

To be held at the SANTA CLARITA CITY HALL
23920 Valencia Boulevard, Santa Clarita, California

WEDNESDAY	August 30, 2017	At 6:00 P.M.
Governing Body	Director	Alternate
SANTA CLARITA	SMYTH (Chairperson)	KELLAR
SANTA CLARITA	WESTE	KELLAR
LOS ANGELES COUNTY	RIDLEY-THOMAS	BARGER

1. Approve Minutes of Adjourned Regular Meeting Held June 5, 2017
2. Approve Estimated May, June, and July 2017 Expenses in Total Amount of \$9,250,000

Summary: Local District expenses represent costs incurred for operations, maintenance, and capital projects that are the sole responsibility of the individual District. The District's share of allocated expenses represent their proportionate share of expenses made by District No. 2, the administrative District, on behalf of the individual districts that participate in either the Joint Administration Agreement or the Joint Outfall Agreement. These Agreements provide for the management of the operations, maintenance, and capital costs associated with all of the shared facilities along with the methodology for determining the proportionate costs for each participating district.

Local District Expenses:	
Operations & Maintenance (O & M)	\$4,398,000
Capital	3,770,000
Santa Clarita Valley Sanitation District's Share of Allocated Expenses for O & M and Capital:	
Joint Administration	425,000
Technical Support	657,000
Total Expenses	<u>\$9,250,000</u>

3. Re: Annexation No. 1086 to District
 - (a) Adopt Resolution for Making Application to Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO) for Annexation; Review, Consider and Find Adequate California Environmental Quality Act Document (CEQA); and Consent to Waiver of Protest Proceedings
 - (b) Adopt Joint Resolution with County of Los Angeles, Greater Los Angeles County Vector Control District, Antelope Valley Resource Conservation District, and Castaic Lake Water Agency Approving and Accepting Negotiated Exchange of Property Tax Revenues Resulting from Annexation

Summary: Annexation No. 1086 is a routine annexation consisting of one existing commercial building. Each annexation to the District's service area requires adoption of two resolutions by the District's Board of Directors. The first resolution authorizes submittal of the annexation application to the LAFCO, approves of the CEQA document, and consents to a waiver of the LAFCO protest hearing. The second resolution is a joint resolution with agencies that already provide services to the proposed annexation territory agreeing to the amount of property tax revenue that will be apportioned to the District in accordance with the Revenue and Taxation Code. A data sheet, map, and CEQA document are attached.

4. Re: Closed Session Discussion – *Affordable Clean Water Alliance v. Santa Clarita Valley Sanitation District*, Los Angeles County Superior Court Case No. BS145869 and Case No. BS161742

Summary: Conference with legal counsel-existing litigation – *Affordable Clean Water Alliance v. Santa Clarita Valley Sanitation District*, Los Angeles Superior Court Case No. BS 145869 and Case No. BS161742, pursuant to California Government Code Section 54956.9(d)(1) – two cases. The Chief Engineer and General Manager and District Counsel will discuss this matter in closed session.

5. Re: Santa Clarita Valley Sanitation District (SCVSD) Chloride Compliance
 - (a) Adopt Resolution of Board of Directors of Santa Clarita Valley Sanitation District of Los Angeles County Decertifying the Santa Clarita Valley Sanitation District Chloride Compliance Facilities Plan and Final Environmental Impact Report (2013 EIR)

5. Contd.

- (b) Adopt *Resolution of Board of Directors of Santa Clarita Valley Sanitation District of Los Angeles County Decertifying the Final Santa Clarita Valley Sanitation District Chloride Compliance Brine Concentration and Limited Trucking Supplemental EIR* (2016 Trucking SEIR)
- (c) Adopt *Resolution of Board of Directors of Santa Clarita Valley Sanitation District of Los Angeles County Certifying Final Recirculated Santa Clarita Valley Sanitation District Chloride Project Environmental Impact Report – Separation of Recycled Water Project* (Final Recirculated EIR), *Making Findings of Fact, and Adopting Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program* (MMRP)
- (d) Adopt *Resolution of Board of Directors of Santa Clarita Valley Sanitation District of Los Angeles County Approving Chloride Compliance Project*

Summary: This item is regarding compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) for the state-mandated Chloride Compliance Project. Following the certification of the 2013 EIR, the Affordable Clean Water Alliance filed a petition for writ to set aside the SCVSD's certification of the 2013 EIR on the grounds that the document failed to comply with CEQA. The Los Angeles County Superior (Court) ruled in February 2016 that the 2013 EIR failed to comply with CEQA in two respects: (1) the Court determined additional environmental study was necessary with respect to the impact of reduced discharge to the Santa Clara River resulting from the Recycled Water Project upon unarmored three-spine stickleback (UTS) habitat; and (2) the Court considered SCVSD's pursuit of an alternate method of brine management to be an "abandonment" of deep well injection, which left the SCVSD with an incomplete Chloride Compliance Project because it had no approved method of brine management. The Court did not find fault with the environmental review related to the Chloride Compliance Project, but set aside the 2013 EIR and related approvals until SCVSD complied with CEQA with respect to the two issues identified by the Court. On March 23, 2016, the SCVSD Board certified the 2016 Trucking SEIR and approved the change in the method of brine management. In addition, the SCVSD Board approved the Chloride Compliance Project without the Recycled Water Project to address the Court's first issue. SCVSD returned to the Court in April 2016 to file a return to the Court's writ, to permit the writ to be discharged, and to allow SCVSD to proceed with the Chloride Compliance Project while deferring implementation of the Recycled Water Project until further UTS study could be completed. In June 2016, the Court determined that SCVSD could not do so without analyzing the potential impacts of implementing the Chloride Compliance Project separate from the Recycled Water Project. The Court also held that SCVSD could not proceed with the Chloride Compliance Project pending compliance with the writ. The purpose of the Final Recirculated EIR is to allow SCVSD to evaluate the potential impacts of the Chloride Compliance Project alone, while separating that project from the Recycled Water Project. The Final Recirculated EIR updates and supplements the prior analysis of the 2013 EIR and 2016 Trucking SEIR, and analyzes the potential impacts with separation from the Recycled Water Project. The Final Recirculated EIR, which includes responses to all comments received, was released on August 18, 2017. Therefore, the actions for consideration are to decertify the 2013 EIR and the 2016 Trucking SEIR, as the Final Recirculated EIR would be the operative CEQA document for the Chloride Compliance Project. Other actions for consideration are to certify the Final Recirculated EIR and adopt the proposed Resolutions, Findings of Fact and MMRP. A letter discussing this matter was previously transmitted to the directors. The attachments to the previously transmitted letter are not included in this agenda packet but are available upon request or can be found at <http://www.lacsd.org/wastewater/scvchloridecompliance/finalrecircchloreir.asp>. Also attached, are the proposed Resolutions, Findings of Fact and MMRP.

Adjourn

NOTE: Prior to or during the regular meeting session, the Chief Engineer and General Manager may update the Directors on various matters concerning the Districts that may be of current interest to the Directors.

Members of the public may address the Board of Directors on any item shown on the agenda or matter under the Board's authority. A "Request to Address Board of Directors" form is available in the foyer. In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, if you require special assistance to participate in this meeting, please contact the Secretary to the Boards' Office (562) 908-4288, extension 1100. Notification 48 hours prior to the meeting will enable staff to make reasonable arrangements to ensure accessibility to this meeting. (28CFR 35.101 et seq. ADA Title II)

Agendas and supporting documents or other writings that will be distributed to Board members in connection with matters subject to discussion or consideration at this meeting that are not exempt from disclosure under the Public Records Act are available for inspection following the posting of this agenda at the office of the Secretary to the Boards of Directors located at the Districts' Joint Administration Building, 1955 Workman Mill Road, Whittier, California, 90601 or at the time of the meeting at the address posted on this agenda.

