the Mulholland Drive interchange (Exit 29), turn left on Valley Circle Boulevard continue south to Mullholand Drive, turn right on Valmar Road, turn right on Mulholland Highway, turn left on Old Topanga Canyon Road, turn right on Dry Canyon Cold Creek Road and turn into the Project site. The applicant will obtain approval from the City for these proposed haul routes for all earth, concrete, or construction materials and equipment hauling. Trucks shall only travel on approved construction routes.

Truck Access Control Plan. It is anticipated that during certain construction phases, access control will need to be provided on Dry Canyon Cold Creek Road to accommodate truck movements to and from the site. The Project would implement a traffic control plan with flagmen to allow trucks to turn in and out from the site. A typical application for a haul road crossing is illustrated on Figure 3. The plan requires proper signage and flagmen with distances based on the speed limit on Dry Canyon Cold Creek Road. The proper signage and flagmen would be implemented on both the eastbound and westbound lanes on Dry Canyon Cold Creek Road. Deliveries as required will occur below the Project site on Dry Canyon Cold Creek Road Parking will be limited on the north side of the road so the parking lane can be used.

Pedestrian Access Routes. As noted previously, the Project is located on the north side of Dry Canyon Cold Creek Road which is unimproved (no curb, gutter and sidewalk). Temporary alternative pedestrian access routes with basic accessible features will be implemented whenever an existing pedestrian access route is closed for construction. In the case that the pathway on a portion of the north side of Dry Canyon Cold Creek Road would need to be closed during Project construction, the Project would implement a traffic control plan to detour pedestrian traffic consistent with ADA and the Public Rights-of-Way Accessibility Guidelines (PROWAG). Two typical applications for a pathway closure traffic control plan are shown on Figure 4. Pedestrians traveling on the north side of Dry Canyon Cold Creek Road would be redirected to the south side of Dry Canyon Cold Creek Road by a "Walkway Closed Cross Here" sign. Note that the most current MUTCD typical drawing should be used.

Bicycle Access Routes. There are currently Class III bike lanes along Mulholland Highway and Dry Canyon Cold Creek Road adjacent to the site. Mulholland Highway is identified as a bike route. Temporary alternative bicycle access routes will be implemented whenever an existing bike lane is closed for construction. In the case that a bicycle lane adjacent to the Project would need to be closed during Project construction, the Project would implement a traffic control plan to accommodate bike traffic. A typical application for bike lane closure traffic control plan is shown on Figure 5.

Construction Crew Parking. The majority of the construction workers will travel to the site in private vehicles with some carpooling. No construction worker parking shall occur on adjacent residential streets. Contractor parking will be in the existing gravel lot west of the Project site. It is anticipated that, given the size of the Project site and the amount of surface parking required, adequate parking areas would be available on-site to accommodate construction worker parking. If additional parking is required, off-site parking areas would be secured and shuttle services provided to and from the Project site. Use of any public right-of-way, including Dry Canyon Cold Creek Road, for construction worker parking would only occur subject to review and approval of a temporary encroachment permit from the City Public Works Department.

On-Site Staging. Construction equipment would be staged on-site and would avoid residential streets. Given the size of the Project site and the amount of surface parking required, it is anticipated that adequate staging and storage areas would be available on-site to accommodate construction equipment and the delivery and storage of materials. All equipment and material will be stored within the boundary of the Project site or on school property elsewhere in near proximity to the work. Truck queuing/staging will only be allowed at approved locations. Limited queuing may occur on the construction site itself. As shown on Figure 6, a traffic control plan for work beyond the shoulder requires a "Road Work Ahead" sign.

Traffic Control Procedures – Roadways. The Project would implement a traffic control plan to manage traffic during the construction periods. If construction activities require the closure of a travel lane on Mulholland Highway or Dry Canyon Cold Creek Road, the Project would implement an appropriate traffic control plan as shown on Figure 7. The plan requires proper signage with distances based on the speed limit on Mulholland Highway and Dry Canyon Cold Creek Road.

Construction Activity Coordination. The applicant will coordinate construction work with affected agencies in advance of the start of work. As noted, the applicant will obtain approval from the City of Calabasas and Los Angeles County if necessary for the haul routes (earth, concrete, or construction materials and equipment). Prior to project implementation, the applicant will advise the traveling public of impending construction activities (e.g., information signs, portable message signs, and media listing/notification), as well as provide a call line for complaints and concerns regarding construction traffic.

Emergency Access Provisions Including Training for Flagmen. As noted previously, in the event that one lane on Dry Canyon Cold Creek Road or Mulholland Highway is required to be closed during Project construction, the Project would implement a traffic control plan to accommodate at least one travel lan e to accommodate emergency access and traffic flows. Given the width and design of Dry Canyon Cold Creek Road or Mulholland Highway, it is anticipated that flagmen would be required for traffic control during construction. The flagmen would be trained on the correct procedures for accommodating emergency vehicles through the construction zone.

CONCLUSION

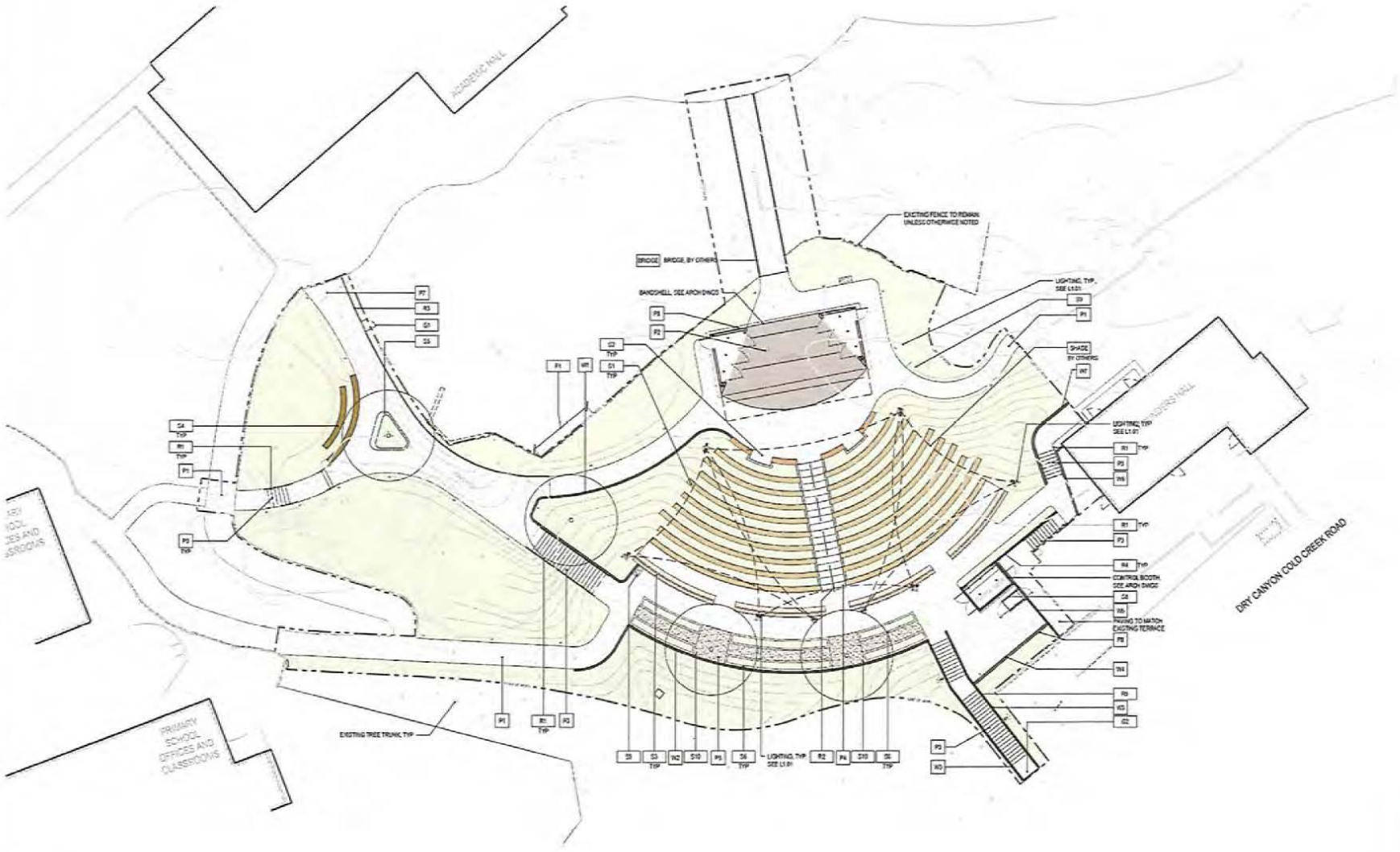
Based on the temporary nature of the Viewpoint School Amphitheater construction activities and implementation of the "Construction Traffic Control Plan" strategies, construction - related traffic and access impacts would be minor. This construction information and mitigation strategies support the CEQA analysis conclusion that construction-related transportation impacts would be less than significant.

Associated Transportation Engineers

Scott A. Schell
Principal Transportation Planner

SAS/DFN

Attachments: Figure 1 - Project Site Plan
Figure 2 - Proposed Truck Haul Routes – U.S. Highway 101 To/From Project Site
Figure 3 - Haul Road Crossing – Typical Application 14
Figure 4 - Sidewalk Detour or Diversion – Typical Application 28
Figure 5 - Bike Lane Closure -Typical Application 47
Figure 6 - Work Beyond The Shoulder – Typical Application 1
Figure 7 - Sible Lane Closure – Typical Application 10

