Civic Center Wastewater Treatment Facility
Modified Phase 2 Project

Addendum No. 1 to the
Certified Final Environmental Impact Report for the
Malibu Civic Center Wastewater Treatment Facility Project
SCH# 2013111075

Lead Agency:

City of Malibu
23825 Stuart Ranch Road
Malibu, California 90265-4861
Adrian Fernandez
310.456.2489
AFernandez@malibucity.org

Consultant:

Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc.
765 The City Drive, Suite 200
Orange, California 92868
Rita Garcia
714.786.6116
rita.garcia@kimley-horn.com

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Statutory Authority and Requirements

This Addendum to the Certified Final Environmental Impact Report for the Malibu Civic Center Wastewater Treatment Facility Project (SCH# 2013111075) (PEIR) (RMC Water and Environment and ICF International, November 2014) has been prepared in conformance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Public Resources Code, § 21000 et seq) and the State CEQA Guidelines (Cal. Code Regs., Title 14, Chapter 3 § 15000 et seq.).

This Addendum to the PEIR addresses modifications to the Malibu Civic Center Wastewater Treatment Facility Project Phase 2 facilities (the "Project" or "Modified Project"). **Section 2.0: Project Description**, describes in detail the Modified Project, including its objectives, location and environmental setting, background, characteristics, phasing, implementation, construction, and operation, and required permits and approvals.

The PEIR was prepared to evaluate potential environmental effects that could result from development of a centralized wastewater treatment facility ("CCWTF") in the City of Malibu ("City") Civic Center area that would treat, reuse, and/or dispose of wastewater flows from properties in and around the Civic Center, including a portion of unincorporated Los Angeles County. On November 5, 2009, the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (LARWQCB) adopted Resolution No. R4-2009-007 entitled *Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for the Coastal Watersheds of Ventura and Los Angeles Counties to Prohibit On-Site Wastewater Disposal Systems in the Malibu Civic Center Area*. The Resolution prohibited any new discharges from onsite wastewater disposal systems (OWDSs) as of the effective date, the cessation of all commercial discharges from OWDSs on November 5, 2015, and the cessation of all residential discharges from OWDSs on November 5, 2019. Subsequently, the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) ratified the LARWQCB Resolution and the Office of Administrative Law upheld the legal authority of these agencies to adopt this amendment to the Basin Plan.

In August of 2011, the City entered into a negotiated Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the LARWQCB to memorialize the Parties' agreement to coordinate in the implementation of a wastewater treatment plan in the Malibu Civic Center Area. The MOU sets forth specific tasks to be accomplished with timelines in three distinct phases for the connection of properties to centralized wastewater treatment facilities in the Civic Center area.

Accordingly, the proposed CCWTF would treat the wastewater flows from properties in the Civic Center area that would no longer be able to discharge wastewater from OWDSs. The CCWTF project would also recycle the treated effluent and inject and/or percolate into the groundwater basin only that volume of recycled water that exceeds the local demand for recycled water. The project was proposed to be implemented in three phases, starting with core Civic Center commercial properties in the Prohibition Zone's[1] central portion. Concerning the Phase 2 facilities, the PEIR analyzed expanding the CCWTF from 190,000 gallons per day (gpd) to 350,000 gpd, to include those properties identified in the Phase 2 Prohibition Zone, as well as a collection and distribution system and pump stations.

[1] The Prohibition Area is generally bounded by Malibu Canyon Road to the north, Serra Road to the south, Palm Canyon Lane to the east, and the Pacific Ocean to the West, as outlined in a Memorandum of Understanding between the City and the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board.

The CEQA addendum process is intended for projects with a previously certified EIR requiring revisions that do not warrant the preparation of a subsequent EIR. This Addendum to the PEIR identifies and evaluates the modifications to the original Phase 2 project ("original project") evaluated in the PEIR. The Modified Project includes the original project facilities identified in the PEIR and minor technical changes/additions and deletions; see **Section 3.4: Project Characteristics**.

STATE CEQA GUIDELINES § 15164 - ADDENDUM TO AN EIR OR NEGATIVE DECLARATION

When only some changes or additions to a previously certified EIR are necessary and none of the conditions described in State CEQA Guidelines § 15162 are met, CEQA allows the lead agency to prepare an addendum to a previously certified EIR (State CEQA Guidelines § 15164(a)).

State CEQA Guidelines § 15164 specifies the following concerning an Addendum to an EIR:

(a) The lead agency or responsible agency shall prepare an addendum to a previously certified EIR if some changes or additions are necessary but none of the conditions described in § 15162 calling for preparation of a subsequent EIR have occurred.

(b) An addendum to an adopted negative declaration may be prepared if only minor technical changes or additions are necessary or none of the conditions described in § 15162 calling for the preparation of a subsequent EIR or negative declaration have occurred.

(c) An addendum need not be circulated for public review but can be included in or attached to the final EIR or adopted negative declaration.

(d) The decision-making body shall consider the addendum with the final EIR or adopted negative declaration prior to making a decision on the project.

(e) A brief explanation of the decision not to prepare a subsequent EIR pursuant to § 15162 should be included in an addendum to an EIR, the lead agency's findings on the project, or elsewhere in the record. The explanation must be supported by substantial evidence.

STATE CEQA GUIDELINES § 15162 - SUBSEQUENT EIRS AND NEGATIVE DECLARATIONS

State CEQA Guidelines § 15162 specifies that when an EIR has been certified or a negative declaration adopted for a project, no subsequent EIR shall be prepared for that project unless the lead agency determines, on the basis of substantial evidence in the light of the whole record, one or more of the following:

(1) Substantial changes are proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or negative declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects;

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

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

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

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

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

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

Additionally, pursuant to State CEQA Guidelines § 15162(b), if changes to a project or its circumstances occur or new information becomes available after adoption of [an EIR or] a negative declaration, the lead agency shall prepare a subsequent EIR if required under State CEQA Guidelines § 15162(a). Otherwise, the lead agency shall determine whether to prepare a subsequent negative declaration, an addendum, or no further documentation.

1.2 Lead Agency and Discretionary Approvals

This Addendum to the PEIR documents the Lead Agency's (City of Malibu) consideration of the potential environmental impacts resulting from the Modified Project's minor technical changes/additions and deletions to the original project evaluated in the PEIR. The Modified Project includes the original project facilities identified in the PEIR and minor technical changes/additions and deletions; This Addendum to the PEIR also explains and documents the City's decision that a subsequent EIR is not required.

1.3 Summary of Analysis and Findings for an Addendum

Based upon the analysis of potential environmental consequences anticipated to occur as a result of the Modified Project's implementation (see **Section 4.0: Environmental Checklist and Analysis**), the City has determined that:

- The Modified Project's proposed changes involve minor technical changes/additions and deletions to the original project that would not result in a new significant environmental effect or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects; therefore, major revisions to the PEIR would not be required.

- No substantial changes have occurred with respect to the circumstances under which the Modified Project is being undertaken that would result in new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects; thus, major revisions to the PEIR would not be required. The added data does not substantially change the PEIR circumstances, but rather provides more detailed information concerning the original project and data pertinent to analysis of the Modified Project facilities.

- There is some new information of substantial importance concerning air quality, biological resources, and greenhouse gasses (see **Section 4.3: Air Quality**, **Section 4.4: Biological Resources**, and **Section 4.8: Greenhouse Gas Emissions, respectively**), which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the PEIR was certified.

However, the Project's proposed changes involve only minor technical changes/additions and deletions. Therefore, concerning this new information, the Project would:

- Not have any significant effects not discussed in the PEIR;
- Not have significant effects previously examined in the PEIR that would be substantially more severe than previously anticipated in the PEIR;
- Not require any new mitigation measures or alternatives, including those previously found not to be feasible; and/or
- Not require any new mitigation measures or alternatives that would differ considerably from those analyzed in the PEIR.

The Modified Project would comply with PEIR mitigation measures as provided in **Appendix A: Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program**. This Addendum includes minor text revisions to PEIR Mitigation Measures BIO-3, BIO-4, BIO-6, and BIO-17, which are shown with strikethrough for deleted text (~~example~~) and double underline for added/modified text (example). The text revisions to the mitigation measures provide minor clarifications and would not result in new significant environmental impacts, would not constitute significant new information, and would not alter the impact or effect of the mitigation measures.

It is noted, although the Modified Project would result in a significant unavoidable impact concerning construction noise, this significant unavoidable impact was previously identified in the PEIR, and there would not be a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects. Therefore, an additional finding concerning this significant impact is not required, since such a finding was already made in adopting the original PEIR and this Addendum is the proper CEQA document, per State CEQA Guidelines §§ 15162 and 15164, because no new significant environmental impacts have been identified.

The Project's proposed changes involve minor technical changes/additions and deletions that would not result in significant environmental impacts. Project implementation would not result in new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of significant effects previously identified in the PEIR. For these reasons, although the Project necessitates some changes to the PEIR, it would not satisfy any of the conditions that warrant preparation of a Subsequent EIR. Therefore, as Lead Agency, the City has determined that preparation of an Addendum is appropriate.

1.4 Incorporation by Reference

State CEQA Guidelines § 15150 encourages environmental documents to incorporate by reference other documents that provide relevant data and analysis. The documents outlined below, which were utilized during preparation of this Addendum to the PEIR, are a matter of public record and are hereby incorporated by reference. These documents are available for review at the City of Malibu Planning Department, at 23825 Stuart Ranch Road, Malibu, California 90265-4861, and on the City's website at https://www.malibucity.org/886/Phase-Two.

Final Environmental Impact Report for the Malibu Civic Center Wastewater Treatment Facility Project (SCH# 2013111075) (RMC Water and Environment and ICF International, November 2014). The PEIR for the Civic Center Project evaluated Phase 1 of the Project at a project level and Phase 2 and Phase 3 at a programmatic level. The PEIR was certified January 2015. The PEIR was used in this analysis to establish

the Modified Project's baseline requirements, identify the Modified Project's proposed modifications, as compared to the original project, and determine the appropriate CEQA document for the Project.