SANTA CLARITA VALLEY SANITATION DISTRICT OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

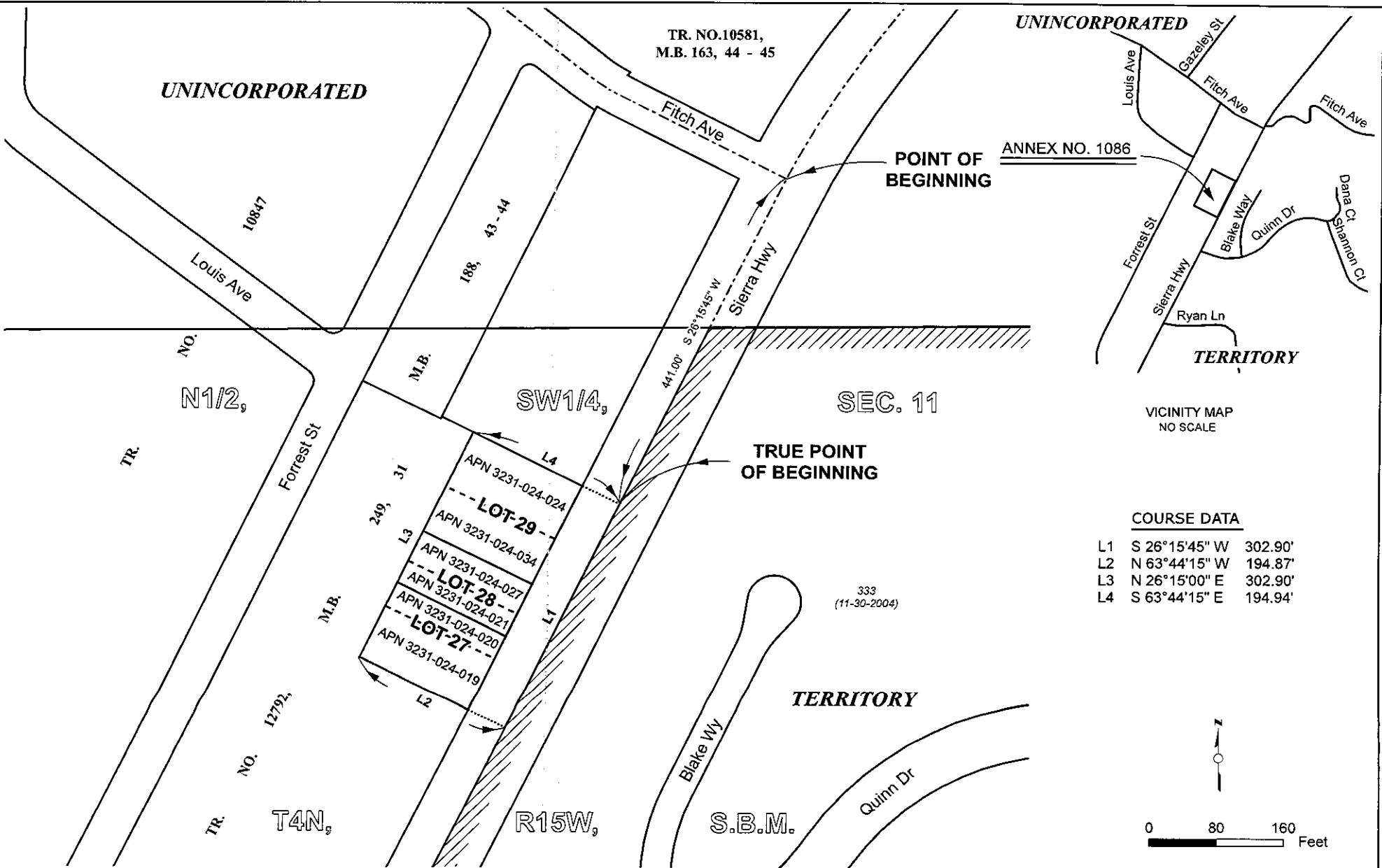
PROPOSED ANNEXATION NO. 1086

AGENDA DATE: Resolution Making Application to LAFCO August 30, 2017

LOCATION: Thomas Brothers Map Page 4462 Grid B6, C6
Located on Sierra Highway approximately 500 feet south of Fitch Avenue, all within unincorporated Los Angeles County.

PROCESSING FEES:	District	\$ 1,450.00
	Local Agency Formation Commission	2,500.00
	State Board of Equalization	<u>350.00</u>
	Total:	<u>\$ 4,300.00</u>

DESCRIPTION & REMARKS: The annexation consists of one existing commercial building.



UNINCORPORATED

TR. NO. 10581,
M.B. 163, 44 - 45

UNINCORPORATED

ANNEX NO. 1086

POINT OF BEGINNING

TERRITORY

SEC. 11

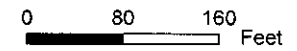
VICINITY MAP
NO SCALE

TRUE POINT OF BEGINNING

COURSE DATA

L1	S 26°15'45" W	302.90'
L2	N 63°44'15" W	194.87'
L3	N 26°15'00" E	302.90'
L4	S 63°44'15" E	194.94'

TERRITORY



Annexation No. 1086 shown thus [Symbol: Dashed line]

Boundary of Santa Clarita Valley Sanitation District
Prior to Annexation No. 1086 shown thus [Symbol: Dotted line]

Prior Annexations shown thus [Symbol: Dashed line]

Area of Annexation [Symbol: Hatched area] 1.355 Acres

ANNEX. NO.
(RECORDING DATE)

LA County Assessor Landbase 2016,
CAMS Centerline, DPW City boundary
LA County Sanitation Districts:
Annexation Layer and District Layer

SANTA CLARITA VALLEY
SANITATION DISTRICT
OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CA
OFFICE OF CHIEF ENGINEER
GRACE ROBINSON HYDE
CHIEF ENGINEER & GENERAL MANAGER

ANNEXATION NO. 1086
TO
SANTA CLARITA VALLEY
SANITATION DISTRICT

Recorded:

NOTICE OF FINDING/CERTIFICATE OF FILING

ANNEXATION NO. 1086 TO SANTA CLARITA VALLEY SANITATION DISTRICT

THOMAS BROTHERS MAP PAGE 4462 GRID B6, C6

The project consists of one existing commercial building.

1. **BASED UPON REVIEW AND STUDY, I FIND AND CERTIFY THAT:**

- The project is **exempt** from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act, pursuant to the State CEQA Guidelines,

Section: 15319(a)

Reason: The annexation consists of areas containing existing structures developed to the density allowed by the current zoning

- The **Negative Declaration** is adequate for consideration of the project.

- The **Environmental Impact Report** is acceptable for consideration of the project.

2. The subject proposal has been set for consideration before the Board of Directors of Santa Clarita Valley Sanitation District at their meeting to be held on August 30, 2017 at the time and place as provided for the meeting of said date.
3. The subject proposal and all related documents are on file in the office of the Chief Engineer and General Manager, County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County, 1955 Workman Mill Road, (P.O. Box 4998) Whittier, California and may be examined by any interested person for further particulars. Telephone: (562) 908-4288, extension 2708.



Stan Pegadiotes
Supervising Engineer
Facilities Planning Department

STAFF REPORT ON PROPOSED ANNEXATION NO. SCV-1086

RECOMMENDATION:

Adopt resolution making application to the Local Agency Formation Commission for annexation and approve tax sharing resulting from annexation.

DESCRIPTION:

PROPERTY OWNERS	ANNEX.NO.	TOTAL ACRES	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
Kurt Bohmer	1086	1.355	3231-024-019 3231-024-020 3231-024-021 3231-024-024 3231-024-027 3231-024-034	2,848 square foot existing plumbing shop	Thomas Brothers Map Page 4462, grids B6 and C6, located on Sierra Highway approximately 500 feet south of Fitch Avenue, all within unincorporated Los Angeles County

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT (CEQA) COMPLIANCE:

- (1) District staff's review of the *Request for Annexation* has concluded that the project proposed in the application is exempt from the provisions of CEQA, pursuant to State Guidelines, Section 15319(a) since it contains existing structures developed to the density allowed by the Santa Clarita Valley Area Plan Comprehensive Update.
- (2) The estimated cumulative build out wastewater flow from all previous annexations including the subject annexation will not exceed the current Santa Clarita Valley Joint Sewerage System's (SCVJSS) permitted treatment capacity of 28.1 mgd.
- (3) The Regional Planning Commission has determined that no additional documentation will be required for issuance of necessary permits.

SYSTEM CAPACITY

PROPOSED PROJECT	PROJECT ESTIMATED FLOW (MGD)	CUMULATIVE FLOW (MGD)			PRESENT AVG SYSTEM FLOW (MGD)	SYSTEM CAPACITY (MGD)
		BEFORE THIS ANX	AFTER THIS ANX	AFTER THIS BOARD MTG		
2,848 square foot existing plumbing shop	0.0003	23.3580	23.3583	23.6308	17.9	Current 28.1

Note: The cumulative flow represents the maximum potential flow assuming the annexation is built out in accordance with the application. Actual development may be less than that proposed in the application. The timing of wastewater generation will depend on the phasing of development, and connections will not be approved unless there is sufficient system capacity.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Contiguous to the District? YES NO Within the City of Santa Clarita? YES NO

According to the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, Building and Safety Division, Santa Clarita Valley Field Office, no permits have been issued for this site.



COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

1955 Workman Mill Road, Whittier, CA 90601-1400
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 4998, Whittier, CA 90607-4998
Telephone: (562) 699-7411, FAX: (562) 699-5422
www.lacsd.org

GRACE ROBINSON HYDE
Chief Engineer and General Manager

August 18, 2017

WITHOUT ATTACHEMENTS
Attachments are available upon request
**or at [http://www.lacsd.org/wastewater/
scvchloridecompliance/finalrecircchloreir.asp](http://www.lacsd.org/wastewater/scvchloridecompliance/finalrecircchloreir.asp)**

Board of Directors
Santa Clarita Valley Sanitation District of
Los Angeles County

Directors:

Recirculated Santa Clarita Valley Sanitation District Chloride Compliance Project Environmental Impact Report – Separation of Recycled Water Project

The Recirculated Santa Clarita Valley Sanitation District (SCVSD) Chloride Compliance Project Environmental Impact Report – Separation of Recycled Water Project (Recirculated EIR) has been finalized and is being mailed to responsible agencies and interested parties this week. Under the Federal Clean Water Act and the State's Porter Cologne Act, the Regional Water Quality Control Board–Los Angeles Region (Regional Board), a State agency, is responsible for regulating discharges to the Santa Clara River to protect beneficial uses of the river. In fulfilling this responsibility, the Regional Board adopted a regulatory order in 2002 called the Upper Santa Clara River Chloride Total Maximum Daily Load (Chloride TMDL) which imposes a strict limit of 100 milligrams per liter (mg/L) on the level of chloride (Salt) in the treated wastewater discharged by the SCVSD's two wastewater plants. The Chloride Compliance Project is SCVSD's plan to comply with the state-mandated chloride limit.

The recommended Chloride Compliance Project consists of the following components: UV disinfection at the Valencia and Saugus Water Reclamation Plants (WRPs), advanced treatment by microfiltration/reverse osmosis at the Valencia WRP, brine concentration at the Valencia WRP, and trucking of concentrated brine to the Joint Water Pollution Control Plant in Carson. The Chloride Compliance Project was studied previously in the Final Chloride Compliance Facilities Plan and Environmental Impact Report (2013 EIR), which was challenged in Los Angeles County Superior Court (Court). In a February 2016 ruling, the Court directed the SCVSD to conduct additional environmental study on potential impacts to unarmored three-spine stickleback fish that live in the river. The Court also considered SCVSD's pursuit of the trucking method of brine management to render the Chloride Compliance Project, as described in the 2013 EIR, to be incomplete since a supplemental EIR on the trucking approach had not, at that time, been completed. The Court did not find fault with the environmental review related to the Chloride Compliance Project components. The Court, nonetheless, set aside the 2013 EIR and related approvals until the SCVSD addresses both issues. With the March 23, 2016 certification of the Santa Clarita Valley Sanitation District Supplemental Environmental Impact Report for Brine Concentration and Limited Trucking (Trucking SEIR) and approval of a new brine management approach, SCVSD addressed the Court's issue with the Chloride Compliance Project.

The Court requirement to conduct additional environmental analysis arises from the 2013 EIR containing a project component titled "Support for Municipal Reuse of Recycled Water" ("Recycled Water Project"). This prior component is independent from the other components of the Chloride Compliance Project, which are needed to comply with the Chloride TMDL. To avoid delays in meeting the state-mandated Chloride TMDL compliance deadline, the Recycled Water Project is no longer part of the currently recommended project. However, pursuant to Board direction, the SCVSD remains committed to continuing efforts to maximize reuse of recycled water. This component will be separately considered by the SCVSD Board after further environmental and public review in a separate CEQA document.