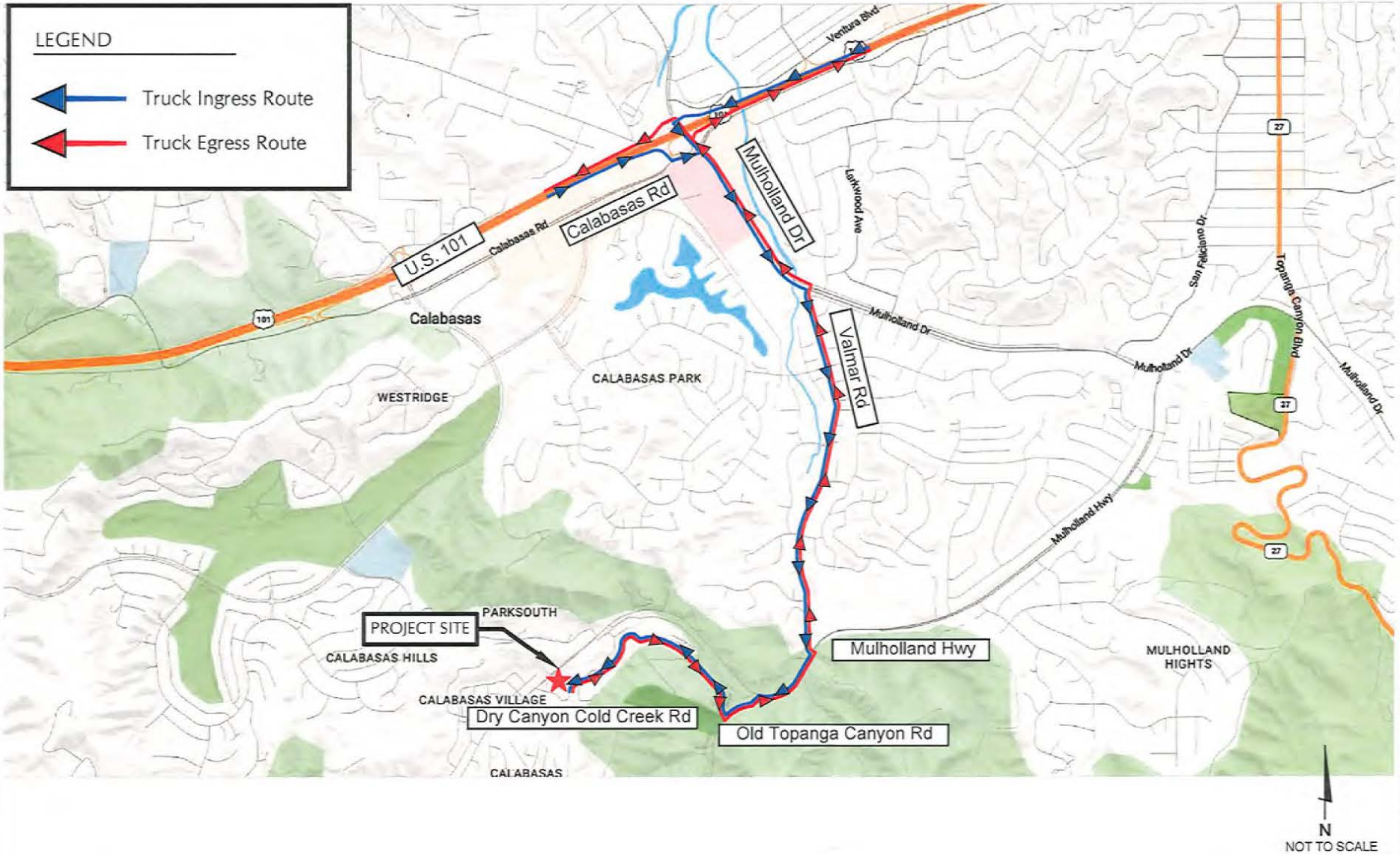


ASSOCIATED TRANSPORTATION ENGINEERS

PROJECT SITE PLAN

FIGURE 1

JF - ATE#26012



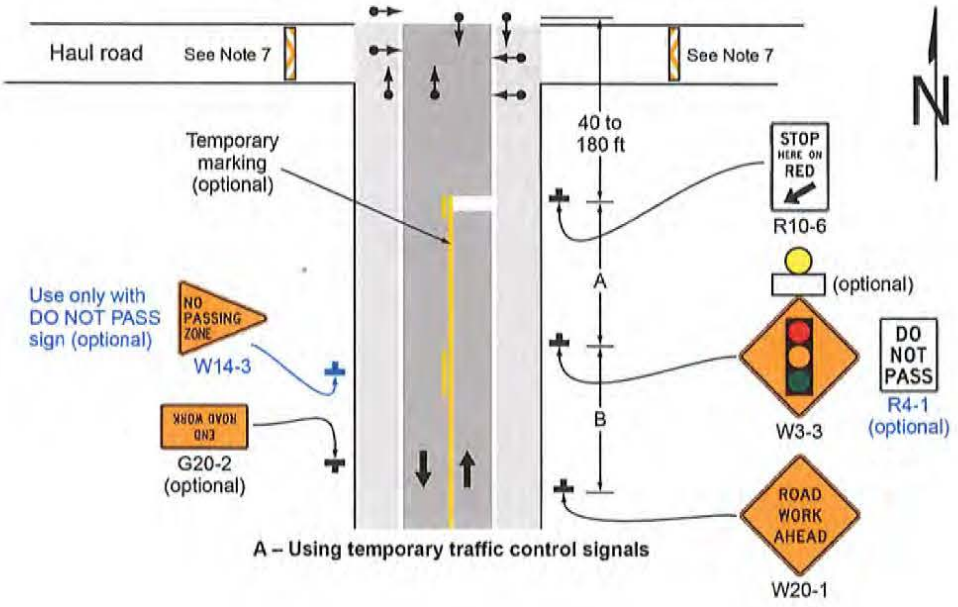
ASSOCIATED TRANSPORTATION ENGINEERS

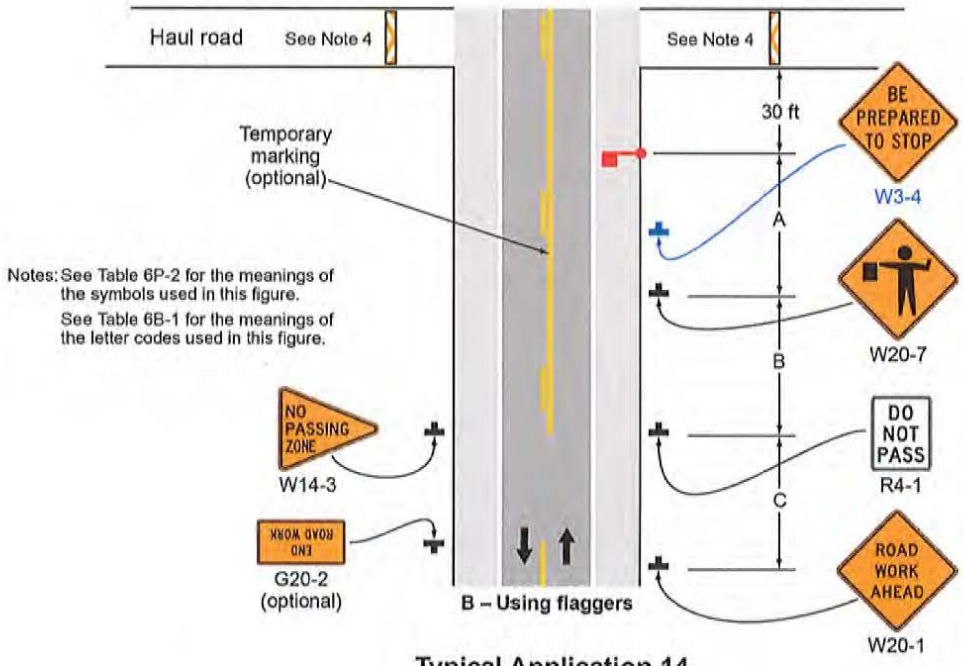
PROPOSED TRUCK HAUL ROUTES - U.S. HIGHWAY 101 TO/FROM PROJECT SITE

FIGURE 2

JF - ATE#26012

Figure 6P-14. Haul Road Crossing (TA-14)

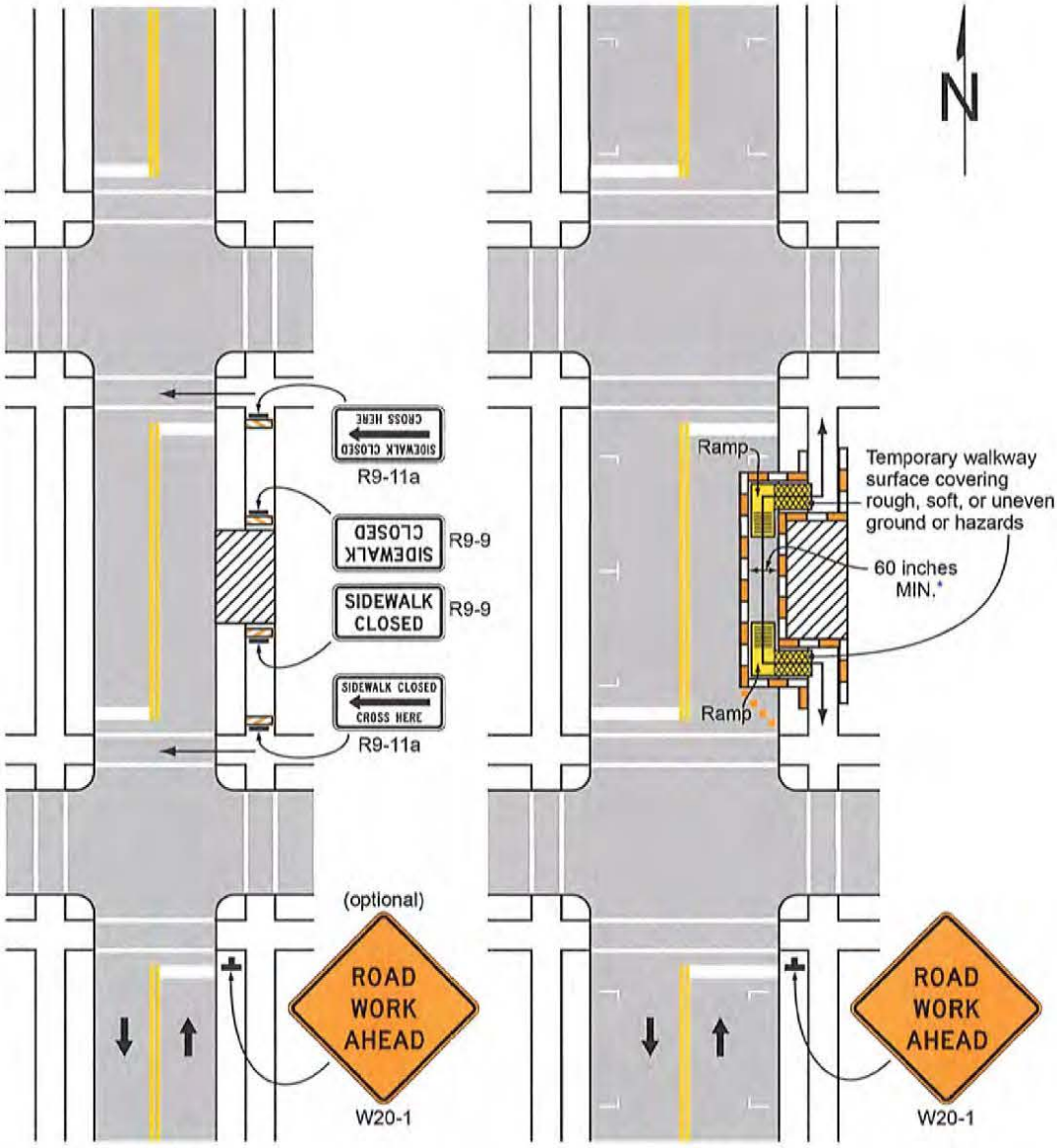




Typical Application 14

Associated Transportation Engineers
HAUL ROAD CROSSING - TYPICAL APPLICATION 14
FIGURE 3
JF - ATE#26012

Figure 6P-28. Sidewalk Detour or Diversion (TA-28)



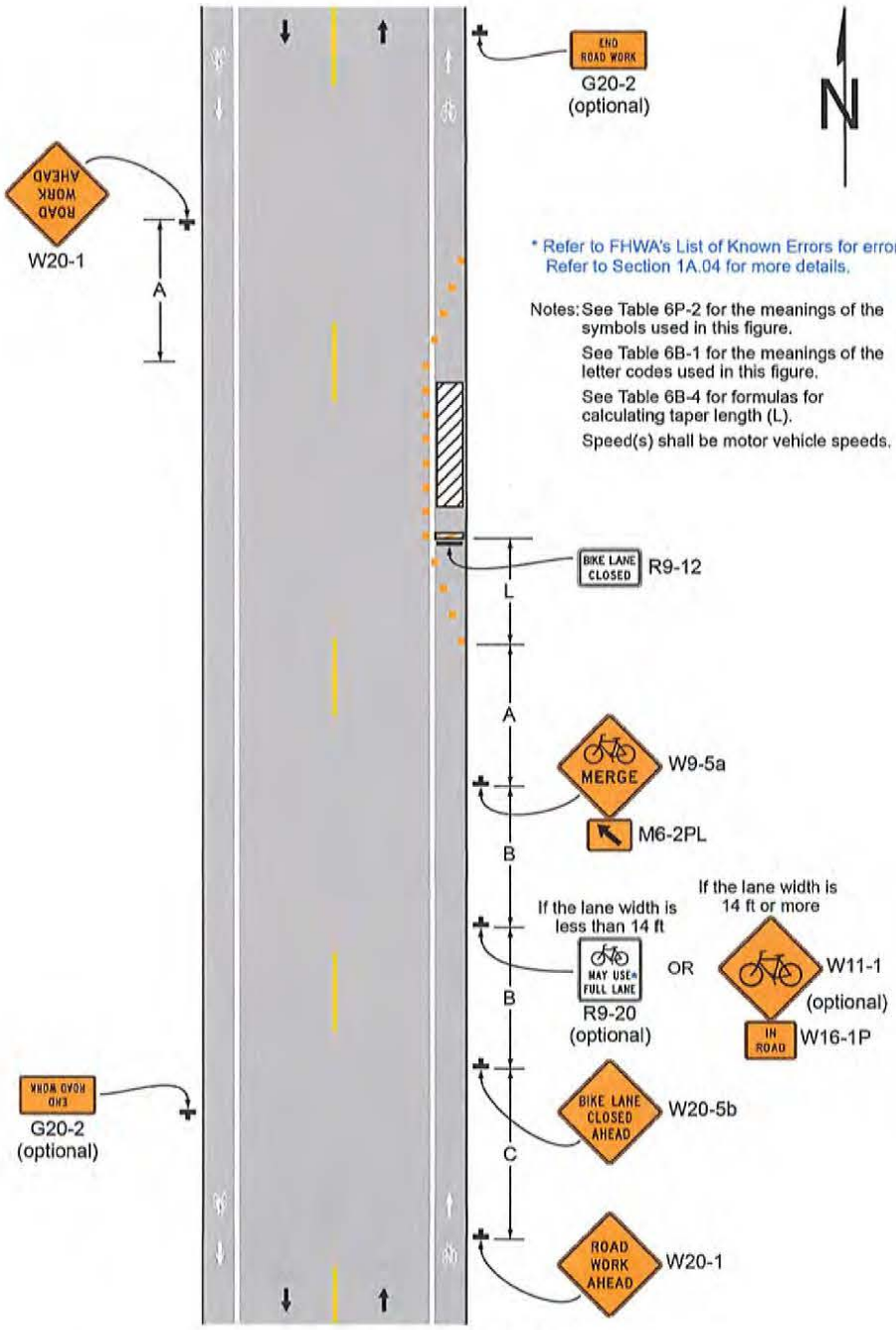
Typical Application 28

Note: SeeTable 6P-2 for the meanings of the symbols used in this figure.

* Refer to FHWA's List of Known Errors for error in figure text. Refer to Section 1A.04 for more details.