Preliminary Design Report (Woodard & Curran, May 2020). The Preliminary Design Report (PDR), which summarizes the Project's preliminary design, divides the proposed facilities into four categories: wastewater collection, wastewater treatment, recycled water distribution, and injection wells. Technical memorandums were completed for each type of facility and included as appendices to the PDR. The PDR was used in this analysis to develop the Modified Project Description.

City of Malibu General Plan (City of Malibu, 1995). The City adopted the comprehensive Malibu General Plan in November 1995. Additionally, the City is currently updating its 2021-2029 (6th Cycle) Housing Element. The Malibu General Plan constitutes the City's overall plans, goals, and objectives for land use within the City's jurisdiction. It evaluates existing conditions and provides long-term goals and policies necessary to guide growth and development in the direction that the community desires. Through its goals, objectives, policies, and programs, the Malibu General Plan serves as a decision-making tool to guide future growth and development decisions.

The Malibu General Plan consists of the following elements and the issues interrelated to each other and are summarized below:

- Land Use Element
- Conservation Element
- Open Space and Recreation Element
- Circulation and Infrastructure Element
- Safety and Health Element
- Noise Element
- Housing Element

The Malibu General Plan was used throughout this Addendum as a source of baseline data.

City of Malibu Local Coastal Program (City of Malibu, 2002). All of Malibu is within the California coastal zone, which means that all development and activity occurring within City limits (unless considered exempt) is subject to the City's Local Coastal Program (LCP) regulations. LCPs contain the ground rules for protecting sensitive coastal resources and public access along the entire coastline of California. LCPs are required for all jurisdictions located within the coastal zone and the California Coastal Commission (CCC) is tasked with overseeing certification of those LCPs before they become law at the local level. The City's LCP was last amended in September 2020. The City's LCP was used throughout this Addendum for evaluating compliance with regulatory framework, including LCP measures regarding native tree protection, environmentally sensitive habitat areas (ESHAs), and protection of archeological and cultural resources.

Malibu Municipal Code (City of Malibu, September 2020). The Malibu Municipal Code (Malibu Municipal Code) regulates municipal affairs within the City's jurisdiction including, without limitation, zoning regulations (codified in Malibu Municipal Code, Title 17). Malibu Municipal Code Title 17 is the primary tool for implementing the Malibu General Plan's Goals, Objectives, and Policies. The Malibu Municipal Code is referenced throughout this Addendum to the PEIR to establish the Project's baseline requirements according to the City's regulatory framework.

1.5 Report Organization

This document is organized into the following sections:

Section 1.0: Introduction provides a Project introduction and overview, cites the CEQA Statute and State CEQA Guidelines provisions to which the proposed Project is subject, and summarizes the analysis and findings for an Addendum.

Section 2.0: Project Description details the Project's location, environmental setting, background and history, characteristics, discretionary actions, construction program, phasing, agreements, and required permits and approvals. This Section also identifies this Addendum's intended uses, including a list of anticipated permits and other approvals.

Section 3.0: Environmental Checklist Form provides the Project background and an overview of potential impacts that may or may not result from Project implementation.

Section 4.0: Environmental Analysis and Checklist provides an analysis of the environmental consequences anticipated to occur, as a result of Project implementation, for each of the thresholds identified in the environmental checklist.

Section 5.0: References identifies resources used to prepare this Addendum.

2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This section describes the Modified Phase 2 Project (the "Project" or "Modified Project") facilities including the Project's objectives, location and environmental setting, background, characteristics, phasing, implementation, construction, and operation, and required permits and approvals. This section also identifies the Modified Project's changes to the original Phase 2 project (original project") evaluated in the Malibu Civic Center Wastewater Treatment Facility (CCWTF) Project Program Environmental Impact Report (PEIR) (RMC Water and Environment & ICF International, 2014).

2.1 Project Objectives

The Project objectives, as stated in PEIR Section 3.1: Project Objectives, remain unchanged. The Modified Project aims to:

- Satisfy the City's obligations pursuant to LARWQCB MOU;
- Improve water quality in areas adjacent to the commercial core area, including Malibu Creek and the Pacific Ocean;
- Maximize reuse of recycled water;
- Minimize saltwater intrusion into the groundwater basin with injection of highly treated effluent to support basin plan designation;
- Ensure sufficient injection and/or percolation capacity into the groundwater basin for any unused recycled water; and
- Minimize cost to property owners.

The Modified Project would further accomplish the Project objectives by extending service within the Prohibition Zone; see **Section 3.3: Project Background**.

2.2 Project Location and Setting

The Project is within the City of Malibu (City) Civic Center Area and portions of unincorporated County of Los Angeles (County); see **Figure 2-1: Regional Vicinity Map**, for the jurisdictional limits. The City's Civic Center Area is located in the City's central portion and includes the Malibu City Hall along Stuart Ranch Road and the Malibu Library along La Paz Lane, accessed via Civic Center Way. For purposes of this document, "project area" refers to the area that encompasses the extent of all Malibu CCWTF project elements and the area that would be served by the project facilities, as analyzed in the PEIR; "Project area" refers to the area that encompasses the extent of all Malibu CCWTF project elements and the area that would be served by the project facilities, and the area expanded to include the Modified Project; and "Project site" refers specifically to those areas that would be disturbed by Modified Project construction activities.

The Project area is generally bounded by the Malibu City limits on the north, Malibu Colony Road on the south, Mesa Road on the east, and Malibu Canyon Road on the west; see **Figure 2-2: Local Vicinity Map**. The key areas/land uses within the Project area are generally described below:

- HRL Laboratories: This portion of the Project area is located west of Malibu Canyon Road. HRL Laboratories is a research facility.

- Serra Retreat: This portion of the Project area is located north of Mariposa De Oro Street, south of Palm Canyon Lane, west of Cross Creek Road, and east of Serra Road. Serra Retreat is a hillside gated community comprised of estate homes.
- Civic Center Way: This portion of the Project area is located at the City's central portion. Various land uses exist in this area including Malibu City Hall, Malibu Library, and additional commercial and retail uses. The existing CCWTF is located at the eastern intersection of Pacific Coast Highway (PCH) and Civic Center Way.
- Malibu Colony Road: This portion of the Project area is located along Malibu Colony Road, adjacent to the City's coastal boundary. Malibu Colony is a narrow, gated community with beachfront properties adjacent to Malibu Lagoon State Beach. Malibu Lagoon, which is immediately north of this area and comprises approximately 3.5 acres, includes recreational facilities in addition to important bird refuge and marsh vegetation.
- Adamson House and Surfrider Beach: This portion of the Project area is located east of the Malibu Lagoon and south of PCH. The Adamson House property includes a historic house and gardens within Malibu Lagoon State Beach Park. Surfrider Beach property includes a restroom facility located east of Adamson House.

The Modified Project facilities are predominantly proposed to be located within public street rights-of-way (ROW), although portions are also proposed within private street ROWs. Additionally, Modified Project facilities are proposed within the existing CCWTF.

The Modified Project is within the southernmost portion of the Malibu Creek Watershed (Watershed), which is an approximately 69,760-acre watershed that drains to the Santa Monica Bay.2 The Project area overlies the Malibu Valley Groundwater Basin (Groundwater Basin), which includes a shallow alluvial layer and a lower aquifer called the Civic Center Gravels. A hydraulically separate alluvial zone contained within Winter Canyon, west of and adjacent to the Groundwater Basin, is also part of the Project area. Groundwater is not used as a municipal drinking water supply in either the Groundwater Basin or Winter Canyon.

[2] Resource Conservation District of the Santa Monica Mountains. (2020). https://www.rcdsmm.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/LivingLightlyGuide_map.pdf.

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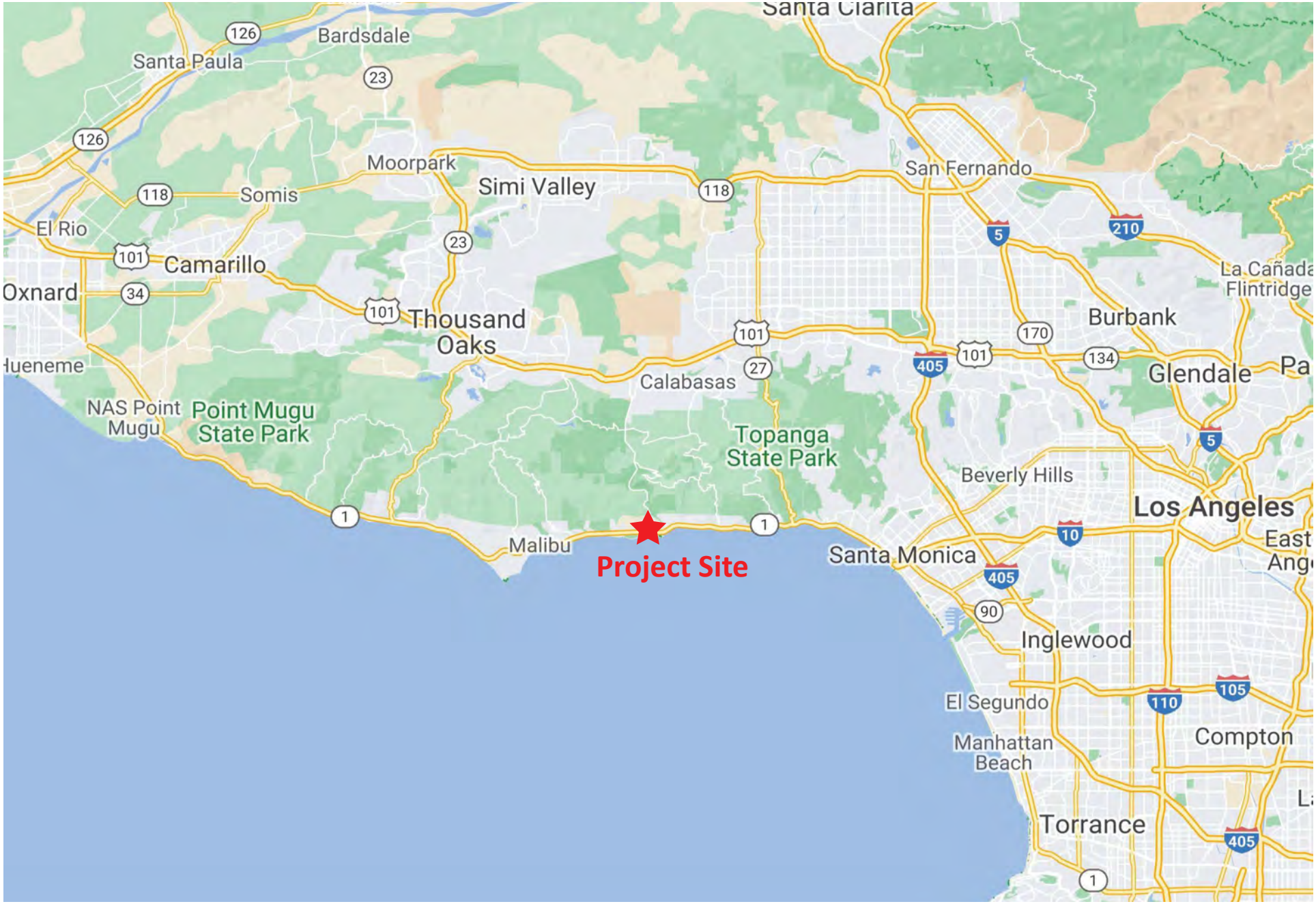