The purpose of the Final Recirculated EIR is to evaluate the potential impacts of the Chloride Compliance Project alone, including the potential impacts of separating that project from the Recycled Water Project. The Final Recirculated EIR also updates the prior analysis of the Chloride Compliance Project from the 2013 EIR and the 2016 Trucking SEIR where necessary to address new information or changed circumstances.

The Recirculated EIR concludes that the Chloride Compliance Project, including the separation of the Recycled Water Project from the Chloride Compliance Project, would not result in any significant environmental impacts. The Recirculated EIR also concludes that the Chloride Compliance Project will not require any new mitigation measures or modification of those measures identified in the 2013 EIR (reproduced at Section 11 of the Recirculated EIR) and the 2016 Trucking SEIR (reproduced at Section 12). The Draft Recirculated EIR was made available for public review from May 3, 2017, to June 19, 2017. Two public hearings were held in May and were attended by five and fifteen members of the public, respectively. Eight comment letters were received—five from public agencies and three from members of the public. One oral comment and one written comment were also received at the public hearing. Comments and responses to comments are contained in Section 13 of the Final Recirculated EIR.

Staff will make a presentation on the Final Recirculated EIR at the Board meeting scheduled for August 30, 2017, at 6:00 PM, in the City of Santa Clarita Council Chambers. Before the Board is asked to consider certifying the Final Recirculated EIR, the public can provide input to the Board on the factors they believe the Board should consider. The Board will also be asked to consider decertifying the 2013 EIR and the 2016 Trucking SEIR, since the Final Recirculated EIR would be the complete operative CEQA document for the Chloride Compliance Project, and to adopt the proposed Resolutions, Findings of Fact and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program.

If you should have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me or Paul Prestia, Head of the Facilities Planning Section at (562) 908-4288, extension 2703, or at pprestia@lacsdsd.org or ghyde@lacsdsd.org.

Very truly yours,



Grace Robinson Hyde

GRH:RLT:ddg

Enclosures

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF SANTA CLARITA VALLEY SANITATION DISTRICT OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY DECERTIFYING THE SANTA CLARITA VALLEY SANITATION DISTRICT CHLORIDE COMPLIANCE FACILITIES PLAN AND FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT (“2013 EIR”)

The Board of Directors (the “Board”) of the Santa Clarita Valley Sanitation District of Los Angeles County (the “District”) is presently considering the approval of the Chloride Compliance Project.

On October 28, 2013, the Board approved a project to comply with the Upper Santa Clara River Chloride Total Maximum Daily Load (Chloride TMDL) and certified that the 2013 EIR was completed in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act.

On March 17, 2016, following a February 23, 2016 trial on the 2013 EIR in the Los Angeles Superior Court proceeding *Affordable Clean Water Alliance v. Santa Clarita Valley Sanitation District of Los Angeles County*, Case No. BS145869, the Clerk of the Superior Court issued a writ ordering the District to decertify the 2013 EIR.

On March 23, 2016, the Board decertified the 2013 EIR. Subsequently, the Board recertified the 2013 EIR, as augmented by the Santa Clarita Valley Sanitation District Supplemental Environmental Impact Report for Brine Concentration and Limited Trucking (“2016 Trucking SEIR”). The 2016 Trucking SEIR set forth the District’s election to proceed with a brine minimization and trucking alternative for the Chloride Compliance Project.

On April 14, 2016, the District filed a return to the Superior Court’s writ and requested the Court to discharge the writ and allow the District to proceed with the Chloride Compliance Project while deferring implementation of the Recycled Water Project until further study of the unarmored three-spine stickleback fish could be completed.

On June 2, 2016, the Superior Court determined that the District could take no further action in performance of the Chloride Compliance Project until the District analyzed potential impacts of implementing the Chloride Compliance Project separately from the Recycled Water Project, including any potential impacts of the separation itself.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE BOARD HEREBY RESOLVES, DETERMINES, AND FINDS:

1. The 2013 EIR is hereby decertified.

PASSED AND ADOPTED at a meeting held on August 30, 2017, by the following vote:

AYES: _____

NOES: _____

ABSTAIN: _____

ABSENT: _____

ATTEST:

By: _____
Secretary of the Board

By: _____
Chairperson

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF SANTA CLARITA VALLEY SANITATION DISTRICT OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY DECERTIFYING THE FINAL SANTA CLARITA VALLEY SANITATION DISTRICT CHLORIDE COMPLIANCE BRINE CONCENTRATION AND LIMITED TRUCKING SUPPLEMENTAL EIR (“2016 TRUCKING SEIR”)

The Board of Directors (the “Board”) of the Santa Clarita Valley Sanitation District of Los Angeles County (the “District”) is presently considering the approval of the Chloride Compliance Project.

On October 28, 2013, the Board approved a project to comply with the Upper Santa Clara River Chloride Total Maximum Daily Load (Chloride TMDL) and certified that the 2013 EIR was completed in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act.

On March 17, 2016, following a February 23, 2016 trial on the 2013 EIR in the Los Angeles Superior Court proceeding *Affordable Clean Water Alliance v. Santa Clarita Valley Sanitation District of Los Angeles County*, Case No. BS145869, the Clerk of the Superior Court issued a writ ordering the District to decertify the 2013 EIR.

On March 23, 2016, the Board decertified the 2013 EIR. Subsequently, the Board recertified the 2013 EIR, as augmented by the Santa Clarita Valley Sanitation District Supplemental Environmental Impact Report for Brine Concentration and Limited Trucking (“2016 Trucking SEIR”). The 2016 Trucking SEIR set forth the District’s election to proceed with a brine minimization and trucking alternative for the Chloride Compliance Project.

On April 14, 2016, the District filed a return to the Superior Court’s writ and requested the Court to discharge the writ and allow the District to proceed with the Chloride Compliance Project while deferring implementation of the Recycled Water Project until further study of the unarmored three-spine stickleback fish could be completed.

On June 2, 2016, the Superior Court determined that the District could take no further action in performance of the Chloride Compliance Project until the District analyzed potential impacts of implementing the Chloride Compliance Project separately from the Recycled Water Project, including any potential impacts of the separation itself.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE BOARD HEREBY RESOLVES, DETERMINES, AND FINDS:

1. The 2016 Trucking SEIR is hereby decertified.

PASSED AND ADOPTED at a meeting held on August 30, 2017, by the following vote:

AYES: _____

NOES: _____

ABSTAIN: _____

ABSENT: _____

ATTEST:

By: _____
Secretary of the Board

By: _____
Chairperson

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF SANTA CLARITA VALLEY SANITATION DISTRICT OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY CERTIFYING THE FINAL RECIRCULATED SANTA CLARITA VALLEY SANITATION DISTRICT CHLORIDE COMPLIANCE PROJECT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT – SEPARATION OF RECYCLED WATER PROJECT (“FINAL RECIRCULATED EIR”), MAKING FINDINGS OF FACT, AND ADOPTING MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

The Board of Directors (the “Board”) of the Santa Clarita Valley Sanitation District of Los Angeles County (the “District”) is presently considering the approval of the Chloride Compliance Project.

On October 28, 2013, the Board approved a project to comply with the Upper Santa Clara River Chloride Total Maximum Daily Load (Chloride TMDL) and certified that the associated Final Chloride Compliance Facilities Plan and Environmental Impact Report (“2013 EIR”) was completed in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act, Public Resources Code § 21000 *et seq.* (“CEQA”).

On March 17, 2016, following a February 23, 2016 trial on the 2013 EIR in the Los Angeles Superior Court proceeding *Affordable Clean Water Alliance v. Santa Clarita Valley Sanitation District of Los Angeles County*, Case No. BS145869, the Clerk of the Superior Court issued a writ ordering the District to decertify the 2013 EIR.

On March 23, 2016, the Board decertified the 2013 EIR. Subsequently, the Board recertified the 2013 EIR, as augmented by the 2016 Trucking SEIR. The 2016 Trucking SEIR set forth the District’s election to proceed with a brine minimization and trucking alternative for the Chloride Compliance Project.

On April 14, 2016, the District filed a return to the Superior Court’s writ and requested the Court to discharge the writ and allow the District to proceed with the Chloride Compliance Project while deferring implementation of the Recycled Water Project until further study of the unarmored three-spine stickleback fish could be completed.

On June 2, 2016, the Superior Court determined that the District could take no further action in performance of the Chloride Compliance Project until the District analyzed potential impacts of implementing the Chloride Compliance Project separately from the Recycled Water Project, including any potential impacts of the separation itself.

The District has caused to be prepared the Final Recirculated EIR. The Final Recirculated EIR evaluates the potential impacts of the Chloride Compliance Project alone, including the potential impacts of the separation of the Chloride Compliance Project from the Recycled Water Project. The Final Recirculated EIR updates and supplements the prior analysis of the Chloride Compliance Project from the 2013 EIR and 2016 Trucking SEIR.

The District consulted with other public agencies and the general public, and provided such agencies and the public with the opportunity to provide written and oral comments on the Draft Recirculated EIR, as required by CEQA.

The District has reviewed the comments received and responded to the significant environmental concerns raised during the review and consultation process.

The comments received on the Draft Recirculated EIR, together with the District’s responses, have been included in the Final Recirculated EIR.

The Final Recirculated EIR, consisting of the responses to comments and the revised Draft Recirculated EIR, have been presented to the Board for review and consideration prior to the approval of, and commitment to, the Chloride Compliance Project.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE BOARD HEREBY RESOLVES, DETERMINES, AND FINDS:

1. That the Final Recirculated EIR has been completed in accordance with the requirements of CEQA;

2. That the Board has independently reviewed and considered the information contained in the Final Recirculated EIR;
3. That the Board makes and adopts the written findings set forth in the associated Findings of Fact and certifies that such written findings and conclusions are based on the Board's independent review of the information contained in the Final Recirculated EIR and reflects the independent judgment of the Board;
4. That the Final Recirculated EIR has identified no significant and unavoidable environmental impacts associated with the implementation of the Chloride Compliance Project; and
5. That the Board adopts the associated Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program and finds that the mitigation measures identified therein will reduce the potential impacts from implementation of the Chloride Compliance Project to less than significant levels.