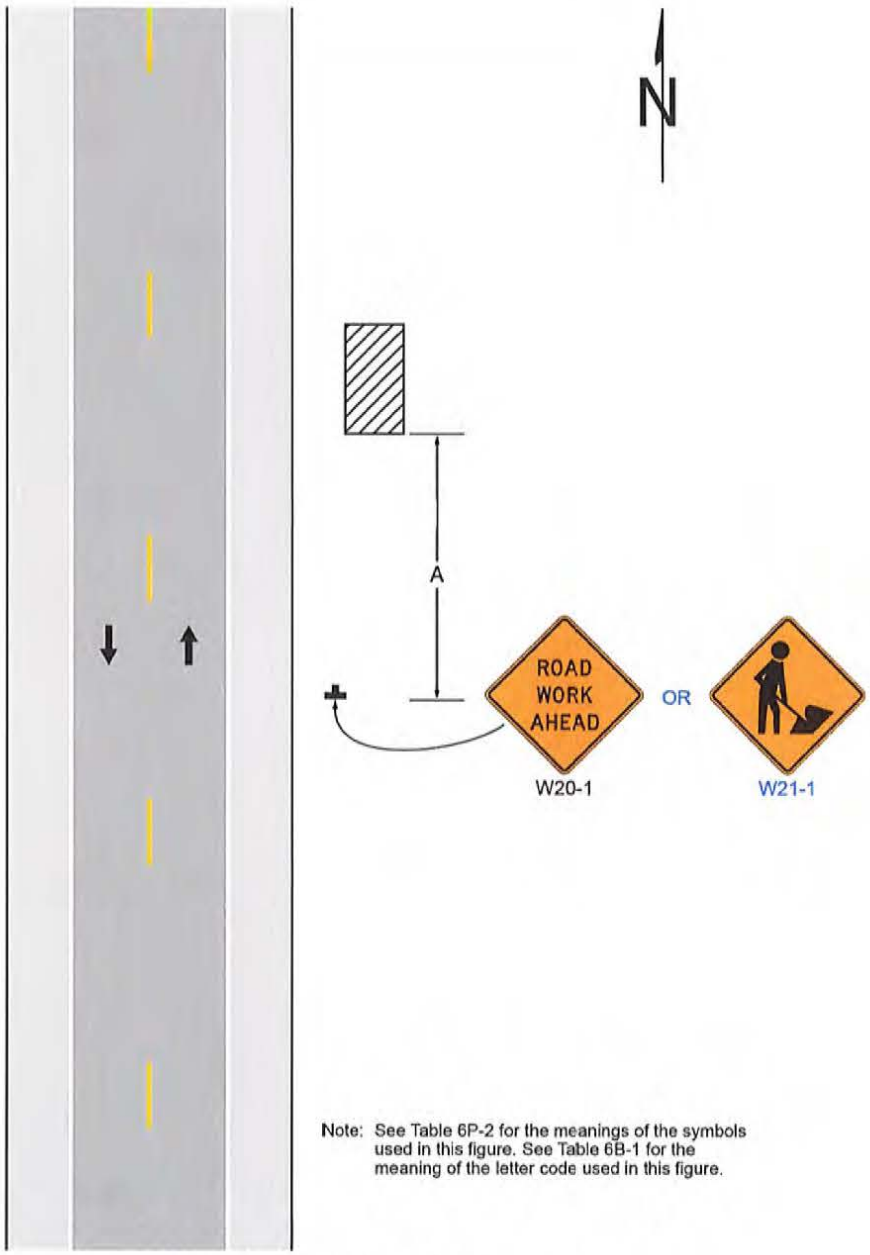
Associated Transportation Engineers
SIDEWALK DETOUR OR DIVERSION - TYPICAL APPLICATION 28
FIGURE 4
JF - ATE#26012

Figure 6P-47. Bicycle Lane Closure without a Detour (TA-47)



Typical Application 47

Figure 6P-1. Work Beyond the Shoulder (TA-1)

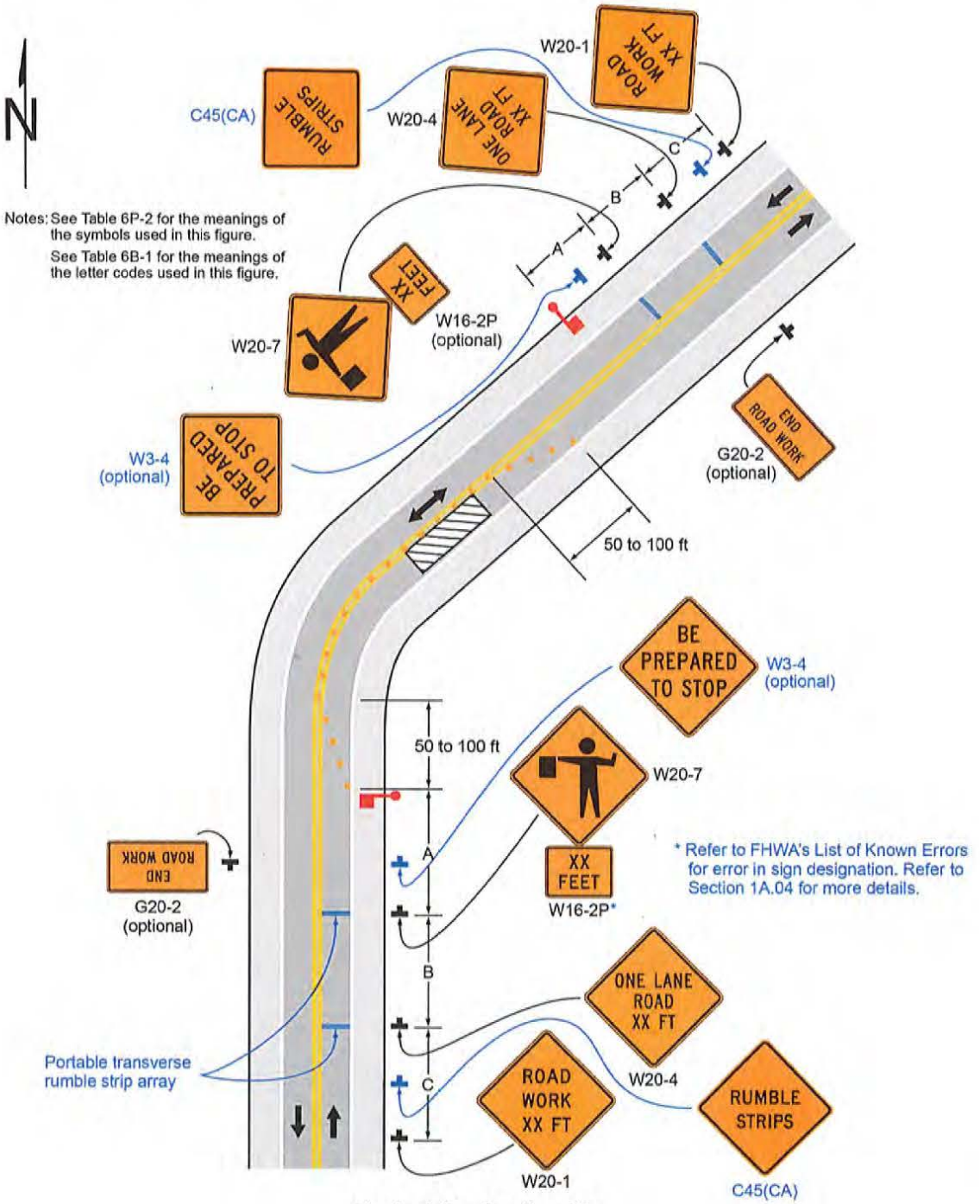


Note: See Table 6P-2 for the meanings of the symbols used in this figure. See Table 6B-1 for the meaning of the letter code used in this figure.

Typical Application 1

Associated
Transportation
Engineers
WORK BEYOND THE SHOULDER - TYPICAL APPLICATION 1
FIGURE 6
JF - ATE#26012

Figure 6P-10. Lane Closure on a Two-Lane Road Using Flaggers (TA-10)



Typical Application 10

APPENDIX M

Tribal Consultation

CITY of CALABASAS
Planning Division
100 Civic Center Way
Calabasas, CA 91301

April 8, 2026

Barbareño/Ventureño Band of Mission Indians

RE: Assembly Bill 52 Tribal Consultation – Viewpoint School Amphitheater Project

Dear Tribal Representative:

This letter is to inform you that the City of Calabasas (City) has determined that a project application has been submitted for a proposed educational development project (Project) and that the City is preparing an Initial Study (IS)/Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) to assess the potential environmental effects of the proposed Project.

Viewpoint School, a private TK–12 school, proposes the construction and operation of a new outdoor amphitheater on its existing campus to expand the school's performing arts and outdoor instructional facilities. The Viewpoint School campus occupies approximately 19 acres. The Project would not increase student enrollment or school capacity and would not result in an increase in the number of students or staff on campus. The amphitheater would serve as an alternative venue for existing school programs and events currently held in other on-campus facilities. The Project would involve demolition of an existing outdoor education area within the campus and development of a terraced hillside amphitheater. The amphitheater would include terraced hillside seating accommodating approximately 531 persons, including eight accessible seating spaces. The Project would also include the construction of a performance bandshell with a structural truss system designed to support lighting and sound equipment, as well as a control booth to house audiovisual equipment.

To improve campus circulation and accessibility, the Project would include construction of a new pedestrian bridge crossing Dry Canyon Creek, connecting the existing indoor theater building to the amphitheater site. Additional pedestrian access would be provided via existing ramps from the Primary School and a proposed wooden walkway extending from the Academic Hall Terrace. The boardwalk would include an integrated outdoor classroom seating area as part of the boardwalk structure, located beneath existing sycamore trees to support outdoor instructional use. The school's existing garden program would be relocated to a new area situated above the amphitheater. The relocated garden would include raised planting beds and a chicken coop, consistent with Viewpoint School's commitment to sustainability and hands-on learning. Numerous coastal live oaks, willows, and landscaping trees are in this area.

The goal of AB 52 Consultation is for lead agencies to consult with California Native American Tribes to identify whether any Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs), as defined in PRC Section 21074, are located within the Project development footprint and, if such resources are identified, to work with Tribes to identify

mitigation measures capable of avoiding or substantially lessening potential significant impacts to those identified TCRs, in accordance with PRC Section 21080.3.2. Pursuant to Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 21080.3.1(b), tribes requesting Assembly Bill 52 consultation are required to submit a response to this invitation within 30 days from the receipt of this letter, in writing, with the City of Calabasas (contact information below).

Your Tribe's input is important to the City of Calabasas planning process for this Project. We request that you advise us as early as possible if you wish to consult on the proposed Project, or have other comments or concerns. If you require any additional information or have any questions, please contact me at 818-224-1703 or via e-mail at Tbartlett@cityofcalabasas.com. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Tom Bartlett
City Planner

Enclosures: Project Location Map

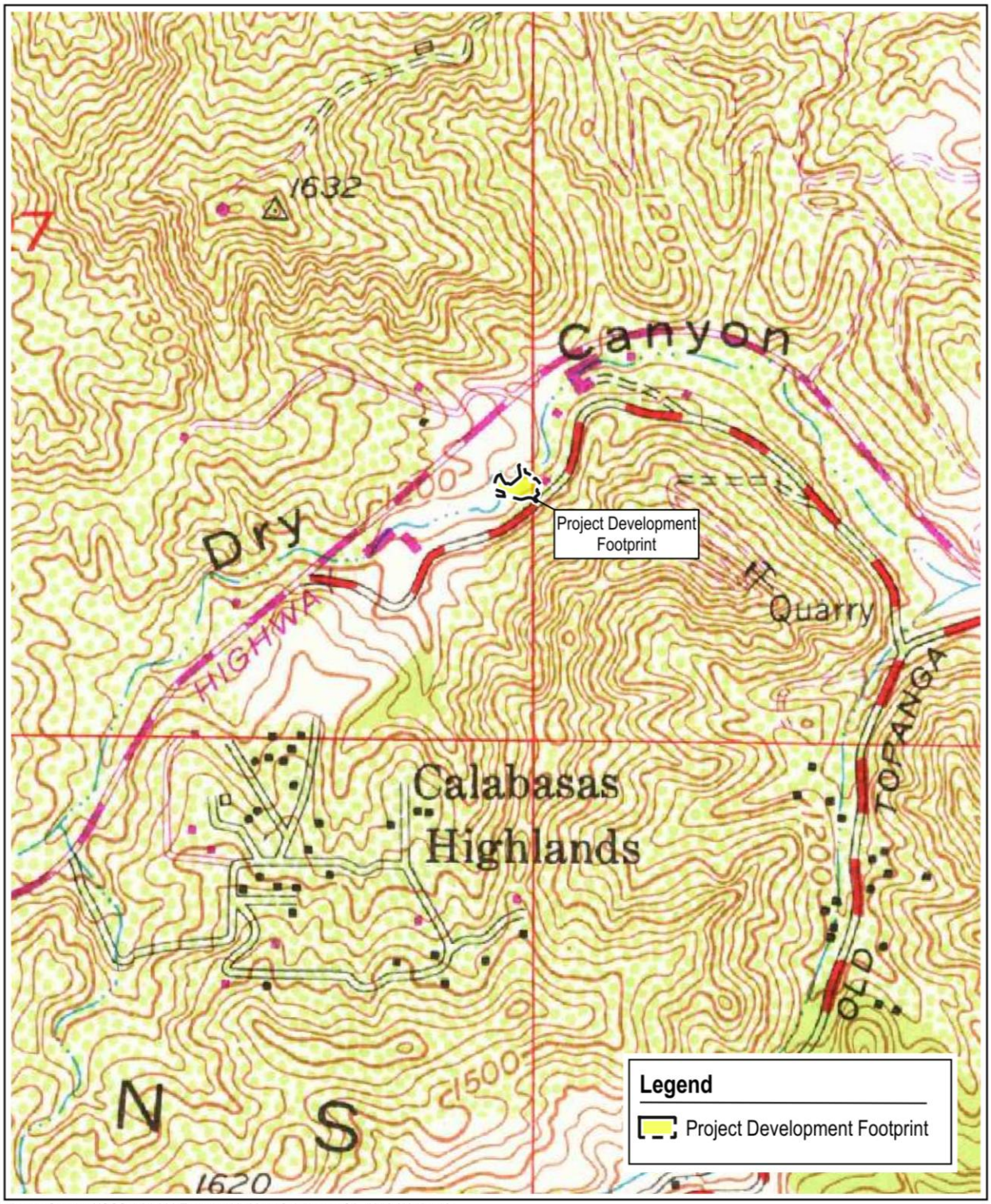


Image Source: USGS 1:24,000 Topographic Map: Calabasas, CA, 1952 (1979 ed.).