Source: Google Earth, 2020

Figure 2-1: Regional Vicinity Map

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Source: Google Earth, 2020

Figure 2-2: Local Vicinity Map

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2.3 Project Background

The City became a recycled water purveyor in October 2018 with completion of the Phase 1 CCWTF. Prior to the CCWTF's completion, the City's Civic Center Area used OWDSs to treat and dispose of municipal wastewater. The OWDSs have allegedly contributed to the non-point source pollution of Malibu Creek and Lagoon, resulting in the LARWQCB adopting Resolution R4-2009-007 in November 2009. Resolution R4-2009-007 is an amendment to the *Water Quality Control Plan for the Coastal Watersheds of Ventura and Los Angeles Counties to Prohibit On-site Wastewater Disposal Systems in the Malibu Civic Center Area.*[3] The LARWQCB established that discharges from septic systems in the Malibu Civic Center Area fail to meet water quality objectives and in turn, the LARWQCB adopted and amended the *Basin Plan* to prohibit new discharges, except specific previously entitled projects, and prohibit discharges from existing systems within six years in commercial areas and within ten years in residential areas from the date of adoption.

The area where OWDSs are used must cease is referred to as the "Prohibition Zone." In August 2011, the LARWQCB formally adopted a MOU with the City that defines the Prohibition Zone and sets milestones for implementing centralized wastewater and recycled water services in the Malibu Civic Center Area. The MOU identified a three-phased approach to work towards the goal of constructing the CCWTF. The City initiated a program to design and construct a centralized wastewater collection, treatment, and disposal system for the three-phased Prohibition Zone. The MOU required that Phase 1 be implemented by September 30, 2018 and Phase 2 be implemented by November 5, 2024. Phase 3 may be implemented following operation of Phases 1 and 2, and upon completion of a water quality sampling program to determine if implementation of Phases 1 and 2 has resulted in a meaningful decrease in bacteria and nitrogen concentrations in Malibu Lagoon.

As discussed in **Section 2.1: Project Objectives,** the PEIR was prepared to evaluate potential environmental effects that may result from development of a centralized wastewater treatment facility in the City's Civic Center Area that would treat, reuse, and/or dispose of wastewater flows from properties in and around the Civic Center Area, including a portion of unincorporated Los Angeles County.

2.4 Project Characteristics

Project Overview

To meet the milestones for implementing centralized wastewater and recycled water services in the Malibu Civic Center Area described above, and to phase out the LARWQCB's Phase 2 Prohibition Zone OWDS by the November 5, 2024 deadline, the City has initiated the CCWTF Phase 2 Expansion Project. Under both the original project and Modified Project, the wastewater collection and recycled water distribution systems developed as part of Phase 1 would be extended to the Phase 2 Prohibition Zone.

The original project facilities analyzed in the PEIR are described in PEIR Section 3.3: Project Description and depicted in PEIR Figure 3-3: Proposed Project. The Modified Project includes the original project facilities unless otherwise noted in **Table 2-1: Summary of Proposed Project Facilities (Original and Modified)**, depicted on **Figure 2-3: Proposed Modified Phase 2 Project Facilities,** and described below. The Preliminary Design Report (PDR) (Woodard & Curran 2020), which is available for review from the City upon request, contains further information regarding the Modified Project facilities.

[3] State of California LARWQCB, 2009. https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles/press_room/announcements/Public-Hearing-Malibu/Malibu_Final_Resolution_Docs/3.%20RESOLUTION.pdf.

Table 2-1: Summary of Proposed Project Facilities (Original and Modified)

Facility Label[1]	Location	Original Project (in PEIR)	PEIR Phase	Modified Project - Change from Original Project
Civic Center Wastewater Treatment Facility Expansion				
CCWTF	Civic Center Way	X	2	
Pump Stations (PS)				
PS-1A Option	East side of Cross Creek Road, .02 mile north of Mariposa De Oro Street intersection			X
PS-1B Option	West side of Cross Creek Road, .03 mile north of Mariposa De Oro Street intersection			X
PS-1C Option	West side of Cross Creek Road, at Mariposa De Oro Street intersection			X
PS-2	Crumpacker Road, east of Serra Road	X	2	
PS-3A Option	East side of Serra Road north of PCH	X	2	X
PS-3B Option	West side of Serra Road north of PCH	X	2	X
PS-4	West Malibu Colony Road	X	2	
PS-5	East Malibu Colony Road	X	2	
Sewer (Gravity, Forcemain, and Laterals) & Recycled Water Pipelines (PL)				
PL-1	Malibu Canyon Road	X	3	X
PL-2	Retreat Court	X	2	
PL-3	Palm Canyon Lane – West of Cross Creek Road			X
PL-4	Palm Canyon Lane – East of Cross Creek Road	X	2	
PL-5	Serra Road	X	2	
PL-6N	Northern portion of Cross Creek Road - Palm Canyon Lane to Mariposa de Oro Street	X	2	X
PL-6S	Southern portion of Cross Creek Road - Fines Road to PCH	X	2	X
PL-7	Mariposa De Oro Street	X	2	
PL-8	Cross Creek Lane	X	2	
PL-9	Southern portion of Serra Road	X	2	
PL-10	Sweetwater Mesa Road	X	2	
PL-11	Stuart Ranch Road	X	2	
PL-12	Vista Pacifica	X	2	
PL-13	De Ville Way	X	2	
PL-14	Civic Center Way			X
PL-15	Cross Creek Road North of PCH	X	2	
PL-16 Caltrans Bridge Options	PCH, Cross Creek Road to Serra Road. Three construction method options considered (Options 1, 2A, and 2B) at same location.	X	2	
PL-16 County Bridge Option	PCH, Cross Creek Road to Serra Road. One construction method option considered (Option 3).	X	2	X
PL-17	Potter Road	X	3	X
PL-18	Northern Cross Creek Road	X	2	
PL-19	Northern extension off of Palm Canyon Lane	X	2	
PL-20	Northern extension off of Serra Road			X
PL-21	Eastern extension off of Serra Road	X	2	

Facility Label[1]	Location	Original Project (in PEIR)	PEIR Phase	Modified Project - Change from Original Project
PL-22	North of the Serra Road at Mariposa De Oro Street intersection			X
PL-23	Southern extension off of Mariposa De Oro Street			X
PL-24	Southern extension off of Serra Road Southern Portion	X	2	X
PL-25	Malibu Colony Road, South of Malibu Road	X	2	

Notes:
1. These facility labels correspond with the labels on **Figure 2-3: Proposed Modified Phase 2 Project Facilities**.

Source: Woodard and Curran, 2020.

Civic Center Wastewater Treatment Facility Expansion

The original project CCWTF facilities analyzed in the PEIR are described in PEIR Section 3.3 and depicted in PEIR Figure 3-7: Civic Center Wastewater Treatment Facility. A summary of the original project CCWTF is provided below, followed by summary of the Modified Project's proposed modifications to the CCWTF.

Original Phase 2 Project

Within the CCWTF, certain wastewater treatment processes would be upgraded or modified to accommodate Phase 2 project customers, which was accounted for in the PEIR, although no specific engineering design had been prepared at the time. CCWTF process systems to be upgraded/modified to accommodate Phase 2 customers would include the influent pump station, headworks, equalization basin, membrane bioreactors, disinfection, solids thickening and storage, and chemical equipment and storage. The California Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR) provides the detailed analysis used to determine these modifications.

In addition to the recommended treatment processes, the original project proposes various improvements to miscellaneous facilities, which are addressed in PEIR Section 3.3.3: Wastewater Treatment Facility. Additionally, PEIR Section 3.3.1 discusses the original project CCWTF treatment objectives.

Modified Phase 2 Project

The Modified Project's proposed CCWTF facilities and treatment processes and objectives are consistent with those identified for the original project as summarized above, except the following addition:

- Locate one temporary construction trailer/field office at one of two optional locations; see **Figure 2-4: Proposed Modified Phase 2 Project CCWTF Facilities**.