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED that the Board hereby certifies the Final Recirculated EIR, State Clearinghouse Number 2012011010, and authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Board to file the Notice of Determination and any other documents in accordance with the requirements of CEQA and the District's CEQA procedures.

PASSED AND ADOPTED at a meeting held on August 30, 2017, by the following vote:

AYES: _____
NOES: _____
ABSTAIN: _____
ABSENT: _____

ATTEST:

By: _____
Secretary of the Board

By: _____
Chairperson

RESOLUTION OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF SANTA CLARITA VALLEY SANITATION DISTRICT OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY APPROVING CHLORIDE COMPLIANCE PROJECT

The Board of Directors (the “Board”) of the Santa Clarita Valley Sanitation District of Los Angeles County (the “District”) has decertified the Santa Clarity Valley Sanitation District Chloride Compliance Facilities Plan and Environmental Impact Report (“2013 EIR”) and the Santa Clarita Valley Sanitation District Supplemental Environmental Impact Report for Brine Concentration and Limited Trucking (“2016 Trucking SEIR”). The Board certifies the Final Recirculated Santa Clarita Valley Sanitation District Chloride Compliance Project Environmental Impact Report – Separation of Recycled Water Project (the “Final Recirculated EIR”). The Final Recirculated EIR was prepared in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (“CEQA”), the CEQA Guidelines, and the District’s CEQA procedures.

On March 17, 2016, following a February 23, 2016 trial on the 2013 EIR in the Los Angeles Superior Court proceeding *Affordable Clean Water Alliance v. Santa Clarita Valley Sanitation District of Los Angeles County*, Case No. BS145869, the Clerk of the Superior Court issued a writ ordering the District to decertify the 2013 EIR.

On March 23, 2016, the Board decertified the 2013 EIR. Subsequently, the Board recertified the 2013 EIR, as augmented by the 2016 Trucking SEIR. The 2016 Trucking SEIR set forth the District’s election to proceed with a brine minimization and trucking alternative for the Chloride Compliance Project.

On April 14, 2016, the District filed a return to the Superior Court’s writ and requested the Court to discharge the writ and allow the District to proceed with the Chloride Compliance Project while deferring implementation of the Recycled Water Project until further study of the unarmored three-spine stickleback fish could be completed.

On June 2, 2016, the Superior Court determined that the District could take no further action in performance of the Chloride Compliance Project until the District analyzed potential impacts of implementing the Chloride Compliance Project separately from the Recycled Water Project, including any potential impacts of the separation itself.

The Final Recirculated EIR evaluates the potential impacts of the Chloride Compliance Project alone, including the potential impacts of the separation of the Chloride Compliance Project from the Recycled Water Project. The Final Recirculated EIR updates and supplements the prior analysis of the Chloride Compliance Project from the 2013 EIR and 2016 Trucking SEIR.

The Board has made written findings for the implementation of the Chloride Compliance Project.

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS RESOLVED that the Board hereby approves the Chloride Compliance Project, as described and analyzed in the Final Recirculated EIR. The Board further approves the associated Findings of Fact certified and adopted by the Board, as well as the associated Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program. In approving the Chloride Compliance Project, the Board also approves the construction and operation of the Chloride Compliance Project.

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED that the District's Chief Engineer and General Manager is directed to implement the Chloride Compliance Project in the manner set forth in the Final Recirculated EIR and the written findings. The District’s Chief Engineer and General Manager is directed to enter into any and all agreements, and to execute any and all applications, instruments, or other documents necessary to obtain approval and permitting for carrying out the Chloride Compliance Project, including any agreements for the implementation of all necessary mitigation measures.

PASSED AND ADOPTED at a meeting held on August 30, 2017, by the following vote:

AYES: _____

NOES: _____

ABSTAIN: _____

ABSENT: _____

ATTEST:

By: _____
Secretary of the Board

By: _____
Chairperson

RECIRCULATED SANTA CLARITA VALLEY SANITATION DISTRICT
CHLORIDE COMPLIANCE PROJECT
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT—
SEPARATION OF RECYCLED WATER PROJECT

FINDINGS OF FACT AND MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

FINAL



SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

www.lacsd.org

SCH# 2012011010

AUGUST 2017



RECIRCULATED SANTA CLARITA VALLEY
SANITATION DISTRICT
CHLORIDE COMPLIANCE PROJECT
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT—
SEPARATION OF RECYCLED WATER PROJECT

*FINDINGS OF FACT AND MITIGATION
MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM*

FINAL



www.lacsd.org

SCH# 2012011010

AUGUST 2017

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Table of Contents	i
I. Findings of Fact	1
Section A. Background.....	1
Project Goals and Objectives	3
Planning and Alternative Analysis Process.....	3
Section B. Description of Project	4
UV Disinfection Facilities.....	5
Microfiltration / Reverse Osmosis Facilities.....	5
Brine Concentration Facilities.....	5
Brine Trucking	6
Section C. Environmental Impact Report.....	7
Section D. Significant Environmental Effects and Mitigation Measures of the Project	8
Introduction	8
Air Quality	8
Biological Resources.....	9
Cultural Resources	11
Noise	13
Section E. Impacts Found to be Less than Significant without Mitigation for the Project.....	13
Section F. Cumulative and Irreversible Impacts of the Project.....	14
Cumulative Impacts – Air Quality	14
Cumulative Impacts - Cultural Resources.....	14
Growth-Inducing and Growth-Related Impacts	15
Alternatives Analysis	15
Irreversible Impacts.....	15
II. Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program	17
Section A. Introduction.....	17
Section B. Monitoring and Reporting Procedures	17
Section C. Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program Implementation.....	17
Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program Summary for the Recirculated Santa Clarita Valley Sanitation District Chloride Compliance Project EIR –Separation of Recycled Water Project	18

I. FINDINGS OF FACT

The Board of Directors (Board) of the Santa Clarita Valley Sanitation District (SCVSD) certifies that the Recirculated Santa Clarita Valley Sanitation District Chloride Compliance Project Environmental Impact Report – Separation of Recycled Water Project (Recirculated EIR), State Clearinghouse No. 2012011010, has been completed in accordance with the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act, Public Resources Code Section 21000 et seq. (CEQA). The Recirculated EIR has been presented to the Board, which has reviewed and considered the information contained within the Recirculated EIR, together with the oral and written comments of members of the public, the SCVSD’s staff, and other municipalities and public agencies. The Recirculated EIR reproduces and incorporates, in part, the 2013 Santa Clarita Valley Sanitation District Chloride Compliance Facilities Plan and Environmental Impact Report (2013 EIR) that was certified by the Board on October 28, 2013 and the 2016 Santa Clarita Valley Sanitation District Chloride Compliance Brine Concentration and Limited Trucking Supplemental Environmental Impact Report that was certified on March 23, 2016 (2016 Trucking SEIR). The Recirculated EIR, the 2013 EIR, 2016 Trucking SEIR, and other materials that constitute the record of proceedings on which the Board based these findings are located at 1955 Workman Mill Road, Whittier, California 90601. The custodian for these documents is the Facilities Planning Department of the SCVSD. This information is provided in compliance with Public Resources Code Section 21081.6(a)(2) and 14 California Code of Regulations Section 15091(e).

Having received, reviewed, and considered the foregoing information as well as any and all other information in the record, this Board hereby finds that the Recirculated EIR reflects the independent judgment of the SCVSD and makes findings in accordance with Public Resources Code Section 21081, which are as follows.

SECTION A. BACKGROUND

The SCVSD, formerly County Sanitation District Nos. 26 and 32 of Los Angeles County, provides wastewater management services to the Santa Clarita Valley (SCV), which is located in the northwestern portion of Los Angeles County. The SCVSD operates a regional wastewater management system that serves the City of Santa Clarita and a portion of unincorporated Los Angeles County. The system consists of an interconnected network of over 42 miles of trunk sewers, one pumping plant, and two interconnected water reclamation plants (WRPs). The Saugus Water Reclamation Plant (SWRP) and the Valencia Water Reclamation Plant (VWRP) have a combined treatment capacity of 28.1 million gallons per day (mgd) and currently treat approximately 20 mgd of wastewater. The two plants provide tertiary treatment, which produces high-quality recycled water that is suitable for reuse. A portion of the recycled water is reused and the remainder is discharged into the upper reaches of the Santa Clara River (SCR).

The SCR supports aquatic species and habitat and recharges the underlying groundwater basin that serves as a water supply. Under the federal Clean Water Act and the state’s Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, the California Regional Water Quality Control Board – Los Angeles Region (Regional Board) is responsible for regulating discharges to the SCR to protect beneficial

uses of the river. In fulfilling this responsibility, the Regional Board adopted the Upper Santa Clara River Chloride Total Maximum Daily Load (Chloride TMDL) in 2002. The Chloride TMDL was subsequently revised in 2003, 2004, 2006, and 2008. The Chloride TMDL imposes a chloride limit of 100 milligrams per liter (mg/L) for the treated water discharged to the SCR from the VWRP and SWRP.

Chloride is naturally present in the drinking water supplied to Santa Clarita homes and businesses. When wastewater leaves homes and businesses and enters the sewer system, the chloride level is higher due to additions from regular human activities. Chloride is also added during the wastewater treatment process – mainly during disinfection. Collectively, these additions cause chloride levels in the treated wastewater to exceed the 100-mg/L limit.

In recent years, chloride levels in the WRP discharges have dropped significantly due to improved source control, largely through the community's removal of over 8,000 automatic water softeners (AWS). Additional efforts to remove the relatively small number of remaining AWS continue. These reduced chloride levels provide a major benefit by reducing the size and cost of additional treatment facilities needed to comply with the chloride limit. Although chloride levels in the WRP discharges have been reduced, further chloride reduction is necessary to comply with the Chloride TMDL. Chloride removal facilities are needed to comply with the 100 mg/L limit.

The 2013 EIR documents the technical studies and alternatives analysis completed to identify the most cost-effective and environmentally responsible methods of meeting the State-mandated chloride limit. On October 28, 2013, after extensive public input, meetings, hearings, and environmental review, the SCVSD Board approved the highest-ranked feasible alternative from the Facilities Plan and certified that the associated 2013 EIR was completed in accordance with CEQA.