VIEWPOINT SCHOOL AMPHITHEATER PROJECT

envicom

Project Development Footprint Location

0 300 600 ft

CITY of CALABASAS
Planning Division
100 Civic Center Way
Calabasas, CA 91301

April 8, 2026

Cahuilla Band of Indians

RE: Assembly Bill 52 Tribal Consultation – Viewpoint School Amphitheater Project

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Sincerely,

Tom Bartlett
City Planner

Enclosures: Project Location Map

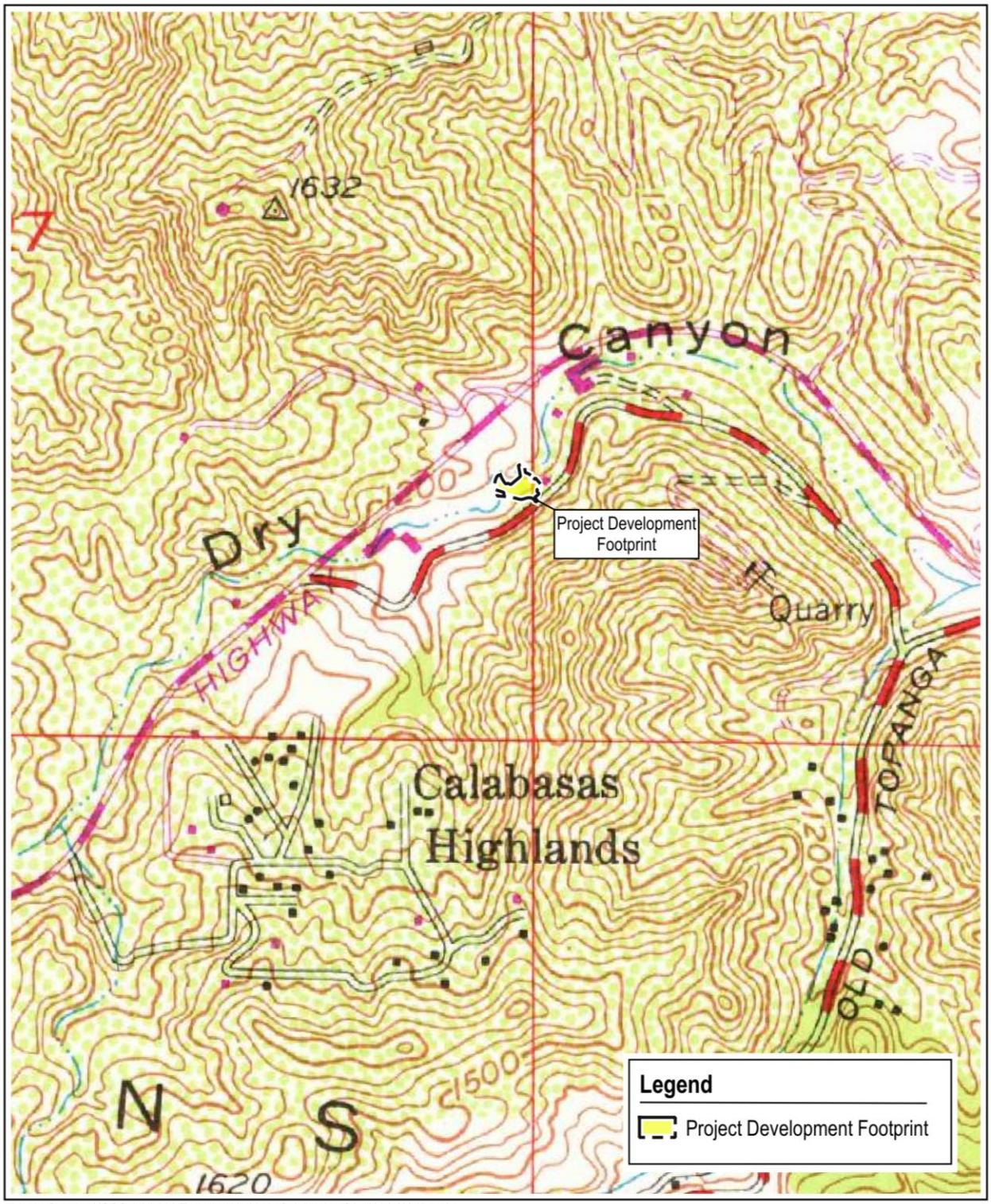

Image Source: USGS 1:24,000 Topographic Map: Calabasas, CA, 1952 (1979 ed.).

VIEWPOINT SCHOOL AMPHITHEATER PROJECT

envicom

Project Development Footprint Location

0 300 600 ft

CITY of CALABASAS
Planning Division
100 Civic Center Way
Calabasas, CA 91301

April 8, 2026

Coastal Band of the Chumash Nation

RE: Assembly Bill 52 Tribal Consultation – Viewpoint School Amphitheater Project

Dear Tribal Representative:

This letter is to inform you that the City of Calabasas (City) has determined that a project application has been submitted for a proposed educational development project (Project) and that the City is preparing an Initial Study (IS)/Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) to assess the potential environmental effects of the proposed Project.

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Sincerely,

Tom Bartlett
City Planner

Enclosures: Project Location Map

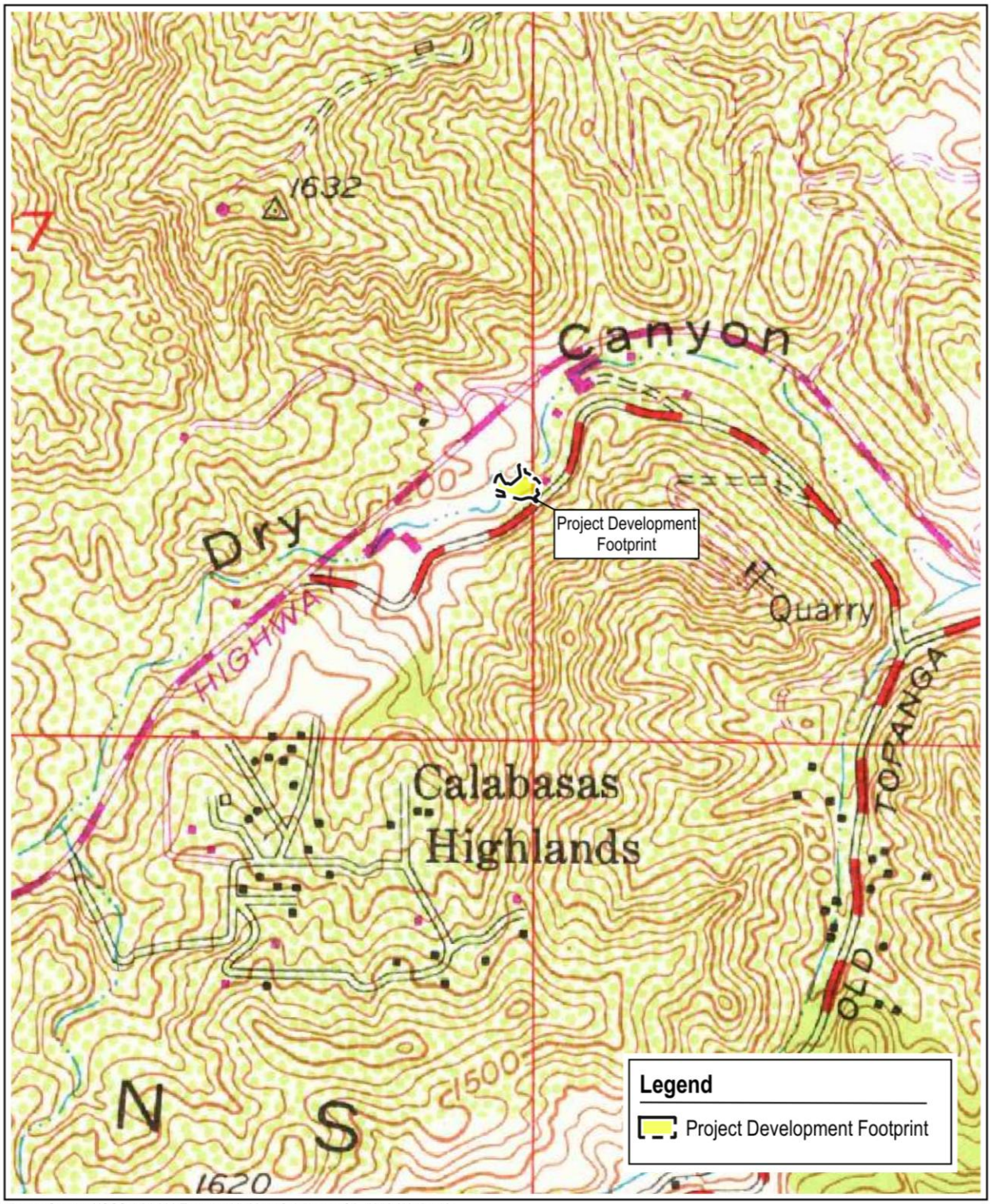

Image Source: USGS 1:24,000 Topographic Map: Calabasas, CA, 1952 (1979 ed.).