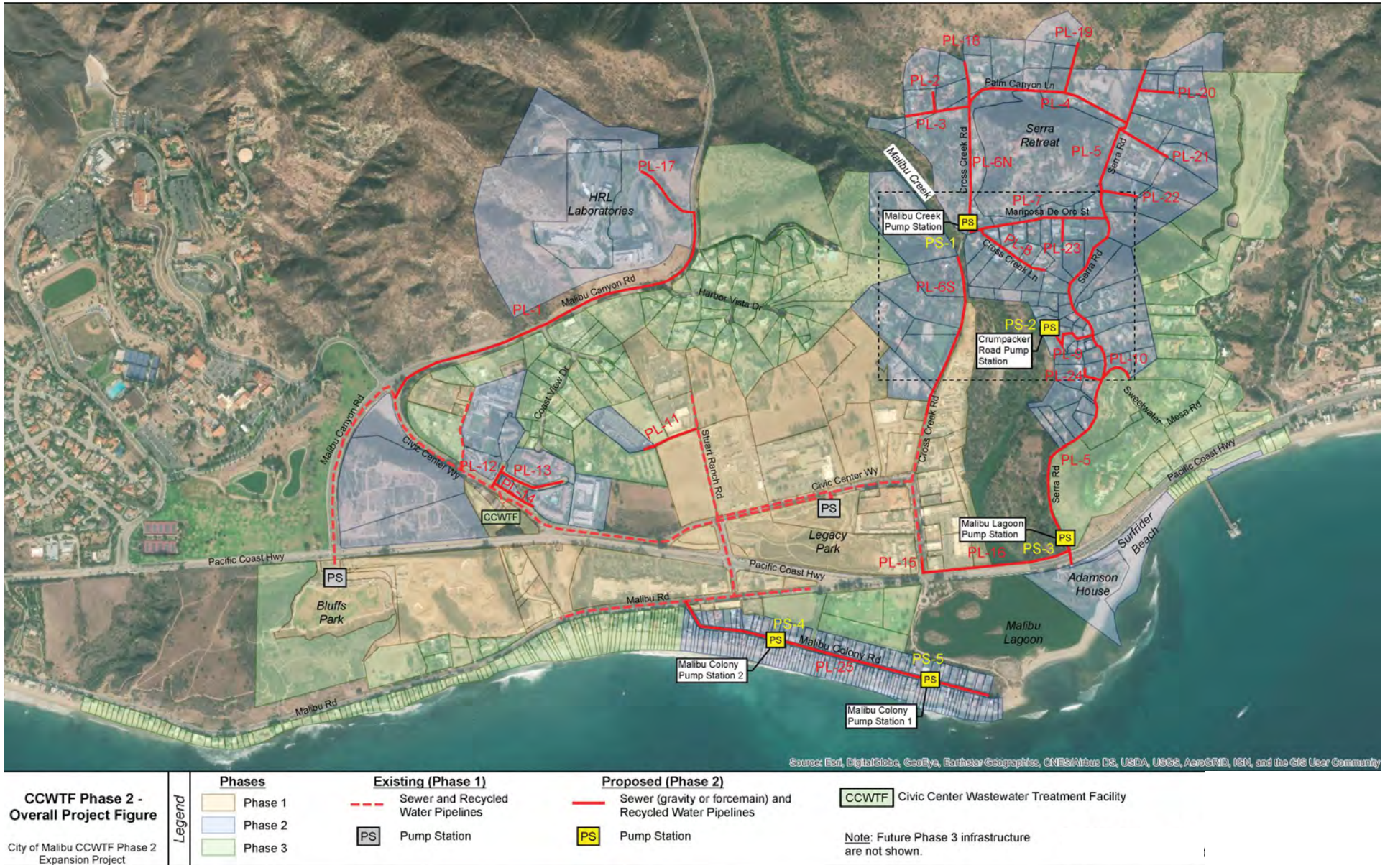

Figure 2-3: Proposed Modified Phase 2 Project Facilities

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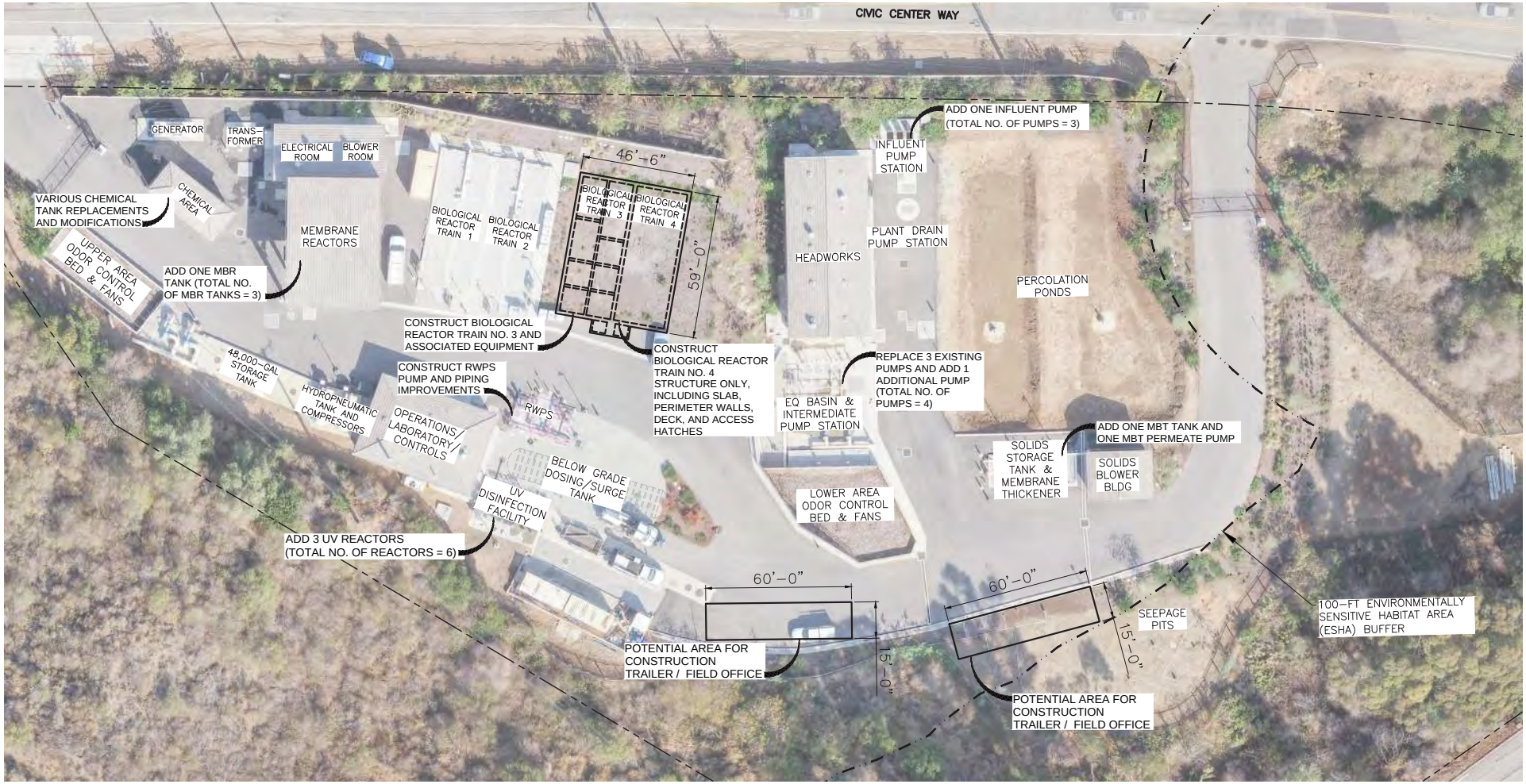

Source: Woodard & Curran, 2020

Figure 2-4: CCWTF Facilities

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Collection and Distribution Systems

Original Phase 2 Project

The original project proposed collection and distribution systems for sewer (gravity, forcemain, and laterals) and recycled water pipelines PL) that were analyzed in the PEIR, described in PEIR Section 3.3.2, and depicted in PEIR Figure 3-3: Proposed Project.

Modified Phase 2 Project

The Modified Project's proposed collection and distribution systems are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR and identified above, except as discussed below and depicted on **Figure 2-3**.

- PL-1 and PL-17 would be constructed during Phase 2, rather than Phase 3, as assumed in the PEIR.
- PL-3, PL-14, PL-20, PL-22, and PL-23 are pipeline additions not analyzed in the PEIR.
- PL-6 was modified to exclude the segment that crosses Malibu Creek (the original project proposed to install a pipeline by boring under the creek).
- PL-16 was modified to consider additional design options and construction methods for crossing Malibu Lagoon along PCH, as described below. The original project proposed to place the pipeline on the existing Caltrans bridge.
    - Option 1 – Caltrans Bridge: Under Option 1, PL-16 would be attached to the bridge's north fascia, with the bottom located above the high-water line. The off-bridge construction of the pipeline vaults at the approaches is expected to be located within the existing public ROW.
    - Option 2 – Caltrans Bridge: Under Option 2, PL-16 would be placed within a vacant utility cell[4] located inside the bridge, within one of three utility cell corridors or within one of the two sidewalks.
        - Option 2A: The three cell corridors are located: along the bridge's northern side (under the northern shoulder), along the center (in the median lane), or along the southern side (within the southern shoulder). The off-bridge construction for the pipeline vaults at the approaches is expected to be located within the existing public ROW.
        - Option 2B: If all three utility cell corridors are occupied, PL-16 would be installed within the triangular cells located under the bridge sidewalks or the conduits within the bridge sidewalks under Option 2B. The off-bridge construction for the pipeline vaults at the approaches is expected to be located within the existing public ROW.
    - Option 3 – Los Angeles County Waterline Bridge: Under Option 3, PL-16 would be located on the north side of the existing waterline bridge, which is adjacent/south of the Caltrans Bridge.

The Modified Project's proposed collection and distribution systems for sewer (gravity, force main, and laterals) and recycled water pipelines are summarized in **Table 2-2: Proposed Pipelines**, and depicted in **Figure 2-3**. As indicated in **Table 2-2**, the Modified Project proposes approximately 52,000 linear feet (LF) of pipeline (26,000 LF of recycled water pipeline and 26,000 LF of sewer pipeline). **Table 2-2** also compares the Modified Project's proposed pipelines to the original project analyzed within the PEIR and indicates

[4] A utility cell is a designated opening or cavity within the bridge specifically designed and designated to accept the placement of utilities.

the Modified Project's proposed pipelines were analyzed in the PEIR except 2,500 LF of additional proposed pipeline; see **Figure 2-3**.

Table 2-2: Proposed Pipelines

Pipeline	Original Phase 2 Project	Modified Phase 2 Project	Change
Sewer and Recycled Water Pipelines	49,500 LF	52,000 LF	+2,500 LF

Source: Kimley-Horn, 2020

Pump Stations

Original Phase 2 Project

The original project proposed four pump stations, as analyzed in the PEIR, described in PEIR Section 3.3.2, and depicted in PEIR Figure 3-3: Proposed Project.