Under the chloride compliance project approved in 2013 and described in the 2013 EIR, the existing chlorine-based disinfection systems at the VWRP and SWRP were to be replaced with ultraviolet light (UV) disinfection facilities and a portion of the VWRP effluent was to receive advanced treatment using microfiltration and reverse osmosis (MF/RO) to reduce chloride levels in the Santa Clarita Valley's treated wastewater and comply with the Chloride TMDL. The water that passes through the reverse osmosis membrane is ultra-clean water and the remaining water and salts (including chloride) form a salty water byproduct called brine that requires proper disposal.

Brine was originally to be disposed by deep well injection. Based on public input regarding deep well injection, the SCVSD Board withdrew the deep well injection proposal and directed staff to investigate alternative deep well sites and additional brine management alternatives. These alternatives include newer technologies such as enhanced brine concentration that reduce the volume of brine requiring disposal and can be located at the VWRP.

Staff reconsidered the alternatives examined in the previously approved Facilities Plan. At this time, neither deep well injection (at a different location) nor a brine pipeline alternative can be implemented by the State's regulatory deadline. Brine concentration with disposal by trucking is the only alternative that can be implemented by the State's deadline. In the 2013 EIR, the brine

trucking alternative was lowest ranked because of the costs and environmental impacts associated with a high number of truckloads per day required for disposal under that alternative. Since the 2013 EIR was completed, enhanced brine concentration technology has been implemented in similar applications and has proven to be effective. This technology could be located at the VWRP and would allow for a 90 percent reduction in the required number of trucks per day, which would greatly reduce environmental impacts. Consequently, the SCVSD proposed in the 2016 Trucking SEIR to modify the chloride compliance project approved in 2013 by replacing brine management by deep well injection with the addition of brine concentration facilities at the VWRP and limited trucking of concentrated brine to an existing industrial facility. This Recirculated EIR updates the prior analyses contained in the 2013 EIR and the 2016 Trucking SEIR where necessary to address new information or changed circumstances, including the SCVSD's subsequent decision to abandon plans to dispose of brine through deep well injection and also to separate any future project relating to the reuse of the treated water (Recycled Water Project).

Project Goals and Objectives

The goal of the Recirculated EIR is to update and supplement the prior analyses of the 2013 EIR and 2016 Trucking SEIR, where applicable, and analyze the potential impacts, if any, from proceeding with the Chloride Compliance Project separately from the Recycled Water Project. The objectives of the Chloride Compliance Project (or Project) as revised by the Recirculated EIR are to:

- Provide compliance with the Chloride TMDL for SCVSD wastewater treatment and discharge facilities in the timeliest manner
- Utilize an existing industrial facility for brine disposal

The 2016 Trucking SEIR contained a third project objective, but that objective related to the Recycled Water Project, which will be analyzed in a separate future CEQA document.

Planning and Alternative Analysis Process

The previously completed Facilities Plan documents the extensive alternatives analysis that was completed prior to the approval of a chloride compliance project in October 2013. This analysis began by identifying a wide range of approaches for complying with the Chloride TMDL. The Facilities Plan evaluated conceptual approaches, and those deemed potentially feasible were further considered. These approaches were then refined by identifying the type of technology, process configuration, and the location for new facilities. Microfiltration/reverse osmosis (MF/RO) was found to be the best advanced treatment technology and ultraviolet light (UV) disinfection was found to be the best non-chlorine based disinfection process.

The MF/RO process produces a salty water byproduct called brine that requires proper disposal. A number of brine management approaches were evaluated and three were considered feasible and were further evaluated as final alternatives in the 2013 EIR: Alternative 1-conveyance via

pipeline to a wastewater treatment plant with an ocean discharge, Alternative 2-deep well injection, and Alternative 3-trucking to a sewer tributary to a wastewater treatment plant with an ocean discharge. A fourth alternative, Alternative 4, consisted of a watershed-based approach known as the Phased Alternative Water Resources Management Plan (Phased AWRM). All four final alternatives included replacing chlorine-based disinfection with disinfection using UV light, which would reduce chloride levels and otherwise improve effluent quality. Each alternative also included support for municipal reuse of recycled water. However, as described above, the Recycled Water Project component of the 2013 EIR is no longer part of the Project.

Phased AWRM (Alternative 4) was the highest-ranked alternative in the 2013 EIR and the alternative involving brine management by deep well injection (Alternative 2) was second-highest ranked. On October 24, 2013, the SCVSD received a letter from Ventura County stakeholders withdrawing their support for Alternative 4—support that was necessary for that alternative to obtain needed regulatory changes and be viable. Consequently, the alternative involving deep well injection became the highest-ranked, feasible project and was selected as the approved project.

As noted in Section A, deep well injection was later withdrawn, and staff reconsidered the alternatives in the Facilities Plan. At this time, neither deep well injection at a different location nor a brine pipeline alternative can be implemented by the State's regulatory deadline. An alternative involving trucking of concentrated brine is the only alternative that can be implemented within that deadline. Consequently, in 2016, the SCVSD proposed to modify the Chloride Compliance Project approved in 2013 by replacing brine management by deep well injection with the addition of brine concentration facilities at the VWRP and limited trucking of concentrated brine to an existing industrial facility (2016 Trucking SEIR).

In the 2016 Trucking SEIR, an enhanced membrane system (EMS) was determined to be the best brine concentration technology. A number of brine disposal locations were evaluated and, ultimately, the following three final alternatives were identified and evaluated; 1) Trucking to an Existing Liquid Waste Disposal Station at the Joint Water Pollution Control Plant; 2) Trucking to an Existing Liquid Waste Disposal Station at the Pomona Water Reclamation Plant; and 3) Further Concentrating the Brine with a Crystallizer and Trucking Solid Brine Salts to a Landfill

These alternatives were evaluated based on environmental, cost, and practical factors. The alternative providing for disposal at the Joint Water Pollution Control Plant was found to be superior.

SECTION B. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

The recommended Chloride Compliance Project consists of several components. Two components (UV disinfection and MF/RO facilities) were analyzed in the 2013 EIR and remain as part of the Project. As described above, the Recycled Water Project component of the 2013 EIR is not part of the currently recommended Chloride Compliance Project (Project). The 2016 Trucking SEIR evaluated enhanced brine concentration facilities, brine management by trucking to an existing industrial facility, and onsite renewable energy facilities. The enhanced brine

concentration facilities and brine management by trucking to an existing industrial facility component were re-evaluated, as necessary, in the Recirculated EIR. Each of these components is described below.

UV Disinfection Facilities

Currently, disinfection at the VWRP and SWRP is accomplished by chlorination, which adds chloride to the effluent of both WRPs. As part of the Project, the existing chlorination system at the VWRP and SWRP would be replaced with UV disinfection facilities that would minimize the addition of chloride during wastewater treatment and produce effluent with improved water quality. The UV disinfection facilities would be located immediately north and northeast of the existing chlorine contact tanks at the VWRP and SWRP, respectively.

Microfiltration / Reverse Osmosis Facilities

MF/RO facilities would be constructed at the VWRP to remove chloride and would be sized such that the blend of the RO product water and non-RO treated water would meet the chloride limit under worst case conditions (drought)¹. At maximum conditions, approximately 7.1 mgd of VWRP tertiary-treated water would be diverted to the MF/RO facilities for chloride removal. The product water (purified water) from the RO and brine concentration facilities would be blended with the remaining VWRP tertiary-treated water to meet the Chloride TMDL. Brine volume would be minimized by using brine concentration facilities and the brine would be disposed by trucking to an existing industrial facility. The MF/RO facilities would be located in the northern part of the VWRP across from the chlorine contact tanks in the area allocated for future expansion of treatment facilities.

Brine Concentration Facilities

Brine volume would be minimized using an enhanced membrane system that consists of extensive pretreatment facilities combined with more steps of reverse osmosis (RO) than are provided in a typical RO system. The product water from this system would be blended with tertiary-treated wastewater to meet discharge limits. When the SCVSD treatment plants are running at their combined rated capacity of 28 mgd, this system would produce an average of 0.033 mgd (33,000 gallons per day (gpd)) and a maximum of 0.052 mgd (52,000 gpd) of concentrated brine. This amount of brine would require disposal by an average of six and maximum of ten truckloads per day. Brine disposal by trucking offsite would result in less than a

¹ The treated effluent that is discharged to the Santa Clara River must comply with the 100 mg/L limit despite the drought. Higher than expected levels of chloride in influent to the VWRP and SWRP were observed during the most recent drought. This drought was the worst in California's historic record and not expected to be repeated in the Project planning period. If it is repeated, however, the sizing of the proposed compliance facilities will be adequate. The recent drought resulted in increased chloride levels, but also resulted in reduced influent flows to the VWRP and SWRP due to conservation and water scarcity. Lower flows would result in the availability of excess treatment capacity that can be used to remove additional chlorides during drought conditions. No changes to the Chloride Compliance Project are necessitated as a result of the recent drought

one percent reduction in the discharge of treated wastewater to the SCR. This reduction is less than the month-to-month variability in wastewater flow produced by the community and represents one-tenth of the reduction in discharge compared to the project approved in 2013. The brine concentration facilities would be located with the MF/RO facilities in the existing footprint of the VWRP, immediately north of the UV disinfection facilities in an area of disturbed, but undeveloped land.

Brine Trucking

Trucks would be loaded with concentrated brine at a new truck loading station located adjacent to the brine concentration facilities. Concentrated brine would be trucked to an existing industrial facility. The proposed location is the County Sanitation District No. 2 of Los Angeles County's Joint Water Pollution Control Plant (JWPCP) in Carson, which contains authorized disposal stations for trucked wastewater that can accept the SCVSD's brine without modification. No construction is proposed at the JWPCP. As noted above, the Project would require an average of six truckloads per day with a maximum of ten truckloads per day. Trucking would be limited to off-peak hours to avoid morning and evening rush hours.

SECTION C. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

In conformance with CEQA, the Recirculated EIR was prepared to assess the environmental impacts of the Project.