VIEWPOINT SCHOOL AMPHITHEATER PROJECT

envicom

Project Development Footprint Location

0 300 600 ft

CITY of CALABASAS
Planning Division
100 Civic Center Way
Calabasas, CA 91301

April 8, 2026

Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians

RE: Assembly Bill 52 Tribal Consultation – Viewpoint School Amphitheater Project

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City Planner

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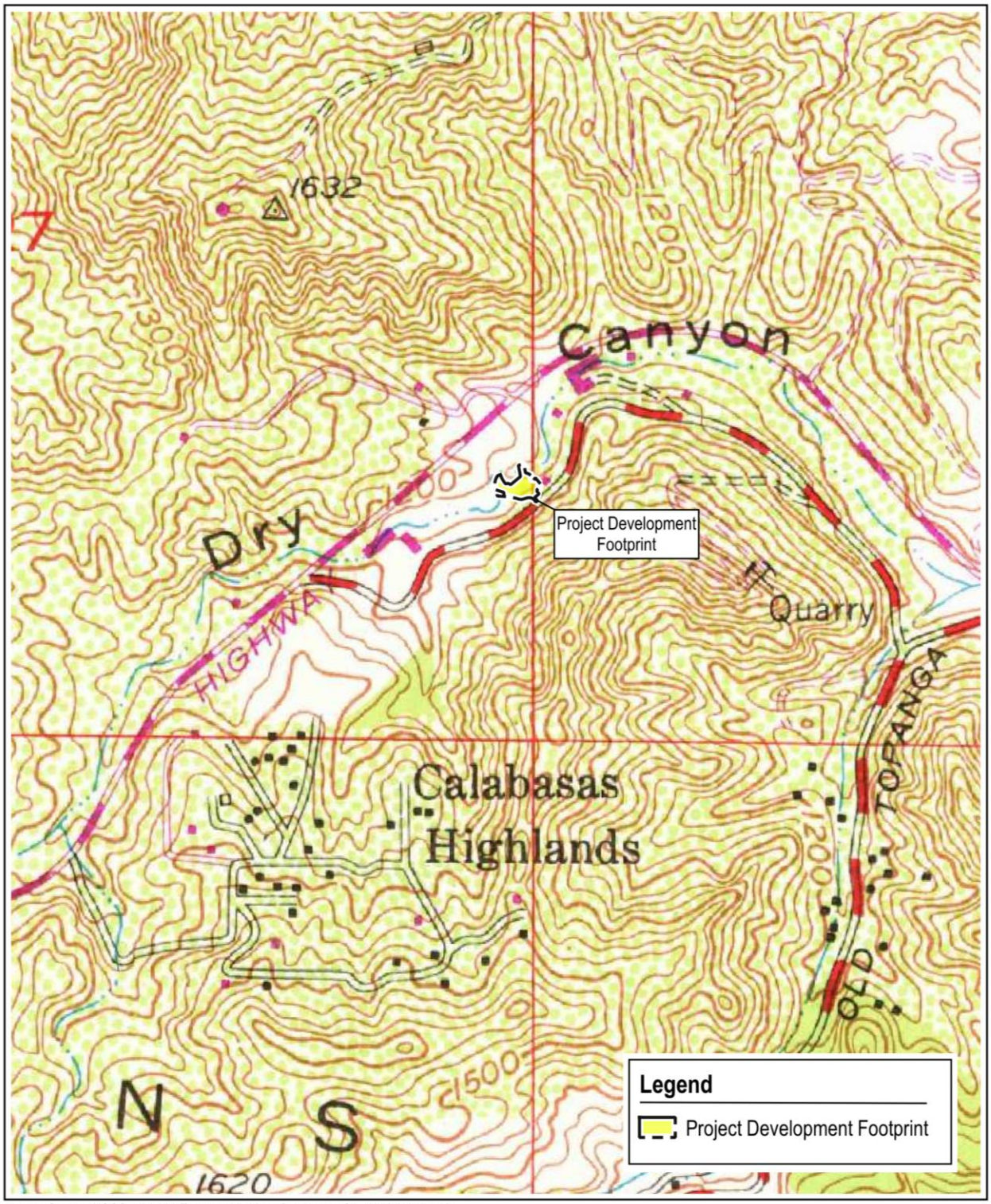

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VIEWPOINT SCHOOL AMPHITHEATER PROJECT

envicom

Project Development Footprint Location

0 300 600 ft

CITY of CALABASAS
Planning Division
100 Civic Center Way
Calabasas, CA 91301

April 8, 2026

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation

RE: Assembly Bill 52 Tribal Consultation – Viewpoint School Amphitheater Project

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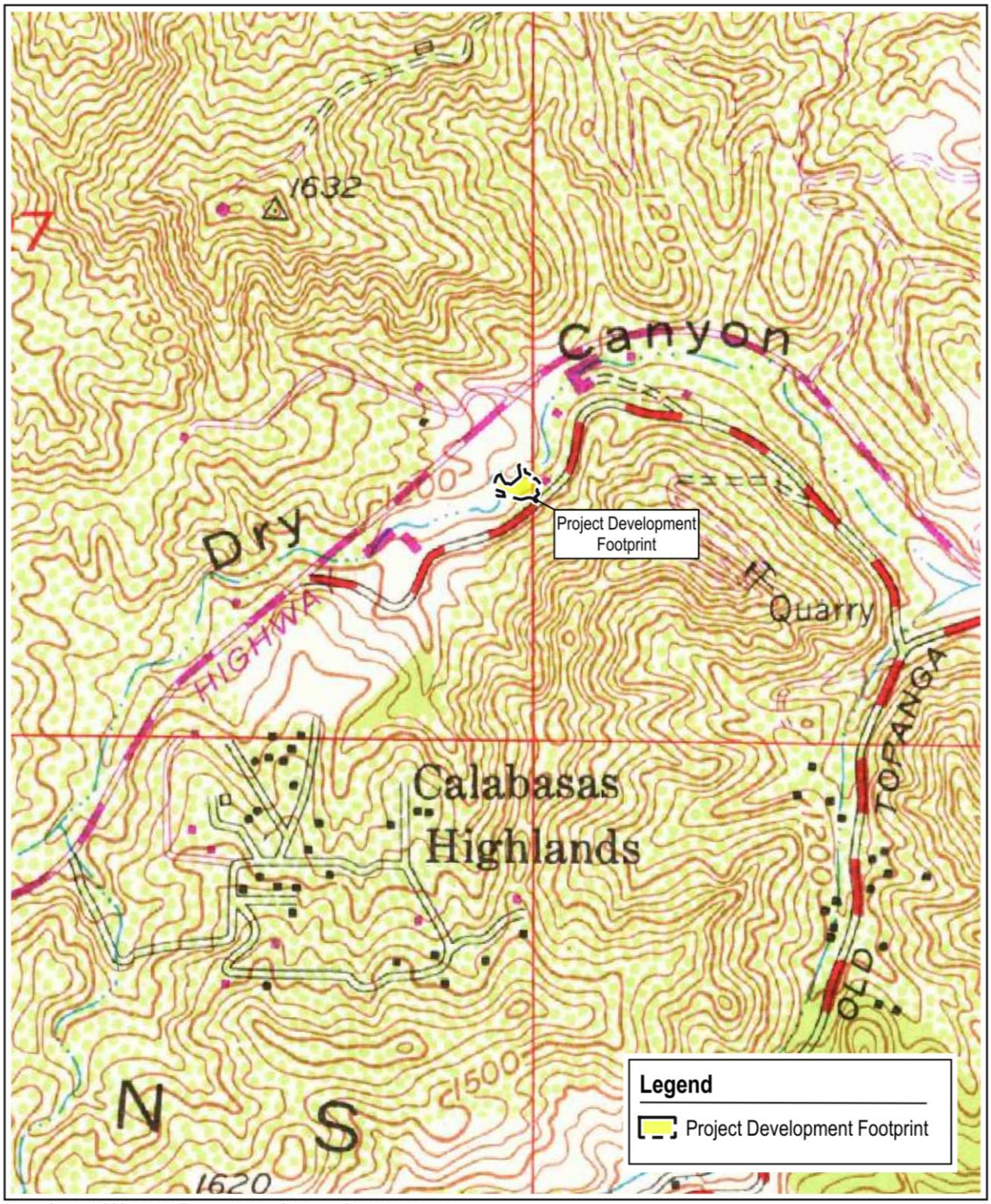

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VIEWPOINT SCHOOL AMPHITHEATER PROJECT

envicom

Project Development Footprint Location

0 300 600 ft

CITY of CALABASAS
Planning Division
100 Civic Center Way
Calabasas, CA 91301

April 8, 2026

Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians

RE: Assembly Bill 52 Tribal Consultation – Viewpoint School Amphitheater Project

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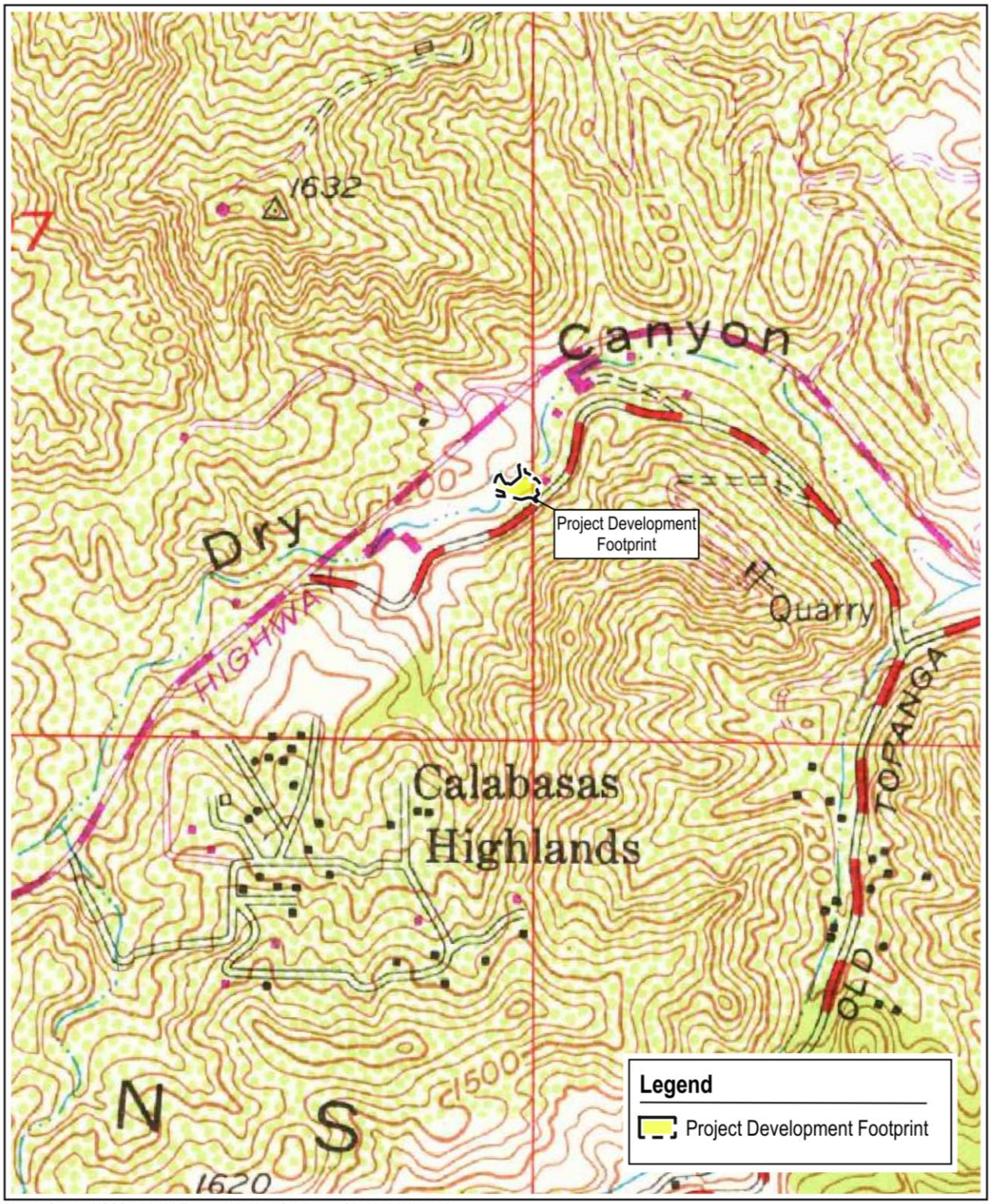

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VIEWPOINT SCHOOL AMPHITHEATER PROJECT

envicom

Project Development Footprint Location

0 300 600 ft

CITY of CALABASAS
Planning Division
100 Civic Center Way
Calabasas, CA 91301

April 8, 2026

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council

RE: Assembly Bill 52 Tribal Consultation – Viewpoint School Amphitheater Project

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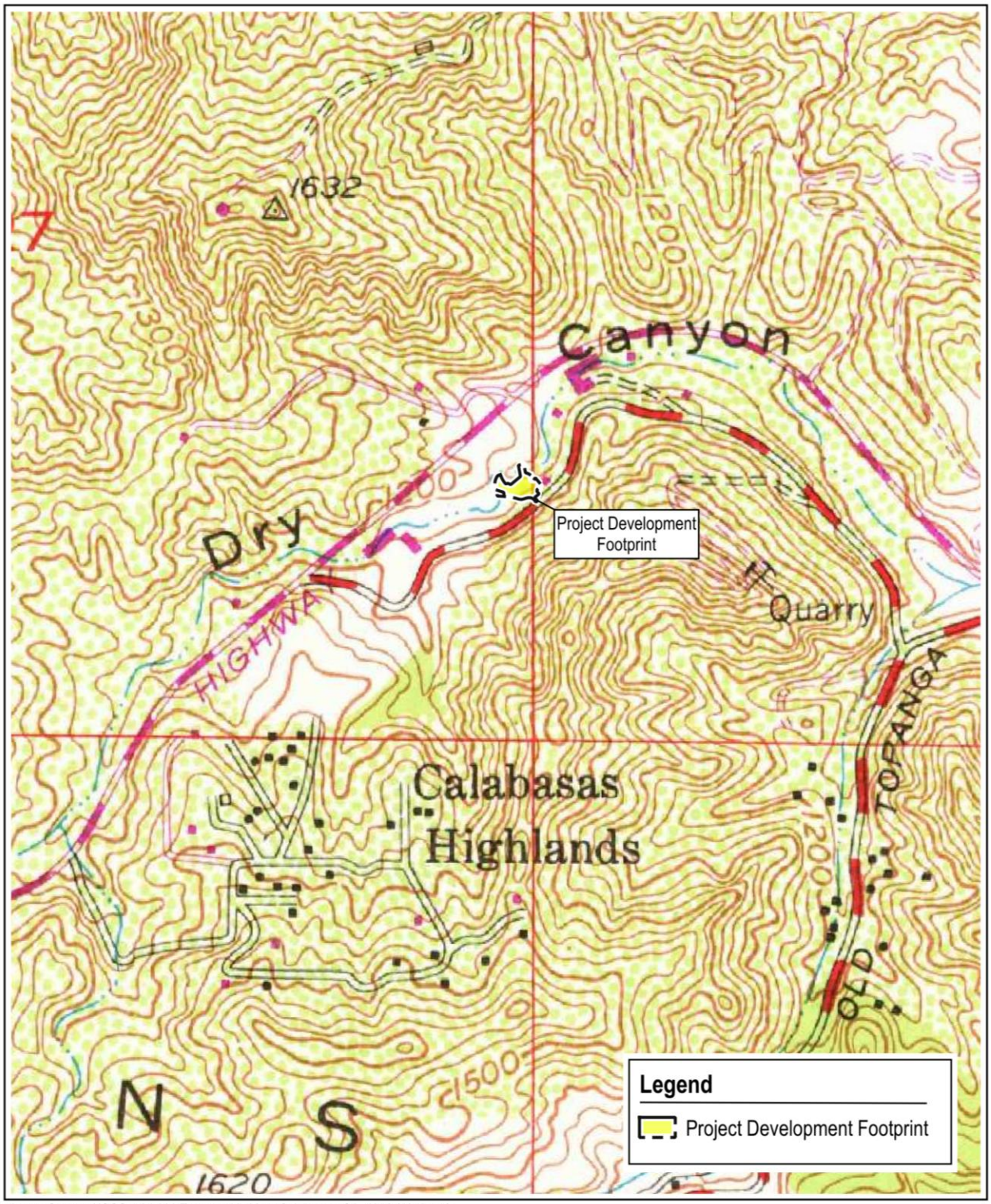