Modified Phase 2 Project

The Modified Project's proposed pump stations are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR and identified above, except the Modified Project proposes one additional pump station (i.e., PS-1, the "Malibu Creek Pump Station") for a total of five pump stations; see **Table 2-1.**

The new PS-1 is proposed north of the Cross Creek Road at Mariposa Del Oro Street intersection. Of the four pump stations proposed under the original project, PS-2 and PS-5 are proposed in the same locations under the Modified Project, while the PS-3 ("Malibu Lagoon Pump Station") and PS-4 ("Malibu Colony Pump Station 2") are proposed in slightly different locations. Under the original project, PS-3 was proposed along PCH near Surfrider Beach and is now proposed north of PCH along Serra Road; see **Figure 2-3**. Under the original project, PS-4 was proposed along Malibu Colony Road just east of the intersection with Malibu Road, and is still proposed along Malibu Colony Road, but now is approximately 600 feet east of its original location.

Reuse/Dispersal

Original Phase 2 Project

The original project's proposed reuse and dispersal are described in PEIR Section 3.3.4. The original Phase 2 project would increase the CCWTF's ability to reuse recycled/reclaimed water. Dispersal of recycled water into the groundwater basin via injection wells or percolation ponds was anticipated. Based on a review of PEIR Section 3.3.4, dispersal of recycled water was anticipated for Phase 2 and 3 buildout conditions. All recycled water produced at the CCWTF would either be reused and returned to Phase 1 and 2 customers or used for landscape irrigation within the City.

Modified Phase 2 Project

The Modified Project's proposed reuse and dispersal are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR and identified above. No new facilities would be constructed; however, some unused recycled water would be disposed to existing injection wells. The PEIR stated the disposal system, consisting of injection wells and percolation ponds, would accommodate Phase 3 buildout flows of 507,000 gpd. As shown in **Table 2-3: Wastewater** Flow**,** revised wastewater flows would be lower than those analyzed in the PEIR, and no changes in quantity or quality would occur.

Table 2-3: Wastewater Flow

Description	Phase 1 Total (gpd)	Phase 2 Total (gpd)	Difference (Phase 2 to Phase 1) (gpd)	Phase 3 Project Estimated Total (gpd)
Original Phase 2 Project PEIR Estimate	191,000	361,000	+170,000	507,000
Modified Phase 2 Project Estimate	153,810	323,169	+169,359	428,418
Change between Modified Phase 2 Project and Original Phase 2 Project	-37,190 (-19%)	-37,831 (-10%)	-642 (-0.38%)	-78,582 (-15%)

Source: Woodard and Curran, 2020

2.5 Phasing, Construction, and Operation

Phasing

As indicated in **Table 2-1**, the Modified Project includes the same phasing as the original project, as analyzed within the PEIR, except that PL-1 and PL-17 would be constructed during Phase 2 rather than Phase 3. Additionally, PL-2, PL-3, PL-14, PL-20, PL-22, PL-23, and PL-25 were added pipelines under the Modified Project that were not a part of the original project.

As indicated in **Table 2-3**, the original project's estimated Phase 2 wastewater flow is 361,000 gpd, or an additional 170,000 gpd from the Phase 1 flow. As also indicated in **Table 2-3**, the Modified Project's estimated Phase 2 wastewater flow is 323,169 gpd, or an additional 169,359 gpd from the Phase 1 flow. Thus, the Modified Project's estimated wastewater flow would decrease in all phases, when compared to the original project analyzed in the PEIR, with an approximately 10 percent decrease in flow during Phase 2. This decrease is due to changes in projected land use.

Construction

Original Phase 2 project construction was expected to take approximately 18 months. Modified Phase 2 Project construction is expected to take approximately 24 months, representing an increase of six months. Construction is expected to begin in 2022 and end in 2024. The PEIR assumed a construction schedule with a higher intensity of construction activity. The Modified Project construction schedule represents an updated construction schedule that more accurately reflects the proposed pipelines. Treatment facility expansion, and sewer pump station and sewer and recycled pipeline construction would occur concurrently according to the phasing plan.

PEIR Section 3.4.3: Construction, discusses the construction methods proposed for the original project and includes the following:

- Traffic Control Plan
- Construction Methods for Wastewater Treatment Facility
- Construction Methods for Pump Stations
- Construction Methods for Collection and Distribution Systems
- Cut and Cover or Open Cut Construction
  - Staging Areas
  - Surface Preparation
  - Trench Excavation/Shoring
  - Surface Restoration

- Trenchless Construction Techniques
  - Jack and Bore
  - Pilot Tube Guided Auger Boring (PTGAB)
- Construction Methods for Injection Wells

The Modified Project's proposed construction methods would be the same as those identified for the original project and as analyzed in the PEIR, except as described below.

PL-16 Bridge Options (PCH, Cross Creek Road to Serra Road): The original project proposed to place the pipeline on the existing Caltrans bridge. Under the Modified Project, the following optional construction methods are proposed:

Caltrans Bridge Options: Three construction method options on the Caltrans Bridge:

- Option 1: Caltrans Bridge: Construction would be performed from the bridge deck (via snooper truck) and temporary closure of the bridge's north sidewalk and north shoulder would be required.
- Option 2A: If a utility cell corridor is available, PL-16 would be installed from the top side of the bridge deck. Option 2A would require temporary closure of the affected lanes.
- Option 2B: If all three utility cell corridors are occupied, under Option 2B, PL-16 would be installed within the triangular cells located under the bridge sidewalks or the conduits within the bridge sidewalks. Construction would be performed from the bridge deck and temporary, staggered, closure of both the north and south sidewalks and shoulders would be required.

County Bridge Option (Option 3): One construction method option on the County Bridge is being considered:

- Option 3: Pipe support would be connected to the existing column caps and a support beam would be provided above the high-water line. The final pipeline alignment would bend downward and through the Caltrans Bridge wingwalls. Construction would be performed from the bridge deck, as well as the approaches adjacent to the southern wing walls on both ends of the bridge. Temporary closure of the southern sidewalk and shoulder would be required.

PL-1 (Malibu Canyon Road, Malibu Presbyterian Church to Potter Road turnout PCH): The Modified Project would include Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD) for trenchless installation of sewer/recycled water pipelines. This trenchless construction method would be used to install approximately 1,700 LF of sewer and recycled water pipelines (i.e., PL-1). HDD involves boring a pilot hole along a pre-established, design alignment from an entry pit to an exit pit. The pilot is then enlarged as necessary by a series of reaming passes, and the product pipe is pulled into place. The proposed HDD would not require deep shafts or dewatering. HDD is commonly used for utility and pipe installations typically 36-inch diameter and less, with installation lengths ranging from approximately 500 to 3,500 feet. The Modified Project proposes to use HDD drilling fluids that are non-petroleum based and non-toxic to the environment (e.g., biodegradable and environmentally friendly).

Operation and Maintenance

PEIR Section 3.4.4: Operations and Maintenance, discusses the original project operation and maintenance activities (i.e., the CCWTF, PS, PL, and injection wells). The Modified Project's proposed operation and maintenance activities would be the same as those identified for the original project and as analyzed in the PEIR.

2.6 Project Approvals

The responsible and trustee federal, state, and local agencies that would rely on the PEIR and this Addendum to the PEIR in a review capacity or as a basis for issuance of a permit for the proposed Modified Project or for related actions are, as follows:

- City of Malibu
- County of Los Angeles
- LARWQCB

The City, as lead agency for the Modified Project, has discretionary authority over the Modified Project components. Other agencies in addition to the City are expected to use the PEIR and this Addendum to the PEIR in their decision-making process.

The original project's discretionary permits/approvals are addressed in PEIR Section 3.6: Project Approvals and Intended Uses of the EIR and listed in PEIR Table 3-5: Permits and Approvals Needed. To implement the Modified Project, at a minimum, the discretionary permits/approvals outlined below in

Table 2-4: Anticipated Agreements, Permits, and Approvals, would be required. The Modified Phase 2 Project's permits/approvals are consistent with the original project's permits/approvals identified in the PEIR.

Table 2-4: Anticipated Agreements, Permits, and Approvals – Phase 2 Modified Project

Agency	Permit/Approval
City of Malibu	Building Permit Roadway Encroachment Permit Coastal Development Permit General Project Entitlement Local Coastal Plan Variance for facilities within 100-foot Stream/Riparian Buffer Zone
Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System, Construction General Permit Discharges of Groundwater from Construction Dewatering to Surface Waters Discharges of Low Threat Hydrostatic Test Water to Surface Waters
California Department of Transportation	Encroachment Permit (if Caltrans bridge option is selected for PL-16)
County of Los Angeles	Encroachment Permit (if County bridge option is selected for PL-16)
Los Angeles County Fire Department	Approval of Plans for Meeting Fire Code
Los Angeles County Department of Public Works	Roadway Encroachment Permit
California Department of Public Health	Letter of Approval of Title 22 Engineers Report
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Federal Endangered Species Act (potential Section 7 Technical Assistance)
NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	Federal Endangered Species Act Compliance (potential Section 7 Technical Assistance)
South Coast Air Quality Management District	Rule 403 Fugitive Dust

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3.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST FORM

3.1 Background

1.	**Project Title:** Malibu Civic Center Wastewater Treatment Facility Modified Phase 2 Project
2.	**Lead Agency Name and Address:** City of Malibu Planning Department 23825 Stuart Ranch Road Malibu, California 90265-4861
3.	**Contact Person and Phone Number:** Adrian Fernandez, Principal Planner Tel: 424.422.8319 Email: afernandez@malibucity.org
4.	**Project Location:** City of Malibu, Civic Center Area
5.	**Project Sponsor's Name and Address:** City of Malibu 23825 Stuart Ranch Road Malibu, California 90265-4861
6.	**General Plan Designation:** Various
7.	**Zoning:** Various
8.	**Description of Project:** See **Section 2.4: Project Characteristics**
9.	**Surrounding Land Uses and Setting:** See **Section 2.2.3: Surrounding Land Uses**
10.	**Other public agencies whose approval is required (e.g., permits):** See **Section 2.6: Project Approvals**
11.	**Have California Native American tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with the Project area requested consultation pursuant to Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1? If so, is there a plan for consultation that includes, for example, the determination of significance of impacts to tribal cultural resources, procedures regarding confidentiality, etc.?** The provisions of Public Resources Code § 21080 (Assembly Bill 52) are applicable to projects that have a notice of preparation (NOP) or a notice of negative declaration filed or mitigated negative declaration on or after July 1, 2015. The NOP of the Malibu Civic Center Wastewater Treatment Facility Project PEIR was filed on November 21, 2013, before July 1, 2015. Therefore, Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1 is not applicable to the proposed Project; see also **Section 4.18: Tribal Cultural Resources**.