The Recirculated EIR process began with the mailing of the Notice of Preparation (NOP) to approximately 275 interested parties, including elected officials, government agencies, residents, businesses, and community-based organizations on February 17, 2017. The NOP was also filed with the State Clearinghouse at the Governor's Office of Planning and Research and the Los Angeles County Clerk. The SCVSD accepted public comments on the NOP for 30 days from February 17, 2017 to March 20, 2017.

The SCVSD conducted two public scoping meetings for the NOP:

March 7, 2017 at 3:00 p.m.
City of Santa Clarita
Activities Center
20880 Centre Point Parkway
Santa Clarita, CA 92350

March 7, 2017 at 7:00 p.m.
City of Santa Clarita
Activities Center
20880 Centre Point Parkway
Santa Clarita, CA 92350

From February 2017 to May 2017, the potential impacts for the Project were analyzed, and a Draft Recirculated EIR was prepared. A Notice of Completion of the Draft Recirculated EIR was filed with the State Clearinghouse at the Governor's Office of Planning and Research on May 3, 2017, along with 15 electronic copies of the Draft Recirculated EIR and 15 hard copies of the Executive Summary, for distribution to state agencies. The Notice of Availability (NOA) of the Draft Recirculated EIR was filed with the Los Angeles County Clerk on May 3, 2017. The NOA was mailed and/or emailed to approximately 275 interested parties and the Draft Recirculated EIR was made available for public review and comment on May 3, 2017 for a 48-day review period that ended on June 19, 2017. The NOA and Draft Recirculated EIR were also made available on the County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County's (Sanitation Districts') website, and hard copies of these documents were made available for review at the Sanitation Districts' headquarters in Whittier, the City of Santa Clarita City Hall Public Counter, the Valencia Library, and the Stevenson Ranch Express Library.

The SCVSD conducted two public hearings to receive verbal and written comments on the Draft Recirculated EIR, along with a 30-minute open house was conducted prior to the public hearings to allow members of the public to discuss the Project with SCVSD staff. Advertisements announcing the following public hearings were placed in the Santa Clarita Valley Signal:

May 25, 2017 at 1:00 p.m.
Santa Clarita Activities Center
20880 Centre Pointe Parkway
Santa Clarita, CA 91350

May 25, 2017 at 7:00 p.m.
Santa Clarita Activities Center
20880 Centre Pointe Parkway
Santa Clarita, CA 91350

One person provided oral comments and one person provided written comments at the public hearings. Eight additional written comments were received by SCVSD during the public review period. Responses to all comments received were included in the Final Recirculated EIR. Based on some of these comments, minor revisions were made in the Final Recirculated EIR and documented therein. These revisions did not involve changes in impact determinations made in the Draft Recirculated EIR.

SECTION D. SIGNIFICANT ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES OF THE PROJECT

Introduction

As part of the approval of a project and the certification of an EIR for that project, CEQA requires the lead agency – in this case, the SCVSD, acting through its Board – to make written findings with respect to each potentially-significant environmental impact of the project, accompanied by a brief explanation of the rationale for each finding and any mitigation measures used to reduce or substantially lessen each potential impact.

The significance of the potential impacts of the Project was determined through application of the appropriate thresholds of significance for each resource area. The following findings address impacts identified in the Recirculated EIR (including the components of the 2013 EIR and 2016 Trucking SEIR reproduced and included in the Recirculated EIR) as potentially significant without mitigation. The Recirculated EIR found that Project implementation would not result in any significant and unavoidable impacts. These findings disclose the nature of the potentially-significant impact, mitigation that has been incorporated into the Project, and the significance of such impacts after mitigation.

Air Quality

Air Quality Impact 4.3-2 from the Recirculated EIR

Finding

The 2013 EIR estimated the emissions of criteria pollutants that would result from each of the four final alternatives. The 2016 Trucking SEIR revised this analysis based on the Chloride Compliance Project with brine concentration and limited trucking replacing brine disposal by deep well injection. The Recirculated EIR updated this analysis using the 2016 version of the CalEEMod air model and concludes that construction of the Project could exceed SCAQMD's daily regional threshold for NO_x and could violate or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation.

The SCVSD will implement Mitigation Measure AQ-1 from the 2013 EIR and is restated within the Recirculated EIR, which will lessen this environmental impact during construction to less than significant.

Mitigation Measure AQ-1: Equipment Tier Requirements. All construction equipment shall meet or exceed Environmental Protection Agency Tier 3 certification requirements, when feasible. The contractor shall be required to document efforts to utilize Tier 3 equipment; including providing justification when using Tier 3-certified or better equipment is not feasible. At a minimum, diesel-powered construction equipment that meets Tier 2 emission standards shall be used.

With the incorporation of Mitigation Measure AQ-1, the Board finds that the identified impact will be less than significant because the daily regional threshold for NO_x during construction would be reduced to below a level of significance.

Air Quality Impact 4.3-3 from the Recirculated EIR

Finding

The 2013 EIR estimated the emissions of criteria pollutants that would result from each of the four final alternatives. The 2016 Trucking SEIR revised this analysis based on the Modified Chloride Compliance Project. The Recirculated EIR updated this analysis using the 2016 version of the CalEEMod air model and concludes that construction of the Project would generate a net increase in criteria pollutants, but that the increase would not exceed regional regulatory thresholds if implemented along with an identified mitigation measure.

The South Coast Air Quality Management District (AQMD) has concluded that, cumulative air quality impacts for criteria pollutants associated with construction and operational activities are determined by whether a project would result in a significant project-level impact to regional air quality based on AQMD significance thresholds. Without mitigation, onsite project-level NO_x emissions associated with construction of the Project could exceed the daily regional threshold for NO_x set by the AQMD. When assessed along with emissions from other reasonable foreseeable future projects in the South Coast Air Basin (SCAB) as a whole, the Project's construction impacts could, without mitigation, contribute to increases in emissions that would exacerbate existing and projected non-attainment conditions.

The SCVSD will implement Mitigation Measure AQ-1 from the 2013 EIR and restated within the Recirculated EIR, which will lessen this environmental impact for construction to less than significant.

Mitigation Measure AQ-1: Equipment Tier Requirements. All construction equipment shall meet or exceed Environmental Protection Agency Tier 3 certification requirements when feasible. The contractor shall be required to document efforts to utilize Tier 3 equipment including providing justification when using Tier 3-certified or better equipment is not feasible. At a minimum, diesel-powered construction equipment that meets Tier 2 emission standards shall be used.

With the incorporation of Mitigation Measure AQ-1, the Board finds that the identified impact will be less than significant because the daily regional threshold for NO_x during construction would be reduced to below a level of significance.

Biological Resources

Biological Resources-Impact 5.3-1 from the Recirculated EIR

Finding

The 2013 EIR and 2016 Trucking SEIR assessed the potential for impacts to biological resources from construction at the VWRP and SWRP. The Recirculated EIR reassessed these potential impacts with respect to the Chloride Compliance Project as separated from the Recycled Water Project.

Construction at the VWRP would occur adjacent to open space containing native habitat that could be used by breeding birds. Birds within this area have become accustomed to the level of disturbance currently existing from noise generated by plant operations, the Old Road and the I-5 freeway, and other neighboring land uses. Construction of the advanced treatment facilities (including the brine concentration facilities and truck loading station) could generate a higher level of disturbance that could impact nesting birds. The removal of active nests or harassment of a breeding bird would constitute a significant impact.

The SCVSD will implement Mitigation Measure BIO-1 from the 2013 EIR and restated within the Recirculated EIR, which will lessen the potential environmental impact to less than significant.

Mitigation Measure BIO-1: Preconstruction Breeding Bird Surveys. If construction of the advanced treatment facilities (including the brine concentration facilities and truck loading station) occur during the bird nesting period (typically February 1 through August 31), a qualified biologist shall conduct preconstruction surveys for nesting/roosting bird species no more than five days before the start of construction. The preconstruction surveys will be limited to areas of native habitat located directly adjacent to and extending up to 500 feet from the construction area. The preconstruction surveys will include least Bell's vireo (conducted by qualified biologist per USFWS protocol) and species protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, including raptors.

Active nest sites identified during the preconstruction surveys will be avoided and a non-disturbance buffer zone established as determined by a qualified biologist. Buffer distances will be 150 feet for common birds, 300 feet for special-status birds, and 500 feet for raptors. The size of individual buffers may be modified based on site-specific conditions and pre-existing disturbance levels (e.g., species-specific information; ambient conditions and birds' lines of sight between the project activities and the nest and foraging areas), as determined by a qualified biologist. Documentation of any buffer zone modifications must be maintained and submitted to the SCVSD. The buffer zone will be delineated in the field with flagging, stakes, or construction fencing, and all clearing and grubbing activities will remain outside the demarcated area. Contractors shall avoid nest sites until the adults and young are no longer reliant on the nest site for survival as determined by a qualified biologist.

Project personnel, including all contractors working on site, will be instructed on the sensitivity of the area. The biologist shall maintain documentation of all surveys and

recommended protective measures and provide such documentation to the SCVSD on a regular basis.

With incorporation of Mitigation Measure BIO-1, the Board finds that the identified impact will be less than significant.

Biological Resources-Impact 5.3-2 from the Recirculated EIR

Finding

The 2013 EIR and 2016 Trucking SEIR assessed the potential for impacts to biological resources from construction at the VWRP and SWRP. The Recirculated EIR reassessed these potential impacts with respect to the Chloride Compliance Project with separation of the Recycled Water Project.

Similar to Biological Resource-Impact 5.3-1 the construction at the VWRP would occur adjacent to open space containing native habitat that could be used by breeding birds. Construction of the advanced treatment facilities (including the brine concentration facilities and truck loading station) could generate a higher level of disturbance that could impact nesting birds not accustomed to that level of disturbance. The removal of active nests or harassment of a breeding bird would constitute a significant impact.

The SCVSD will implement Mitigation Measure BIO-1 from the 2013 EIR and is restated within the Recirculated EIR, which will lessen the potential environmental impact to less than significant.

Cultural Resources

Cultural Resources-Impact 12-2 from the 2013 EIR

Finding

The 2013 EIR assessed the potential for impacts to cultural resources from construction at the VWRP and SWRP. The Initial Study prepared for the 2016 Trucking SEIR concludes that the Modified Chloride Compliance Project would result in no new impacts relative to those discussed in the 2013 EIR. In addition, the Environmental Checklist prepared for the Recirculated EIR concluded that the separation of the Recycled Water Project from the Chloride Compliance Project would result in no new impacts relative to those discussed in the 2013 EIR.