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VIEWPOINT SCHOOL AMPHITHEATER PROJECT

envicom

Project Development Footprint Location

0 300 600 ft

CITY of CALABASAS
Planning Division
100 Civic Center Way
Calabasas, CA 91301

April 8, 2026

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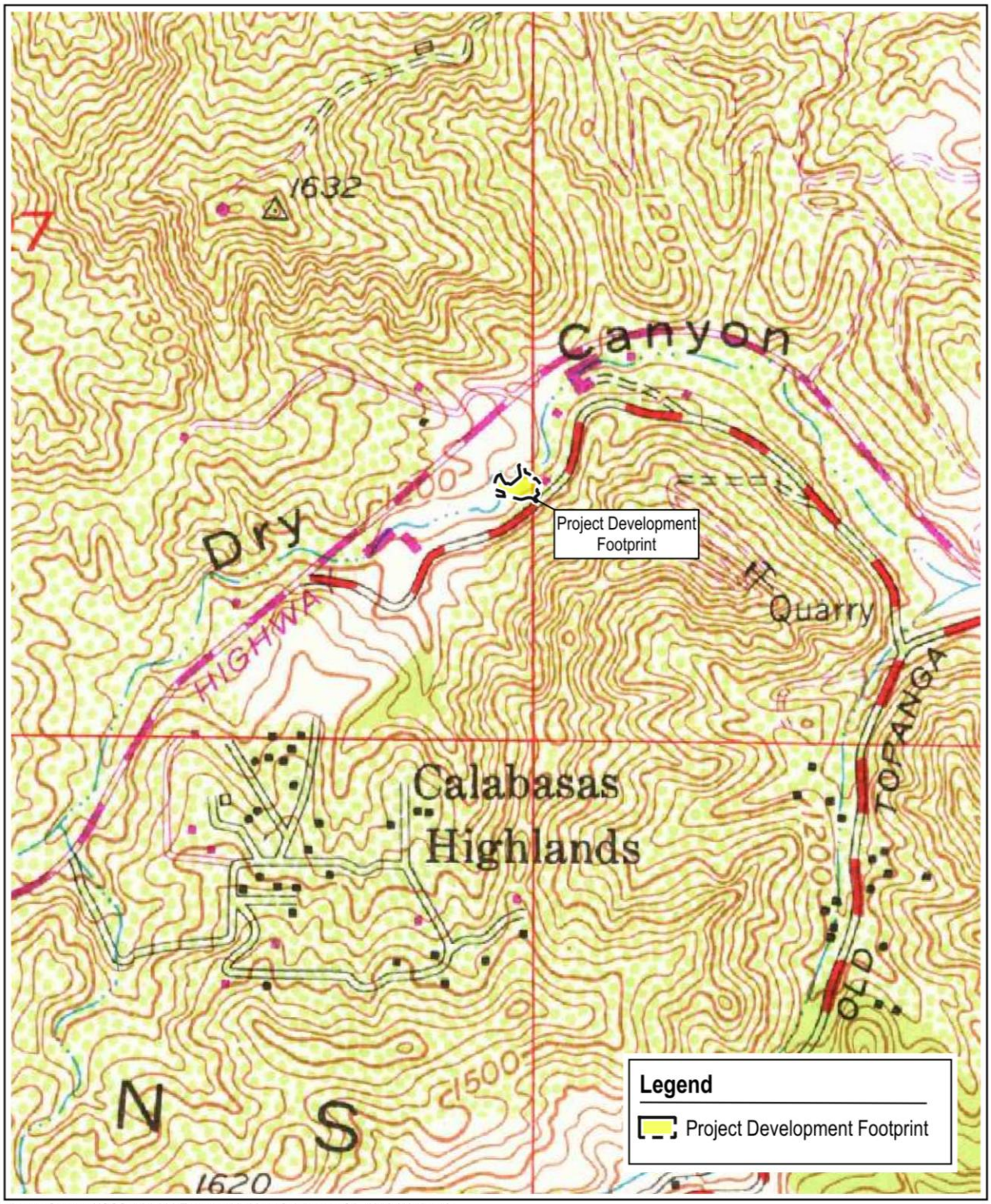

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VIEWPOINT SCHOOL AMPHITHEATER PROJECT

envicom

Project Development Footprint Location

0 300 600 ft

CITY of CALABASAS
Planning Division
100 Civic Center Way
Calabasas, CA 91301

April 8, 2026

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council

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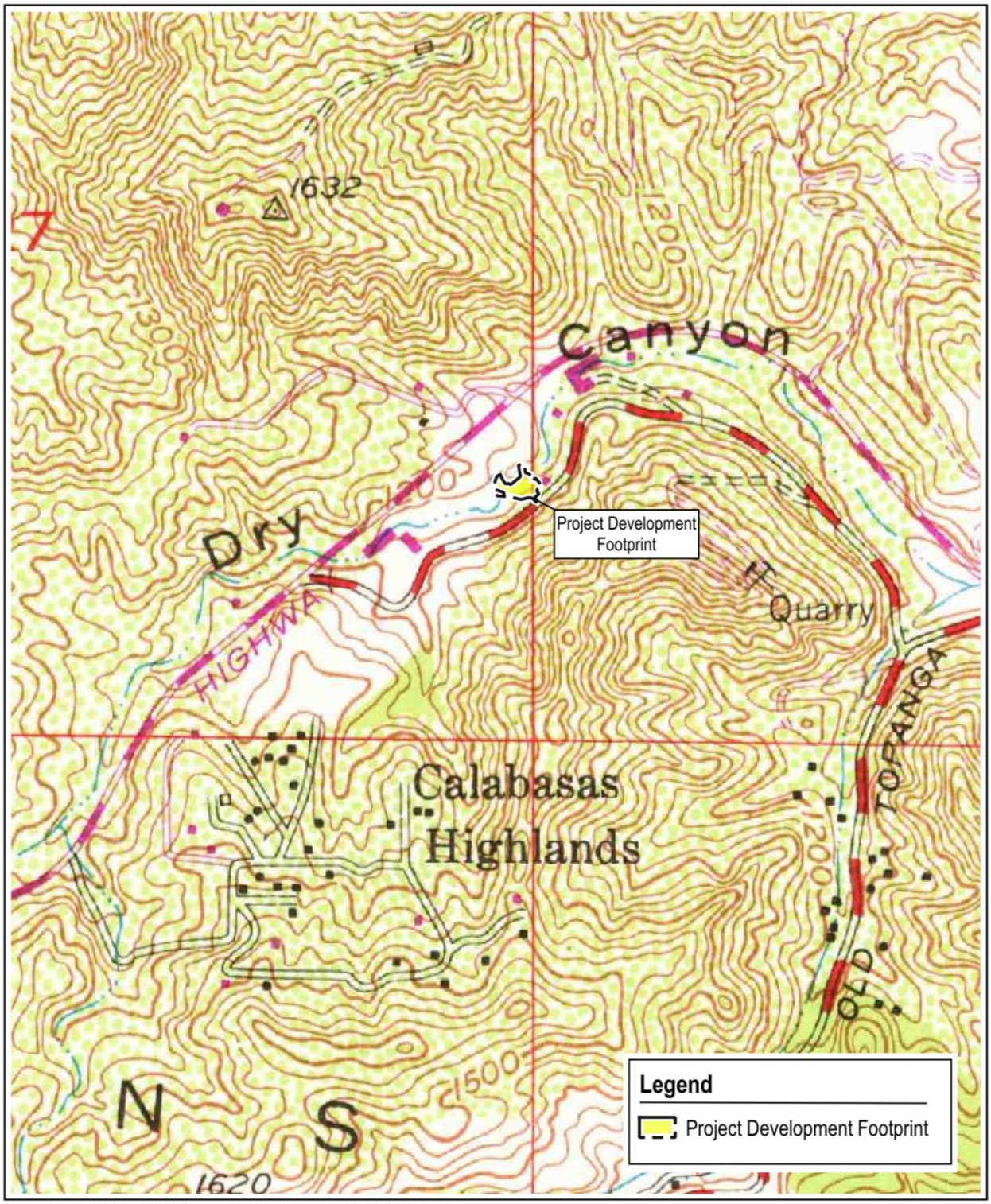

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VIEWPOINT SCHOOL AMPHITHEATER PROJECT

envicom

Project Development Footprint Location

0 300 600 ft

CITY of CALABASAS
Planning Division
100 Civic Center Way
Calabasas, CA 91301

April 8, 2026

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

RE: Assembly Bill 52 Tribal Consultation – Viewpoint School Amphitheater Project

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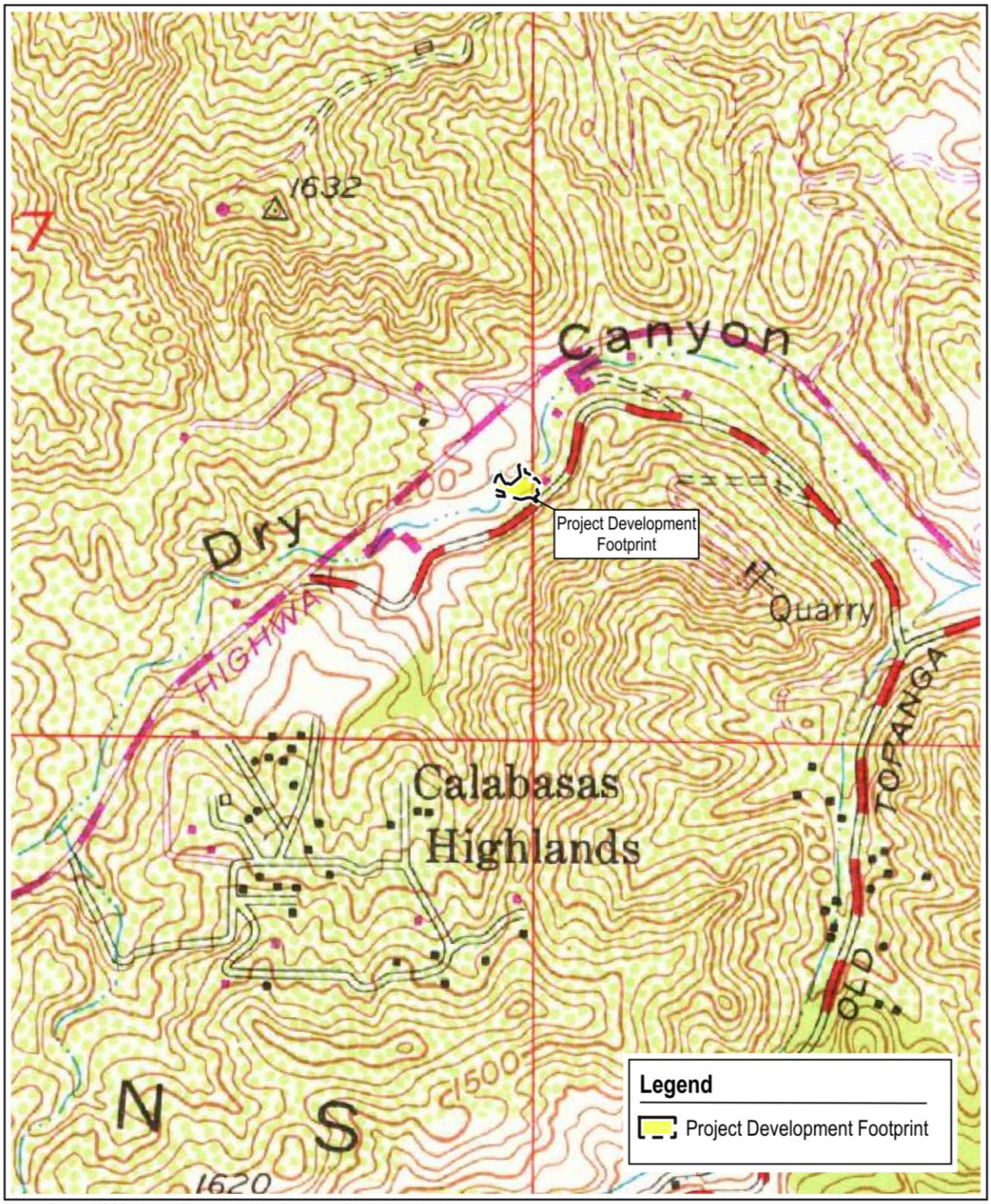