3.2 Environmental Factors Potentially Affected

The environmental factors checked below would be potentially affected by the proposed Project, involving at least one impact that is a "Potentially Significant Impact" or “Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated,” as indicated by the checklist on the following pages.

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

Lead Agency Determination

On the basis of this evaluation:

[ ] I find that no substantial changes are proposed in the project, there are no substantial changes in the circumstances under which the project will be undertaken, and there is no new information of substantial importance that was unknown when the project was approved. Major revisions to the previous approved ND or MND or certified EIR are not required due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects. Therefore, the previously adopted ND or MND or previously certified EIR adequately addresses the potential impacts of the project without modification.

[X] I find that no substantial changes are proposed in the project, there are no substantial changes in the circumstances under which the project will be undertaken, and there is no new information of substantial importance that was unknown when the project was approved. Major revisions to the previous approved ND or MND or certified EIR are not required due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects. The previously adopted ND or MND or previously certified EIR adequately addresses the potential impacts of the project. However, minor changes require the preparation of an ADDENDUM.

[ ] I find that substantial changes are proposed in the project, there are substantial changes in the circumstances under which the project will be undertaken, or there is new information of substantial importance that was unknown when the project was approved. Major revisions to the previous approved ND or MND or certified EIR are required due to the involvement of significant new environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects. However, all new potentially significant environmental effects or substantial increases in the severity of previously identified significant effects are reduced to below a level of significance through the incorporation of mitigation measures agreed to by the project applicant. Therefore, a SUBSEQUENT MND is required.

[ ] I find that substantial changes are proposed in the project, there are substantial changes in the circumstances under which the project will be undertaken, or there is new information of substantial importance that was unknown when the project was approved. Major revisions to the previous approved environmental document are required due to the involvement of significant new environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects. However, only minor changes or additions or changes would be necessary to make the previously certified EIR adequate. Therefore, a SUPPLEMENTAL EIR is required.

[ ] I find that substantial changes are proposed in the project, there are substantial changes in the circumstances under which the project will be undertaken, or there is new information of substantial importance that was unknown when the project was approved. Major revisions to the previous approved environmental document are required due to the involvement of significant new environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects. Therefore, a SUBSEQUENT EIR is required.

Adrian Fernandez
Principal Planner
City of Malibu

Date

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4.0 EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

The following environmental analysis is patterned after State CEQA Guidelines Appendix G**.** An explanation is provided for all responses except "No Impact" responses, which are supported by the cited information sources. The responses consider the whole action involved with the proposed Project: on- and off-site, Project- and cumulative-level, direct and indirect, and short-term construction and long-term operational. The explanation of each issue also identifies the significance criteria or threshold, if any, used to evaluate each question, and the mitigation identified, if any, to avoid or reduce the impact to less than significant. To each question, there are five possible responses:

- **Impact Analyzed in Prior PEIR.** The Project would not have any measurable environmental impact, or the Project could have a potentially significant or a potentially significant unless mitigated impact on the environment, but this impact has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and/or has been addressed by mitigation measures.
- **Modified Phase 2 Project.**
    - **No Impact.** The Project would not have any measurable environmental impact.
    - **Less Than Significant Impact.** The Project would have the potential to impact the environment, although this impact would be below-established thresholds that are considered to be significant.
    - **Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated.** The Project would have the potential to generate impacts, which may be considered a significant effect on the environment, although mitigation measures or changes to the Project's physical or operational characteristics could reduce these impacts to a less than significant level.
    - **Potentially Significant Impact.** The Project could have impacts, which may be considered significant, and therefore additional analysis is required to identify mitigation. A determination that there is a potential for significant effects indicates the need to more fully analyze the Project's impacts and identify mitigation.

4.1 Aesthetics

Environmental Issue	Impact Analyzed in Prior PEIR	Modified Phase 2 Project			
		Additional Analysis Required		Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated		
Except as provided in Public Resources Code § 21099, would the project:					
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	X			X	
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a State Scenic Highway?	X			X	
c) If in a non-urbanized area, substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings? (Public views are those that are experienced from publicly accessible vantage point). If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?	X			X	
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	X			X	

Impact Analysis

4.1a Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?

Impact Analyzed in Prior PEIR. See PEIR page 4.1-43.

The PEIR concluded that recognized scenic vistas including portions of the Coastal Slope Trail would provide highly impaired and indistinct views of the CCWTF site (during construction and operations) due to the intervening distances separating them (1 to 1.5 miles). Similarly, views of the CCWTF site would not be experienced from the informal scenic viewpoint on Malibu Canyon Road (north from Malibu Knolls Road—approximately 0.5 miles northeast of the CCWTF site) due to intervening landforms. Views from the Malibu Creek Trail (approximately 1.0 miles east) would also be highly impaired and indistinct due to the intervening distances separating it from the CCWTF site.

The PEIR concluded Phase 2 collection and distribution system and pump station construction would result in construction equipment and excavation being visible from the Malibu Creek Trail; however, this

would be a temporary visual disruption and upon completion of construction, no noticeable visual change to vistas along the trail would result.

Concerning the collection and distribution system and pump stations, the PEIR concluded design measures would be incorporated such that facilities would occur primarily at or below ground level, or when not at ground level, would be designed in compliance with the Local Implementation Plan (LIP) and Local Coastal Plan Amendment (LCPA)/Zoning Text Amendment (ZTA).

For these reasons, the PEIR concluded that the project elements would not have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista.

Modified Phase 2 Project.

Less Than Significant Impact. The Project proposes to locate one temporary construction trailer/field office on the CCWTF site. As with the original project, views of the proposed CCWTF facilities from the recognized scenic vista (i.e., the Coastal Slope Trail, informal scenic viewpoint on Malibu Canyon Road, and Malibu Creek Trail) would be highly impaired and indistinct due to the intervening distances and structures separating it from the CCWTF site. Additionally, the construction trailer/field office would be a temporary structure.

Modified Project collection and distribution system and pump station construction would result in construction equipment and excavation being visible from the Malibu Creek Trail; however, this would be a temporary visual disruption and upon completion of construction, no noticeable visual change to vistas along the trail would result.

The Modified Project collection and distribution system and pump stations would occur primarily at or below ground level, and when not at ground level (i.e., PS-1 and PS-3), would not be of scale to effect scenic vistas. These small-scale above-ground features at the pump stations would include a vent pipe, enclosed backup generator, transformer, switchboard/meter, and electrical panel. Except PL-16 Option 1, which would attach the pipeline to the Caltrans bridge north fascia, and PL-16 Option 3, which would attach the pipeline to the north side of the County bridge, all Modified Project pipelines would be below ground level, thus, would not be visible from a recognized viewpoint. There would be no view of PL-16 Options 1 or 3 from a recognized viewpoint, given none are located nearby. There would be no view of PL-16 Options 1 or 3 from the nearest viewpoint (i.e., Pacific Coast Highway (PCH) and Malibu Creek Trail), given intervening distances and structures separating the viewpoints from PL-16 Options 1 or 3 would make view highly impaired and obstructed. To further minimize visibility of PL-16 from viewpoints throughout the City, the pipeline would be painted to blend into the existing Caltrans bridge. The above-ground Modified Project facilities would be designed in compliance with the LIP and LCP/Zoning Code, as amended by the original project./.

Therefore, no new significant impact concerning scenic vistas would occur, nor would previously identified impacts be more severe, as a result of the Modified Project. Following compliance with City standards and applicable design requirements of the LIP and LCP/ Zoning Code, as amended by the original project, , the Modified Project's effects on a scenic vista would be less than significant, and no mitigation is required.

PEIR MITIGATION MEASURES

No mitigation required.

4.1b Would the project substantially damage scenic resources, including but not limited to trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a State Scenic Highway?

Impact Analyzed in Prior PEIR. See PEIR page 4.1-44.

The PEIR concluded that while the City's scenic highways (i.e., PCH and Malibu Canyon Road) are near the project area, views from both highways would be limited. Views to the CCWTF site from Malibu Canyon Road and PCH are either precluded or limited, as well as buffered by landscaping along the CCWTF's highway side. Due to the limited visual access to the CCWTF site from PCH, and LCP development standards, the potential of the proposed Project to affect views of scenic resources would be minimal and the project would not result in a significant impact on scenic resource within a scenic highway.

The PEIR concluded removal of vegetation including protected trees at the CCWTF site would be a significant visual impact but would be reduced to less than significant, following compliance with LCPA/ZTA standards, which included replacement of trees at a ratio of no less than ten replacement trees for every tree removed.

For these reasons, the PEIR concluded the project elements would not have a significant effect on noteworthy scenic resources and would result in a less than significant impact.

Modified Phase 2 Project.

Less Than Significant Impact. Modified Project facilities at the CCWTF would not require removal of trees, rock outcroppings, or historic buildings. There would be limited visual access to the Modified Project CCWTF improvements from PCH, and compliance with LCP/LIP design standards would be required. Therefore, the Project's proposed CCWTF improvements would not significantly impact a scenic resource within a scenic highway.

Modified Project facilities PL-16 and PL-25 would be constructed below ground level within PCH and Malibu Canyon Road, respectively, which are classified as State Scenic Highways. PL-16 Options 1, 2, and 3 would require construction along the Caltrans bridge and adjacent roadway approaches. It is noted, the PEIR also assumed a pipeline would be placed within PCH on the Caltrans bridge. Modified Project construction would require temporary closure of travel lanes along PCH, but would not require removal of trees, rock outcroppings, or historic buildings, similar to what was anticipated in the PEIR. Once constructed, PL-16 Options 1 and 2 would not be visible from PCH and PL-16 Option 3 would be designed to promote visual cohesion with the County bridge. PL-25 would be constructed within the Malibu Canyon Road ROW, however, would not require removal of trees, rock outcroppings, or historic buildings. Visual impacts to Malibu Canyon Road would be temporary and because PL-25 would be below ground, it would not be visible after construction.