The construction at VWRP would require limited grading and relatively shallow trenching (less than 10 feet below ground surface) for underground utilities. Potential impacts to significant paleontological resources could occur from excavating or grading more than 10 feet below ground surface. If unique paleontological resources are encountered and destroyed during construction, a significant impact would result.

The SCVSD will implement Mitigation Measures CUL-8 through CUL-11 from the 2013 EIR and restated within the Recirculated EIR, which will lessen any environmental impact to less than significant.

Mitigation Measure CUL-8: Qualified Paleontologist. Prior to the start of ground-disturbing activities at depths greater than 10 feet below ground surface, a qualified paleontologist, including a California Registered Professional Geologist with appropriate paleontological expertise, will be retained to carry out all mitigation measures related to paleontological resources. A qualified paleontologist shall be available on an on-call basis throughout ground-disturbing activities.

Mitigation Measure CUL-9: Paleontological Resources Training. Prior to the start of ground-disturbing activities at depths greater than 10 feet below ground surface, all construction forepersons and field supervisors conducting or overseeing subsurface excavations shall be trained in person by a qualified paleontologist to recognize potential fossil materials. All other construction workers must be trained to recognize paleontological resources, but such training may include a video recording of the initial training and/or the use of written materials rather than in-person training. In addition, the training must describe procedures to follow in the event of a potential fossil discovery.

Mitigation Measure CUL-10: Unanticipated Discovery of Paleontological Resources. If construction or other project personnel discover any potential fossils during ground-disturbing activities, work at the discovery location must cease and a qualified paleontologist shall further assess the discovery and make recommendations as necessary. If treatment and salvage is required, current professional standards will be employed. Treatment for fossil remains may include preparation and recovery so that they can be housed in an appropriate museum or university collection. If, as a result of an unanticipated discovery, a qualified paleontologist determines that additional monitoring is warranted, such monitoring will follow the procedures outlined in Mitigation Measure CUL-11.

Mitigation Measure CUL-11: Paleontological Resources Monitoring. If a qualified paleontologist determines that additional monitoring is warranted due to an unanticipated discovery, a qualified paleontologist or a paleontological monitor working under the direction of a qualified paleontologist shall monitor ground-disturbing activities. A paleontological monitor conducting paleontological monitoring must be familiar with the types of paleontological resources that could be encountered within the project area. Monitoring would consist of periodically inspecting disturbed, graded, and excavated surfaces as well as soil stockpiles and disposal sites. A qualified paleontologist will determine the duration and timing of monitoring in consultation with the SCVSD. If paleontological resources are unearthed during ground-disturbing activities, a paleontological monitor may halt or redirect ground-disturbing activities within 25 feet of the find so that the find can be evaluated. Monitors will keep daily logs and provide copies to the SCVSD. After monitoring has been completed, a qualified paleontologist will prepare a monitoring report detailing the results of monitoring for submission to the SCVSD and to the appropriate repositories.

Construction at the VWRP has the potential to result in the destruction of a unique paleontological resource. With the incorporation of Mitigation Measures CUL-8 through CUL-11, the Board finds that the identified potential impact will be less than significant.

Noise

Noise Impact 18-1 from the 2013 EIR

Finding

The 2013 EIR assessed the potential for impacts to biological resources at the VWRP. The Initial Study prepared for the 2016 Trucking SEIR concludes that the Modified Chloride Compliance Project would result in no new impacts relative to those discussed in the 2013 EIR. In addition, the Environmental Checklist prepared for the Recirculated EIR concluded that the separation of the Recycled Water Project from the Chloride Compliance Project would result in no new impacts beyond those discussed in the 2013 EIR.

The construction at the VWRP would result in a temporary increase in noise levels in the Project area on an intermittent basis. However, there are no sensitive receptors within 1.5 miles of the VWRP and construction noise would be below the level allowed by the Los Angeles County noise ordinance. Thus, the impact would be less than significant without mitigation. Nonetheless, the SCVSD has voluntarily chosen to implement Mitigation Measure NOISE-1 from the 2013 EIR to limit the Project's noise impacts.

Mitigation Measure NOISE-1: Noise Reduction Measures. During construction, the contractor shall be required to implement the following measures as necessary to ensure compliance with applicable construction noise ordinances:

- All construction equipment, fixed or mobile, shall be outfitted with properly operating and maintained exhaust and intake mufflers, consistent with manufacturers' standards.
- Impact tools (e.g., jackhammers, etc.) used for construction shall be hydraulically or electrically powered when feasible to avoid noise associated with compressed air exhaust from pneumatically powered tools. When use of pneumatic tools is necessary, an exhaust muffler on the compressed air exhaust shall be used. External jackets on the tools themselves shall be used when feasible. Quieter procedures, such as use of drills rather than impact tools, shall be used whenever feasible.
- The contractor shall locate stationary noise sources as far from adjacent receptors as possible.

With or without the incorporation of Mitigation Measure NOISE-1, the Board finds that the identified impact will be less than significant.

SECTION E. IMPACTS FOUND TO BE LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITHOUT MITIGATION FOR THE PROJECT

The Recirculated EIR concludes that those potential impacts of the Project that are not discussed in Section D are, for the reasons set forth in the 2013 EIR or 2016 Trucking SEIR, less than significant, and do not require mitigation measures. For the same reasons, the Board now finds

that these impacts are less than significant and that mitigation measures are not required with respect to these impacts.

SECTION F. CUMULATIVE AND IRREVERSIBLE IMPACTS OF THE PROJECT

The Recirculated EIR analyzes the potential for the Project to have significant cumulative environmental effects when combined with other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects in each resource area's geographic scope. According to the California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Division 6, Chapter 3 (CEQA Guidelines), sections 15130[a] and [b], the analysis of cumulative impacts is to provide a discussion of significant cumulative impacts that reflect "the severity of the impacts and their likelihood of occurrence."

Cumulative Impacts – Air Quality

Construction of the Project would generate short-term emissions of criteria pollutants and toxic air contaminants, including suspended and inhalable particulate matter and equipment exhaust emissions. Other projects located within the South Coast Air Basin could contribute to cumulative air quality impacts depending on when those projects are constructed. The implementation of Mitigation Measure AQ-1 from the 2013 EIR and restated within the Recirculated EIR and the Project's compliance with AQMD Rule 403 would limit construction dust and minimize vehicle and equipment emissions. The AQMD has established construction emission levels above which a project is considered to cause a regionally significant impact (regional significance thresholds). With the proposed mitigation, construction of the Project would result in emissions that are below the AQMD's regional significance thresholds. Therefore, air quality impacts from construction of the Project would not be cumulatively considerable and the Project would not result in a significant cumulative impact to air quality.

Cumulative Impacts - Cultural Resources

Construction of the Project, in combination with other projects in the geographic scope for cumulative cultural resources impacts (VWRP, SWRP, Joint Water Pollution Control Plant and immediately adjacent areas) could potentially destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature. There is no construction proposed at the Joint Water Pollution Control Plant. There is a low likelihood of encountering cultural resources within the VWRP and SWRP because they have been highly disturbed due to past construction activities. In addition, record searches of the areas near the VWRP and SWRP revealed that no cultural resources have been found within one-half mile of either WRP. Nonetheless, Mitigation Measures CUL-8 through CUL-11 from the 2013 EIR and restated within the Recirculated EIR, would be implemented to further reduce the risk of impacting paleontological resources. Collectively, the cultural impacts from the Project and other projects in the geographic scope for cumulative cultural resources impacts would not be cumulatively considerable and the Project would not result in a significant cumulative impact on cultural resources.

Growth-Inducing and Growth-Related Impacts

Implementation of the Project, including the separation of the Project from the Recycled Water Project, would not require revisions to the analyses presented in the 2013 EIR and 2016 Trucking SEIR with respect to growth-inducing impacts. The Project would not include direct growth inducement through, for example, the construction of housing. Project construction is not expected to create substantial or sustained employment opportunities beyond the level normally available to construction workers in the area. In general, workers required for construction activities are expected to be drawn from the local labor pool. The operation of the Project would require approximately 13 new employees. Therefore, the Project would have negligible direct or indirect impacts on growth.

The primary objective of the Project is to make SCVSD's wastewater treatment and discharge facilities compliant with the Regional Board's Chloride TMDL. The Project would reduce chloride levels in the treated water discharged by the SCVSD to the Santa Clara River through the use of advanced treatment. The Project would not increase SCVSD's capacity to treat wastewater and would not remove any obstacle to growth. The Project would not directly or indirectly induce growth. Accordingly, the Project would not result in any secondary effects on growth.

Alternatives Analysis

Detailed alternatives analysis were completed and documented in Section 6 of the 2013 EIR and Section 6 of the 2016 Trucking SEIR, and were reproduced in Chapters 11 and 12 of the Recirculated EIR, respectively. When staff was directed to investigate additional brine management alternatives, the SCVSD revisited its prior analyses and updated its assessment of brine minimization (concentration) technology based upon recent developments as documented in Section 6 of the 2016 Trucking SEIR, which was reproduced in Chapter 12 of the Recirculated EIR. Trucking with brine concentration was determined to be the only alternative capable of meeting the State-mandated compliance deadline (and first project objective). The superior brine concentration technology was identified and a variety of existing industrial sites were evaluated as potential locations for brine disposal. Ultimately, the Joint Water Pollution Control Plant was determined to be the superior location.

Section 15126.6 of the CEQA Guidelines requires that an EIR evaluate a reasonable range of alternatives to the proposed project that could attain the basic objectives of the project but would avoid or reduce significant environmental effects of the project. Chapters 9, 11, and 12 of the Recirculated EIR fully analyze the potential alternatives to the Project. Because the Project would not result in any significant unavoidable impacts, there is no requirement to further evaluate alternatives as a way to lessen impacts of the Project.