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VIEWPOINT SCHOOL AMPHITHEATER PROJECT

envicom

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CITY of CALABASAS
Planning Division
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April 8, 2026

Northern Chumash Tribal Council

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Sincerely,

Tom Bartlett
City Planner

Enclosures: Project Location Map

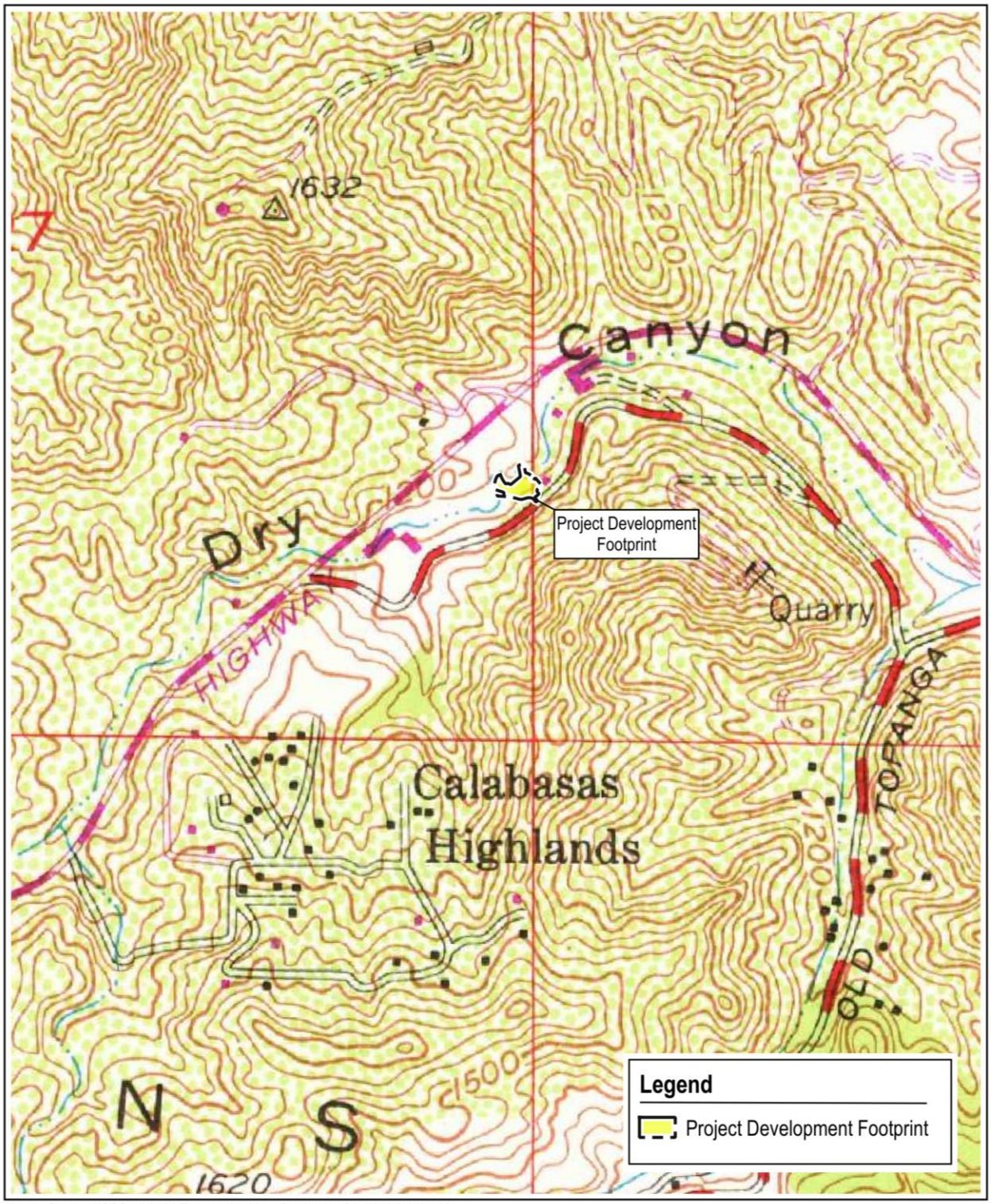

Image Source: USGS 1:24,000 Topographic Map: Calabasas, CA, 1952 (1979 ed.).

VIEWPOINT SCHOOL AMPHITHEATER PROJECT

envicom

Project Development Footprint Location

0 300 600 ft

CITY of CALABASAS
Planning Division
100 Civic Center Way
Calabasas, CA 91301

April 8, 2026

Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians

RE: Assembly Bill 52 Tribal Consultation – Viewpoint School Amphitheater Project

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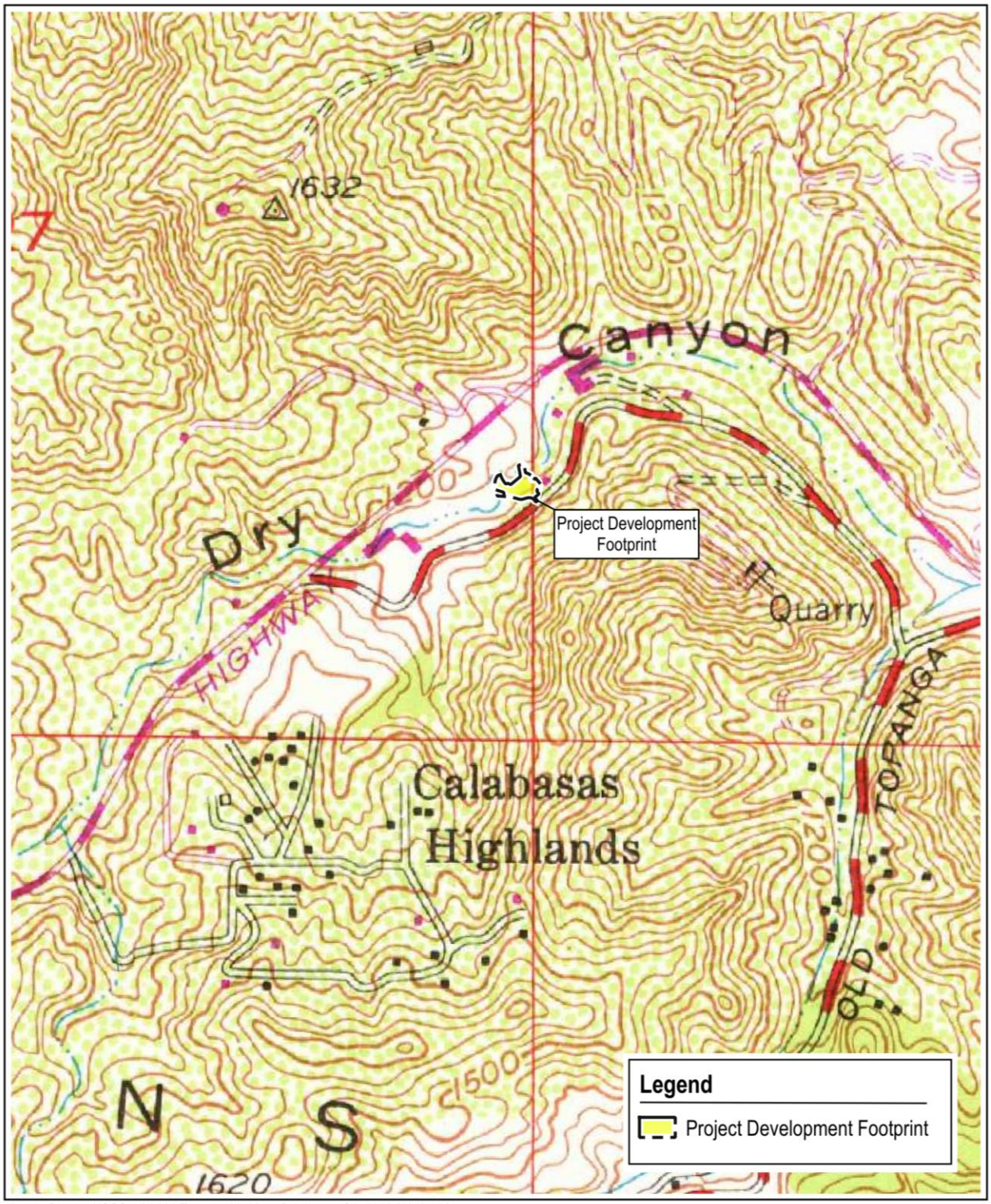

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VIEWPOINT SCHOOL AMPHITHEATER PROJECT

envicom

Project Development Footprint Location

0 300 600 ft

CITY of CALABASAS
Planning Division
100 Civic Center Way
Calabasas, CA 91301

April 8, 2026

Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians

RE: Assembly Bill 52 Tribal Consultation – Viewpoint School Amphitheater Project

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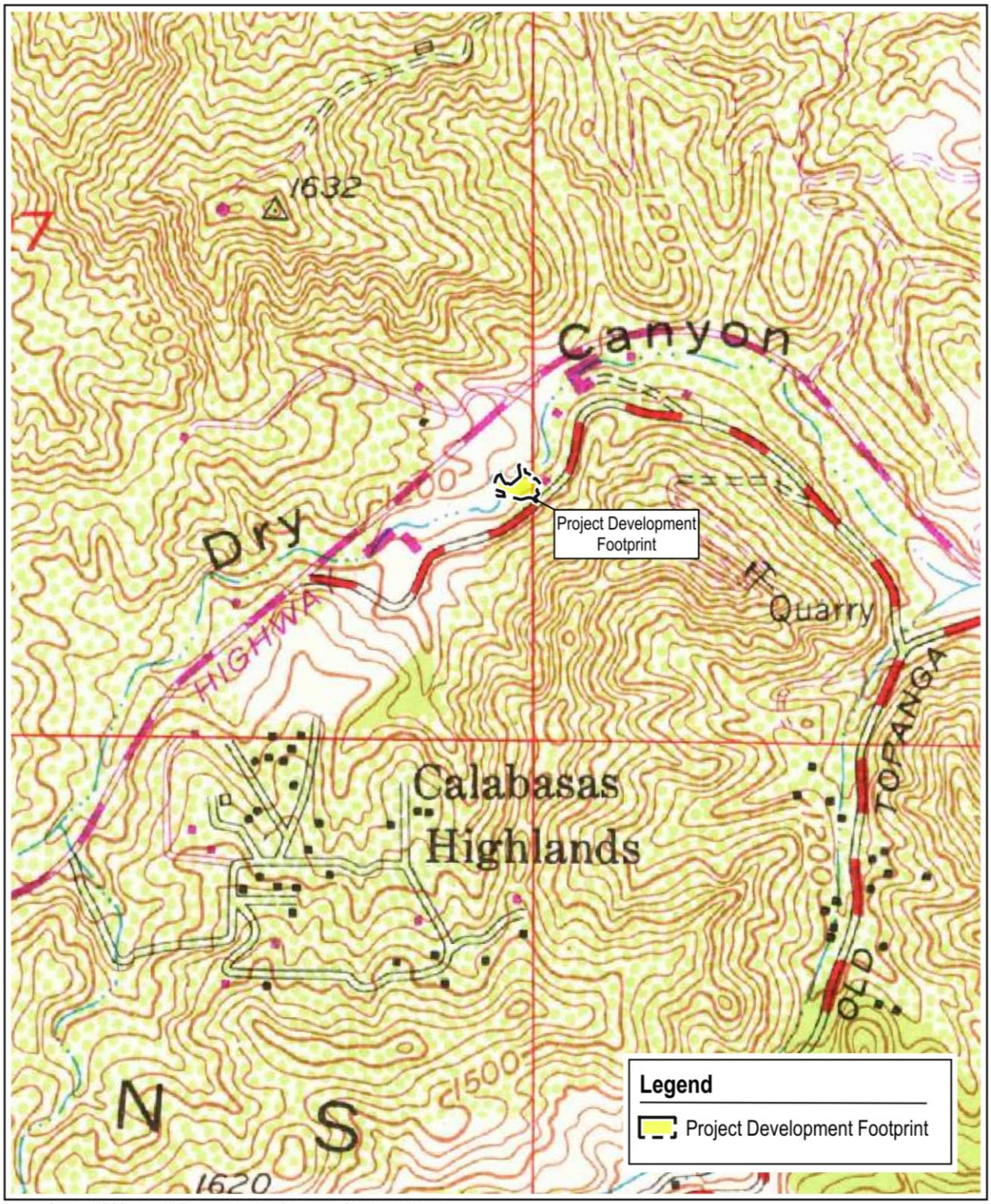