The original project included construction of PS-3 along PCH, north of the Caltrans bridge. Under the Modified Project, PS-3 would be constructed within Serra Road, north of PCH, which is not classified as a State Scenic Highway. Accordingly, potential visual impacts from construction of PS-3 along PCH would not occur under the Modified Project. No other Modified Project elements would be within State Scenic Highways or within areas that provide uninterrupted views to Scenic Highways due to intervening landforms.

Therefore, no new significant impact concerning scenic resources within a State Scenic Highway would occur, nor would previously identified impacts be more severe, as a result of the Modified Project.

Following compliance with City standards, the Modified Project's impact to scenic resources within a State Scenic Highway would be less than significant, and no mitigation is required.

PEIR MITIGATION MEASURES

No mitigation required.

4.1c If in a non-urbanized area, would the project substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings? (Public views are those that are experienced from publicly accessible vantage point). If in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?

Impact Analyzed in Prior PEIR. See PEIR page 4.1-44 to 4.1-45.

The PEIR concluded the CCWTF site's visual character would benefit from the proposed landscaping and sensitively designed buildings and facilities. Conformance with the LCP/LIP would be required to obtain the project's coastal development permit (CDP). The project's design/development standards would be consistent with the LIP, and the design components would ensure the project would be built with sensitivity to the visual environment. Further, the project would be subject to LCPA/ZTA design standards to avoid impacts to protected native trees; promote use of landscape screens; and require incorporation of design measures to contain light spill. For these reasons, the PEIR concluded that the project would result in a less than significant visual impact.

Modified Phase 2 Project.

Less Than Significant Impact. The Project proposes to locate one temporary construction trailer/field office on the CCWTF site, which is in an urbanized area. As with the original project, views of the proposed CCWTF facilities would be highly impaired and indistinct due to intervening distances and structures separating it from the CCWTF site.

Project collection and distribution system construction would occur primarily below ground level and within public ROWs and would not be visible during operations. PS-1 and PS-3 would have small-scale above-ground features including a vent pipe, enclosed backup generator, transformer, switchboard/meter, and electrical panel. However, these features would comply with design standards to limit impacts to the Project area's visual character. Following compliance with design standards, Modified Project elements would not conflict with regulations governing scenic quality. As with the original project, the Modified Project would be subject to compliance with LIP and LCP/ZTA design standards.

Therefore, no new significant impact concerning regulations governing scenic quality would occur, nor would previously identified impacts be made more severe, as a result of the Modified Project. Following compliance with City standards, the Modified Project would result in a less than significant impact concerning regulations governing scenic quality, and no mitigation is required.

PEIR MITIGATION MEASURES

No mitigation required.

4.1d Would the project create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?

Impact Analyzed in Prior PEIR. See PEIR page 4.1-45 to 4.1-46.

The PEIR concluded that the need for nighttime lighting, other than security lighting, would be rare during CCWTF operations. Lighting would be used on an as-needed basis for maintenance and would use zero uplight LEDs, which are dark-sky compliant. Project lighting would be in conformance with all City and LCP/LIP outdoor lighting regulations, would not exceed 60 watts level of illumination (or equivalent), and would be directed onsite and shielded from adjoining properties and ESHA. For these reasons, the PEIR concluded that the Project would not create a new source of substantial light or glare, which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area and a less than significant impact would occur.

Modified Phase 2 Project.

Less Than Significant Impact. The Project proposes to locate one temporary construction trailer/field office on the CCWTF site. As with the original project, these proposed facilities would be in conformance with all City and LCP/LIP outdoor lighting regulations, would not exceed 60 watts level of illumination (or equivalent), and would be directed onsite and shielded from adjoining properties and ESHA. Moreover, the construction trailer/field office would be a temporary structure and used primarily during daytime hours with no anticipated need for additional night-time lighting.

The proposed collection and conveyance system would not contribute to light/glare that could affect daytime or nighttime views, since they would be below ground level. Consistent with the PEIR, PS-1 and PS-3 would have small-scale above-ground features, but would not include lighting and would be painted with non-glare-producing colors and finishes to blend in with the design setting and avoid adverse glare impacts.

Therefore, no new significant impact concerning light/glare would occur, nor would previously identified impacts be made more severe, as a result of the Modified Project. Following compliance with City standards, the Modified Project would result in a less than significant impact concerning light/glare, and no mitigation is required.

PEIR MITIGATION MEASURES

No mitigation required.

4.2 Agricultural and Forestry Resources

Environmental Issue	Impact Analyzed in Prior PEIR	Modified Phase 2 Project			
		Additional Analysis Required		Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated		
In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997) prepared by the California Department of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. Would the project:					
a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?	X				X
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	X				X
c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code § 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code § 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code § 51104(g))?	X				X
d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	X				X
e) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	X				X

Impact Analysis

4.2a Would the project convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?

4.2b Would the project conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?

4.2c Would the project conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code § 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources

Code § 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code § 51104(g))?

4.2d Would the project result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?

4.2e Would the project involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?

Impact Analyzed in Prior PEIR. See PEIR page 6-1 to 6-2.

The CCWTF site is not designated Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance, as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (FMMP) of the California Resource Agency (PEIR Figure 6-1). There is an existing nursery site within the Prohibition Zone designated Unique Farmland (City of Malibu 1995a; California Department of Conservation 2013). The project would accommodate the nursery site's wastewater flows and would not result in conversion of this land to a non-agricultural use. Therefore, no impact would occur to Prime, Unique, or Important Farmland pursuant to the FMMP.

The CCWTF site is zoned Commercial Visitor Serving 2 (CV-2), which prohibits agricultural use. Additionally, the CCWTF is not under a Williamson Act contract and there are none within the project area. While there are no agricultural uses surrounding the CCWTF, the project area does include parcels zoned Rural Residential (RR), which allow for large lot single-family residential development with agricultural uses and animal keeping. Additionally, Malibu General Plan Land Use Element Exhibit LU-1c: Existing Land Use indicates the existing nursery site within the Prohibition Area is designated Horticultural. The Horticulture land use category includes both retail and wholesale commercial agricultural properties and can be used for cropland, grazing land, orchards, nurseries, and other agriculture. The project would accommodate the RR-zoned parcels' and nursery site's wastewater flows and would not conflict with existing agricultural zoning or properties under Williamson Act contract.

There are no existing forestland, timberland, or timberland zoned areas within the Prohibition Area.

For these reasons, the PEIR concluded that no impacts to agricultural or forestry resources would occur.

Modified Phase 2 Project.

No Impact. Modified Project elements would be located within the same Project area as analyzed in the PEIR and would not be located on sites designated Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the FMMP. Further, no Modified Project elements are located on land zoned as RR. There are no existing forestland, timberland, or timberland zoned areas within the Project area. Therefore, no new significant impact concerning agricultural or forestry resources would occur, as a result of the Modified Project. The Modified Project would result in no impact concerning agriculture and forestry resources.

PEIR MITIGATION MEASURES

No mitigation required.

4.3 Air Quality

Environmental Issue	Impact Analyzed in Prior PEIR	Modified Phase 2 Project			
		Additional Analysis Required		Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated		
Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management district or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations. Would the project:					
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	X			X	
b) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the Project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?	X			X	
c) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	X			X	
d) Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?	X			X	

Impact Analysis

4.3a Would the project conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?

Impact Analyzed in Prior PEIR. See PEIR page 4.2-12 to 4.2-13.

The PEIR concluded that the project would be subject to South Coast Air Quality Management District's (SCAQMD) Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP), which contains a comprehensive list of pollution control strategies directed at reducing emissions and achieving ambient air quality standards.

Although a primary objective of the proposed Project is to meet the City's obligations under its MOU with the RWQCB, the development of wastewater infrastructure has the potential to indirectly facilitate future growth and development within the Prohibition Zone. Such growth would be subject to Malibu General Plan policies, and LCP/LIP and Malibu Municipal Code standards. The PEIR concluded that because growth projections for the City from the SCAG 2012 RTP/Sustainable Communities Strategy (SCS) were incorporated into the AQMP, the project-related growth has been accounted for and would be consistent with AQMP projections.

Additionally, all construction activities would be subject to compliance with AQMP regulatory measures, including the following SCAQMD rules:

- Rule 212 – Standards for Approving Permits and Issuing Public Notices
- Rule 401 – Visible Emissions
- Rule 402 – Nuisance
- Rule 403 – Fugitive Dust

- Rule 431.1 – Sulfur Content of Gaseous Fuels
- Rule 1108 – Limitation of VOCs in Asphalt Coatings
- Rule 1110.2 – Emissions from Gaseous- and Liquid-Fueled Engines
- Rule 1113 – Limitation of VOCs in Architectural Coatings
- Regulation XIII – New Source Review
- Rule 1401 – New Source Review of Toxic Air Contaminants

Finally, Project operational emissions would fall below the SCAQMD thresholds of significance. For these reasons, the PEIR concluded that no impact would occur from the project concerning AQMP compliance.

Modified Phase 2 Project.

Less Than Significant Impact. The Modified Project would support expansion of service within the Phase 2 Prohibition Zone; however, it would not increase wastewater treatment capacity or directly or indirectly facilitate future growth or development within the Prohibition Zone not already anticipated in the PEIR from the original project. Additionally, the Modified Project would be subject to the AQMP, which contains a comprehensive list of pollution control strategies directed at reducing emissions and achieving ambient air quality standards.

Therefore, no new significant impact concerning AQMP compliance would occur, as a result of the Modified Project. Following compliance with the established regulatory framework, the Modified Project would result in a less than significant impact concerning AQMP compliance, and no mitigation is required.

PEIR MITIGATION MEASURES

No mitigation required.

4.3b Would the project result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?

Impact Analyzed in Prior PEIR. See PEIR page 4.2-13 to 4.2-16.