Irreversible Impacts

The Project would require the use of non-renewable resources such as fossil fuels and non-renewable construction materials during construction and operation. Fossil fuels in the form of

diesel oil and gasoline would be used for construction equipment and vehicles. Electricity, which may require the burning of fossil fuels, would also be consumed during construction and operation. These energy resources would be irretrievable and irreversible. However, the non-recoverable materials that would be used during construction and operation activities would be accommodated by existing supplies. Although the increase in the amount of materials used would be limited, they would nevertheless be unavailable for other uses. The Project also has the potential to disrupt archaeological resources, which is further analyzed in the 2013 EIR.

The Project would make SCVSD wastewater treatment and discharge facilities compliant with the Regional Board's Chloride TMDL. Therefore, the irreversible changes caused by the Project are acceptable in light of the overall benefits of the Project.

SECTION G. ADOPTING AND AFFIRMING PRIOR CEQA FINDINGS REGARDING CERTAIN IMPACT AREAS

Findings of Fact concerning the analyses for Aesthetics, Geology, Soils, and Seismicity, and Hydrology and Water Quality were previously adopted by the Board in connection with the 2013 EIR, which is reproduced at Section 11 of the Draft Recirculated EIR². In its 2016 ruling on the 2013 EIR, the Court did not find any fault with these findings.

As explained in Section 3 of the Draft Recirculated EIR (with respect to Aesthetics, and Geology, Soils, and Seismicity) and in Section 6 of the Draft Recirculated EIR (with respect to Hydrology and Water Quality), the impacts associated with these resource areas have not changed since the 2013 EIR was certified and those previous findings of fact were adopted. Further, the separation of the Recycled Water Project from the proposed Project does not result in new or changed impacts with respect to these impact areas. Finally, the Los Angeles Superior Court's decision invalidating the 2013 EIR did not find the analyses of impacts affecting these resource areas, or the findings based on these analyses, to be insufficient. Accordingly, the findings of fact previously adopted for these resource areas remain valid. The findings for these resource areas are therefore not listed below, but are incorporated by reference to these Findings of Fact. The Board hereby adopts and affirms those previous findings.

² Section J "IMPACTS FOUND TO BE LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITHOUT MITIGATION FOR THE RECOMMENDED PROJECT (ALTERNATIVE 2)" on page 49 of the 2013 EIR Findings of Fact states "The Final EIR concludes that those potential impacts analyzed for the backup recommended project (Alternative 2) that are not discussed above in Section I are, for the reasons set forth in the Final EIR, less than significant and that mitigation measures are not required. For the same reasons, the Board finds that these impacts are less than significant and that mitigation measures are not required with respect to these impacts."

II. MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

SECTION A. INTRODUCTION

CEQA Section 21081.6 requires a lead agency – in this case, the SCVSD – to adopt a Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) when approving or carrying out a project. The purpose of the MMRP is to ensure that if an EIR or SEIR identifies measures to reduce potential adverse environmental impacts to less than significant levels, then those measures will be implemented as described in the environmental document. As the lead agency and pursuant to Section 21081.6, the SCVSD is responsible for implementation of this MMRP. The MMRP will ensure that each mitigation measure identified for the Chloride Compliance Project (Project) as separate from the Recycled Water Project as described in the Findings of Fact is successfully implemented. All mitigation measures will be incorporated into the engineering specifications for the Project and contractor compliance will be verified through submittals and field inspections during construction.

SECTION B. MONITORING AND REPORTING PROCEDURES

The measures in this MMRP are only applicable to the construction phase of the Project. The SCVSD will be responsible for administering the MMRP and ensuring that all parties comply with its provisions. The SCVSD may delegate implementation and monitoring activities to staff, consultants, or contractors. The SCVSD will ensure that compliance is documented through updates of the table in Section C. A designated monitor will track and document compliance with mitigation measures, note any problems that may result, and take appropriate action to promptly correct any deficiencies.

SECTION C. MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION

Pursuant to CEQA Section 21081.6, this MMRP was prepared and will be used to verify compliance with individual mitigation measures. The MMRP table lists each mitigation measure for the Project, the appropriate timing for implementation of the mitigation, and the party responsible for its implementation. The table also includes a verification column to document that the mitigation has been implemented.

**MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM SUMMARY FOR
THE RECIRCULATED SANTA CLARITA VALLEY SANITATION DISTRICT CHLORIDE COMPLIANCE PROJECT EIR—SEPARATION OF RECYCLED WATER PROJECT**

Mitigation Measure	Timing	Implementing Party	Verification of Compliance	
			Date	Signature Name Title
Air Quality				
MM AQ-1: Equipment Tier Requirements. All construction equipment shall meet or exceed Environmental Protection Agency Tier 3 certification requirements, when feasible. The contractor shall be required to document efforts to utilize Tier 3 equipment; including providing justification when using Tier 3-certified or better equipment is not feasible. At a minimum, diesel-powered construction equipment that meets Tier 2 emission standards shall be used.	During Construction	SCVSD Construction Contractor		
Biological Resources				
MM BIO-1: Preconstruction Breeding Bird Surveys. If construction of the advanced treatment facilities (including the brine concentration facilities and truck loading station) occur during the bird nesting period (typically February 1 through August 31), a qualified biologist shall conduct preconstruction surveys for nesting/roosting bird species no more than five days before the start of construction. The preconstruction surveys will be limited to areas of native habitat located directly adjacent to and extending up to 500 feet from the construction area. The preconstruction surveys will include least Bell's vireo (conducted by qualified biologist per USFWS protocol) and species protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, including raptors. Active nest sites identified during the preconstruction surveys will be avoided and a non-disturbance buffer zone established as determined by a qualified biologist. Buffer distances will be 150 feet for common birds, 300 feet for special-status birds, and 500 feet for raptors. The size of individual buffers may be modified based on site-specific conditions and pre-existing disturbance levels (e.g., species-specific information; ambient conditions and birds' lines of sight between the project activities and the nest and foraging areas), as determined by a qualified biologist. Documentation of any buffer zone modifications must be maintained and submitted to the SCVSD. The buffer zone will be delineated in the field with flagging, stakes, or construction fencing, and all clearing and grubbing activities will remain outside the demarcated area. Contractors shall avoid nest sites until the adults and young are no longer reliant on the nest site for survival as determined by a qualified biologist. Project personnel, including all contractors working on site, will be instructed on the sensitivity of the area. The biologist shall maintain documentation of all surveys and recommended protective measures and provide such documentation to the SCVSD on a regular basis.	Prior to Construction; During Construction	SCVSD Qualified Biologist		

Mitigation Measure	Timing	Implementing Party	Verification of Compliance	
			Date	Signature Name Title
Cultural Resources				
Mitigation Measure CUL-8: Qualified Paleontologist. Prior to the start of ground-disturbing activities at depths greater than 10 feet below ground surface, a qualified paleontologist, including a California Registered Professional Geologist with appropriate paleontological expertise, will be retained to carry out all mitigation measures related to paleontological resources. A qualified paleontologist shall be available on an on-call basis throughout ground-disturbing activities.	Prior to Construction; During Construction	SCVSD Qualified Paleontologist		
Mitigation Measure CUL-9: Paleontological Resources Training. Prior to the start of ground-disturbing activities at depths greater than 10 feet below ground surface, all construction forepersons and field supervisors conducting or overseeing subsurface excavations shall be trained in person by a qualified paleontologist to recognize potential fossil materials. All other construction workers must be trained to recognize paleontological resources, but such training may include a video recording of the initial training and/or the use of written materials rather than in-person training. In addition, the training shall describe procedures to follow in the event of a potential fossil discovery.	Prior to Construction; During Construction	SCVSD Qualified Paleontologist Construction Contractor		
Mitigation Measure CUL-10: Unanticipated Discovery of Paleontological Resources. If construction or other project personnel discover any potential fossils during ground-disturbing activities, work at the discovery location must cease and a qualified paleontologist shall further assess the discovery and make recommendations as necessary. If treatment and salvage is required, current professional standards shall be employed. Treatment for fossil remains may include preparation and recovery of fossil materials so that they can be housed in an appropriate museum or university collection. If, as a result of an unanticipated discovery, a qualified paleontologist determines that additional monitoring is warranted, monitoring shall follow the procedures outlined in Mitigation Measure CUL-11.	During Construction	SCVSD Qualified Paleontologist Construction Contractor		
Mitigation Measure CUL-11: Paleontological Resources Monitoring. If a qualified paleontologist determines that additional monitoring is warranted due to an unanticipated discovery, a qualified paleontologist or a paleontological monitor working under the direction of a qualified paleontologist shall monitor ground-disturbing activities. A paleontological monitor conducting paleontological monitoring must be familiar with the types of paleontological resources that could be encountered within the project area. Monitoring would consist of periodically inspecting disturbed, graded, and excavated surfaces as well as soil stockpiles and disposal sites. A qualified paleontologist will determine the duration and timing of monitoring in consultation with the SCVSD. If paleontological resources are unearthed during ground-disturbing activities, a paleontological monitor may halt or redirect ground-disturbing activities within 25 feet of the find so that the find can be evaluated. Monitors will keep daily logs and provide copies to the SCVSD. After monitoring has been completed, a qualified paleontologist will prepare a monitoring report detailing the results of monitoring for submission to the SCVSD and to the appropriate repositories.	During Construction	SCVSD Qualified Paleontologist Construction Contractor		

Mitigation Measure	Timing	Implementing Party	Verification of Compliance	
			Date	Signature Name Title
Noise				
<p>Mitigation Measure NOISE-1: Noise Reduction Measures. During construction, the contractor shall be required to implement the following measures as necessary to ensure compliance with applicable construction noise ordinances:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All construction equipment, fixed or mobile, shall be outfitted with properly operating and maintained exhaust and intake mufflers, consistent with manufacturers' standards. • Impact tools (e.g., jack hammers, etc.) used for construction shall be hydraulically or electrically powered when feasible to avoid noise associated with compressed air exhaust from pneumatically powered tools. When use of pneumatic tools is necessary, an exhaust muffler on the compressed air exhaust shall be used. External jackets on the tools themselves shall be used when feasible. Quieter procedures, such as use of drills rather than impact tools, shall be used whenever feasible. • The contractor shall locate stationary noise sources as far from adjacent receptors as possible. 	During Construction	SCVSD Construction Contractor		



SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

www.lacsd.org

SCH# 2012011010

AUGUST 2017