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VIEWPOINT SCHOOL AMPHITHEATER PROJECT

envicom

Project Development Footprint Location

0 300 600 ft

CITY of CALABASAS
Planning Division
100 Civic Center Way
Calabasas, CA 91301

April 8, 2026

Santa Ynez Band of Mission Indians

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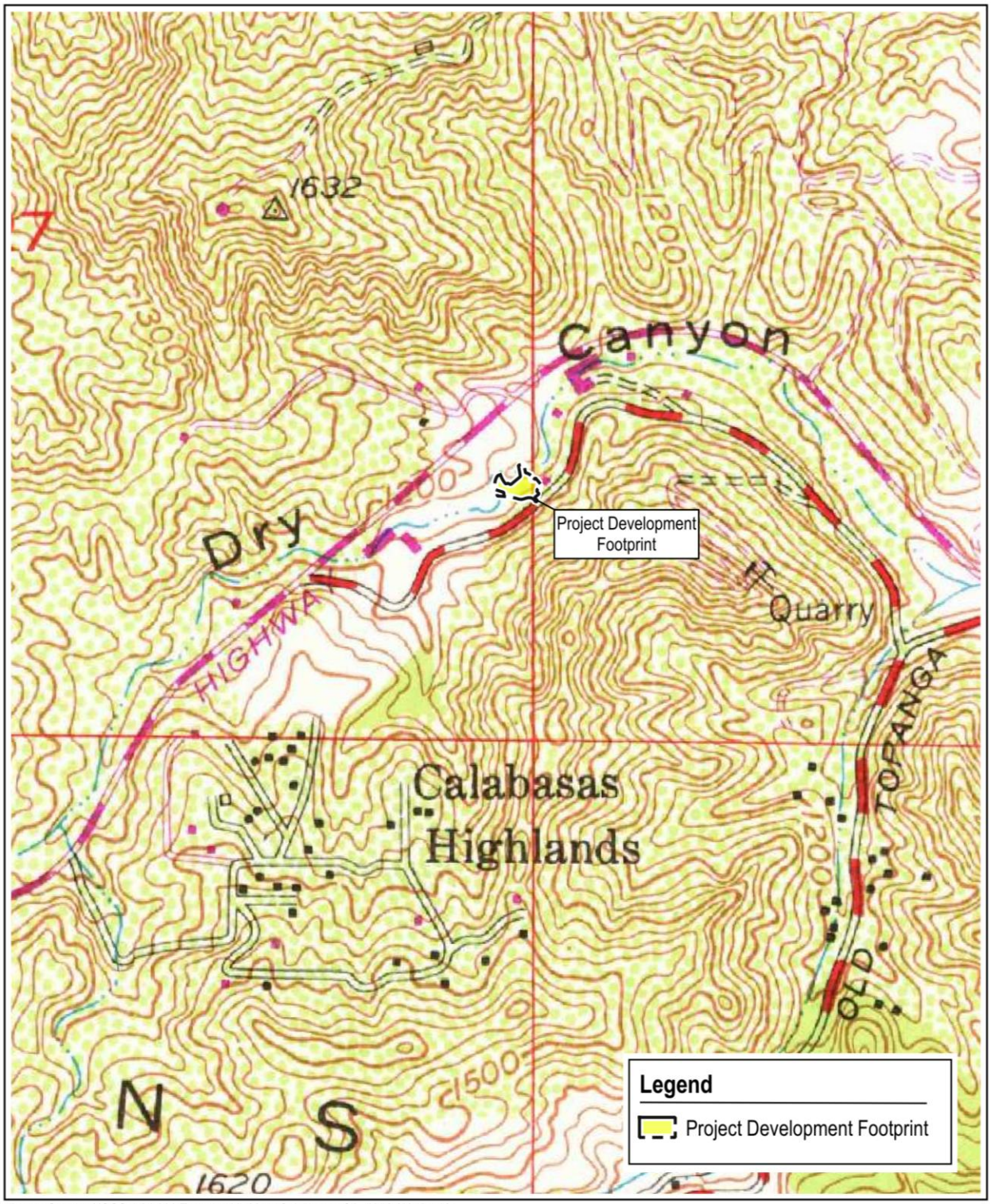

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VIEWPOINT SCHOOL AMPHITHEATER PROJECT

envicom

Project Development Footprint Location

0 300 600 ft

CITY of CALABASAS
Planning Division
100 Civic Center Way
Calabasas, CA 91301

April 8, 2026

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians

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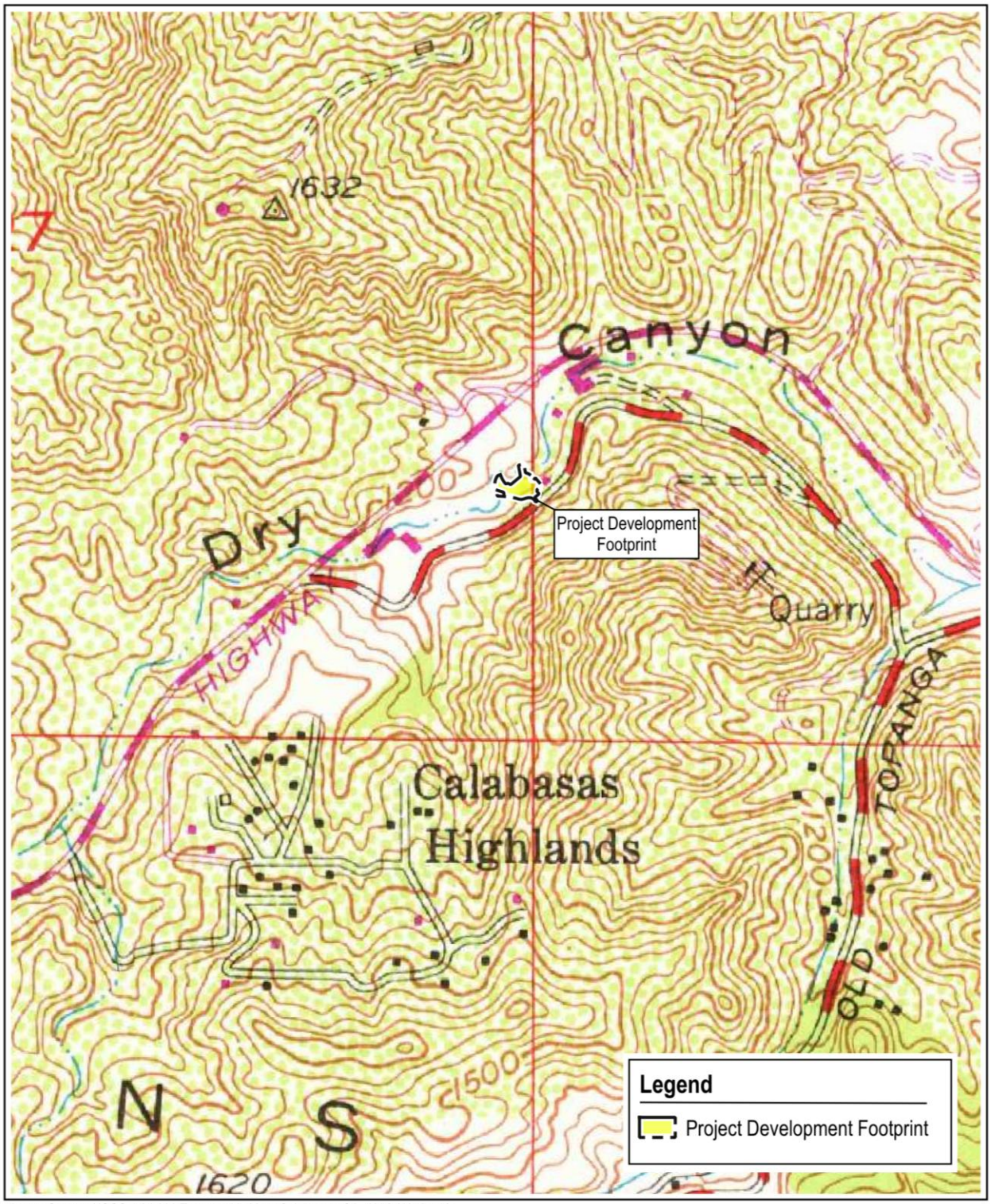

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VIEWPOINT SCHOOL AMPHITHEATER PROJECT

envicom

Project Development Footprint Location

0 300 600 ft

CONFIDENTIAL AB 52 TRIBAL CONSULTATION INFORMATION

This appendix contains information related to AB 52 tribal consultation that is confidential and exempt from public disclosure. Sensitive tribal cultural resource information has been removed from the public version of this document.

Confidential consultation materials are maintained by the City of Calabasas and are available only to authorized personnel in accordance with applicable law.

For additional information, please contact the City of Calabasas Community Development Department.

APPENDIX N

LACoFD Fire Flow

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES FIRE DEPARTMENT
FIRE PREVENTION DIVISION

Fire Prevention Engineering
5823 Rickenbacker Road
Los Angeles, CA 90040
Telephone (323) 890-4125 Fax (323) 890-4129

FORM 196
Rev. 09/20

Information on Fire Flow Availability for Building Permit

For All Buildings Other Than One and Two Family Dwellings (R-3), Townhomes, and Accessory Dwelling Unit's

INSTRUCTIONS:

Complete parts I & II:

Verifying fire flow, fire hydrant location and fire hydrant size.

PROJECT INFORMATION
(To be completed by applicant)

PART I

Building Address: 23620 Mulholland Hwy

City or Area: Calabasas APN: 2072-003-026

Nearest Cross Street: Dry Canyon Cold Creek Rd

Distance of Nearest Cross Street to Property Line: 0 ft

Applicant: Lauryn Pinsak Telephone: ( ) 805-822-2298

Address: 29635 Agoura Rd

City: Agoura Hills 91301

Occupancy (Use of Building): E Fire Sprinklered: Yes [x] No [ ]

Type of Construction: VB

Square Footage: 984.2 Number of Stories: 1

Lauryn Pinsak
Applicant's Signature

3/6/26
Date

PART II **INFORMATION ON FIRE FLOW AVAILABILITY**
(Part II to be completed by Water Purveyor)

Location of hydrant Southeast side of Mulholland Hwy. 600' Northeast of Dry Canyon Cold Creek Rd Hydrant Number 1

Distance from Nearest Property Line 14' Size of Hydrant 6" x 4" x 2-1/2" Size of Water main 10"

Static PSI 196 Residual PSI _____ Orifice size _____ Pitot _____

Fire Flow at 20 PSI 1666 Duration 5hrs ☐ Flow Test Date / Time _____
☒ Hydraulic model

Location of hydrant Southeast side of Mulholland Hwy. 1,155' Northeast of Dry Canyon Cold Creek Rd Hydrant Number 2

Distance from Nearest Property Line 12' Size of Hydrant 6" x 4" x 2-1/2" Size of Water main 10"

Static PSI 203 Residual PSI _____ Orifice size _____ Pitot _____

Fire Flow at 20 PSI 1666 Duration 5hrs ☐ Flow Test Date / Time _____
☒ Hydraulic model

☐ (Check box if Simultaneous/ Dual flow test was performed) Combined flow at 20 psi _____

Location of hydrant Southeast side of Mulholland Hwy. 1,550' Northeast of Dry Canyon Cold Creek Rd Hydrant Number 3

Distance from Nearest Property Line 16' Size of Hydrant 6" x 4" x 2-1/2" Size of Water main 12"

Static PSI 212 Residual PSI _____ Orifice size _____ Pitot _____

Fire Flow at 20 PSI 1666 Duration 5hrs ☐ Flow Test Date / Time _____
☒ Hydraulic model

☐ (Check box if Simultaneous/ Triple flow test was performed) Combined flow at 20 psi _____

Las Virgenes Municipal Water District
Water Purveyor

Albert Silva
Digitally signed by Albert Silva
DN: C=US, E=asilva@lvmwd.com, O=LVMWD, CN=Albert Silva
Date: 2026.03.10 14:39:47-07'00'
Signature

818-251-2240 3-10-26
Phone Number Date

Engineering Technician I
Title

This Information is Considered Valid for Twenty Four Months

Fire Department approval of building plans shall be required prior to the issuance of a Building Permit by the jurisdictional Building Department. Any deficiencies in water systems will need to be resolved by the Fire Prevention Division only prior to this department's approval of building plans.