The PEIR concluded project construction could create air quality impacts through the use of heavy-duty construction equipment and vehicle trips generated by commuting construction workers. In addition, fugitive dust emissions would result from construction at the CCWTF site and installation of the wastewater conveyance and recycled water distribution systems. As concluded in PEIR Table 4.2-4, the project's construction-period daily emissions would not exceed SCAQMD regional or local significance thresholds.

Project operations would generate regional air pollutant emissions, as a result of energy consumption, which would be required for pumping, aeration, and other activities necessary for treating and transporting wastewater. In addition, energy would be used for CCWTF interior lighting and minor exterior security lighting. Further, the on-site use of solvents could result in the release volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions, and the operation of on-road vehicles while traveling to and from the CCWTF site, conveyance and distribution system, and pump stations (for maintenance) would result in volatile organic compound (VOC) and additional pollutant emissions. Finally, mobile-source emissions would result from employee work trips and solids transport and disposal haul trips.

As indicated in PEIR Table 4.2-5, the PEIR concluded project operations daily emissions, based on the energy demand and trip generation estimates, would not exceed SCAQMD regional or local significance thresholds. For these reasons, the PEIR concluded that project construction and operational impacts concerning air emissions would be less than significant and no mitigation would be required.

Modified Phase 2 Project.

Construction

Less Than Significant Impact. The Modified Project proposes an additional 2,500 LF of collection and distribution system pipeline for a total of 52,000 LF, an increase of 5.0 percent over the original project; see **Table 3-2: Proposed Pipelines**. Emissions estimates for the Modified Project were calculated by assuming a proportional increase in emissions based on a 5.0 percent increase in pipelines. Modified Project construction is expected to take approximately 24 months beginning in 2022, representing an increase of six months over original project PEIR assumptions. The PEIR assumed a construction schedule with a higher intensity of construction activity. The Modified Project construction schedule would represent a less intense daily construction schedule with fewer and less-concentrated daily emissions. As indicated below in **Table 4.3-1: Estimate of Construction Emissions in Pounds per Day**, Modified Project construction-period daily emissions would not exceed SCAQMD regional or local significance thresholds.

Table 4.3-1: Estimate of Construction Emissions in Pounds per Day[1]

	ROG	NO_X	CO	SO_X	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$
Regional Emissions						
Modified Phase 2 Project CCWTF Only – No Change	2	28	21	< 1	3	2
Modified Phase 2 Project: Conveyance System Only	7	49	59	< 1	4	3
Concurrent Modified Phase 2 Project Emissions	9	77	80	< 1	7	5
SCAQMD Threshold	75	100	550	150	150	55
Exceed Threshold?	No	No	No	No	No	No
Local Emissions						
Modified Phase 2 Project CCWTF Only – No Change	2	15	11	< 1	2	1
SCAQMD Localized Significance Threshold	N/A	189	1,728	N/A	33	7
Exceed Threshold?	N/A	No	No	N/A	No	No
Modified Phase 2 Project: Conveyance System Only	6	51	35	< 1	3	3
SCAQMD Localized Significance Threshold	N/A	103	562	N/A	4	3
Exceed Threshold?	N/A	No	No	N/A	No	No

Notes:
[1] Based on PEIR Table 4.2-4: Estimate of Construction Emissions in Pounds per Day.

Operations

Less Than Significant Impact. The Modified Project would support expansion of sewer and recycled water service within the Phase 2 Prohibition Zone as anticipated in the PEIR; however, it would not increase wastewater treatment capacity or directly or indirectly facilitate future growth or development within the Prohibition Zone not already anticipated in the PEIR from the original project. Additionally, the Modified Project would not generate an employment increase. Therefore, there would be no increase in CCWTF operational emissions. The Modified Project proposes one additional pump station that would be electric-powered, resulting in no operational emissions. PS-1 would also include a backup diesel generator for emergency power, however, emissions would be negligible due to infrequent and limited-time use. Additionally, operational emissions resulting from CCWTF wastewater treatment and worker and

maintenance-related vehicle trips at the CCWTF and pump stations would remain consistent with the original project. Therefore, no new significant impact concerning criteria pollutant emissions would occur, nor would previously identified impacts be made more severe, as a result of the Modified Project. The Modified Project would result in a less than significant impact concerning criteria pollutant emissions, and no mitigation is required.

PEIR MITIGATION MEASURES

No mitigation required.

4.3c Would the Project expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?

Impact Analyzed in Prior PEIR. See PEIR page 4.2-17.

Construction and Operations

The PEIR concluded local emissions from project construction would not exceed SCAQMD significance thresholds; see PEIR Table 4.2-4. Additionally, the implementation of construction best management practices (BMPs) such as dust control measures and requiring the use of exhaust filters on engines would aid in additional reduction of dust and odors resulting from project construction.

The PEIR also concluded project operations would not result in odors, dust, or other air-borne discharges, as the project would be fully odor-scrubbed. Within an urban setting, vehicle exhaust would be the primary source of Carbon Monoxide (CO). The main source of CO is the automobile, which is the primary mobile source of air pollution (mobile sources account for most of the air pollution). Project traffic during operations would not have the potential to create local area CO impacts. Wastewater treatment facility and conveyance system operations would involve approximately 23 vehicle trips per week for all regular staffing, waste disposal, and inspection activities. Given the nominal trip generation associated with project operations, the PEIR concluded congestion and related CO concentrations would be unlikely to measurably increase. Concerning the project's on-site mass emissions, on-site operational emissions would be below SCAQMD's localized significance thresholds. For these reasons, the PEIR concluded that impacts concerning exposure of sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations would be less than significant.

Toxic Air Contaminants (TAC)

The PEIR concluded the greatest potential for TAC emissions would be related to diesel particulate emissions associated with heavy equipment operations during grading activities at the CCWTF site and excavation for the conveyance and distribution systems. SCAQMD does not consider diesel-related cancer risks from construction equipment to be an issue. Construction activities associated with the project would be sporadic, transitory, and short term. Because exposure to diesel exhaust during construction would be short-term, and well below the 70-year exposure period, the PEIR concluded that project construction emissions would not result in an elevated cancer risk to exposed persons. Concerning operations, no meaningful TAC emissions sources would be present, because emissions from treatment processes would be captured and filtered through an organic media bed. The PEIR concluded that because project-related toxic emission impacts during construction and operation would not exceed thresholds, impacts concerning TACs would be less than significant.

Modified Phase 2 Project.

Less Than Significant Impact. The Modified Project would be consistent with the SCAQMD AQMP and Project emissions would not exceed SCAQMD thresholds. Further, Modified Project construction would incorporate construction BMPs. The Modified Project would not increase the CCWTF's treatment capacity or employment vehicle trips, and therefore, would not result in increased CO emissions or concentrations. The Modified Project's operational emissions would be below SCAQMD's localized significance thresholds. Therefore, no new significant impact concerning exposure of sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations would occur, nor would previously identified impacts be made more severe, as a result of the Modified Project. The Modified Project would result in a less than significant impact concerning exposure of sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations, and no mitigation is required.

PEIR MITIGATION MEASURES

No mitigation required.

4.3d Would the project result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?

Impact Analyzed in Prior PEIR. See PEIR page 4.2-17 to 4.2-18.

The PEIR concluded that potential construction-related odor emitters include asphalt paving and use of architectural coatings and solvents. SCAQMD Rules 1108 and 1113 limit the amount of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) from cutback asphalt and architectural coatings and solvents. Additionally, SCAQMD Rule 402 manages the potential for nuisance odors, and compliance with this rule would minimize the potential for odors to be released during construction. Given compliance with SCAQMD rules, no construction activities or materials are proposed that would create a significant level of objectionable odors. Therefore, the PEIR concluded that potential impacts during short-term construction would be less than significant.

The PEIR concluded that the Project includes operation of a use identified by SCAQMD as being associated with odors. However, the CCWTF would be fully odor-scrubbed and subject to compliance with SCAQMD Rule 402 (regarding nuisance odors), which would eliminate odor-related impacts. All potential odor-generating processes would be completely covered and connected to an odor control system comprised of piping/ductwork, fans, and organic media beds. For these reasons, the PEIR concluded that potential impacts concerning odor emitters during project operations would be less than significant.

Modified Phase 2 Project.

Less Than Significant Impact. The Modified Project could generate construction-related odor through paving activities and use of architectural coatings and solvents, as analyzed in the PEIR. However, the Modified Project would be subject to compliance with SCAQMD Rules 1108, 1113, and 402, which would reduce the potential for construction-related odors. Further, the Modified Project's conveyance and distribution systems and pump stations would incorporate design elements to prevent odors from escaping, as analyzed in the PEIR. Therefore, no new significant impact concerning odor emitters would occur, nor would previously identified impacts be made more severe, as a result of the Modified Project. Following compliance with SCAQMD Rules, the Modified Project would result in a less than significant impact concerning odor emitters, and no mitigation is required.

PEIR MITIGATION MEASURES

No mitigation required.

4.4 Biological Resources

Environmental Issue	Impact Analyzed in Prior PEIR	Modified Phase 2 Project			
		Additional Analysis Required		Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated		
Would the project:					
a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	X		X		
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	X		X		
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	X		X		
d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?	X		X		
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	X		X		
f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?	X				X

The City Biologist conducted a Biology Review of the Modified Project in December 2020 (City of Malibu Biologist, 2020). Based on this review, the Modified Project was determined to be consistent with City goals and policies concerning the protection of biological resources, thus, was permitted to proceed through the City's planning process. Notwithstanding, the Modified Project could potentially impact

biological resources, as discussed below, thus, would be subject to review by the City Environmental Review Board (ERB) pursuant to LIP Section 4.4.4.

Impact Analysis

4.4a Would the project have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?

Impact Analyzed in Prior PEIR. See PEIR page 4.3-40 to 4.3-44.

Direct Impacts

The PEIR concluded that no special-status plant or wildlife species or their habitats occur within the project footprint. However, work areas would occur immediately adjacent to/over special-status species habitat at Malibu Lagoon and Malibu Creek. If construction intrudes into these areas, disturbance or damage could occur to those habitats. The PEIR concluded that this would be a potentially significant impact, however, would be reduced to less than significant with mitigation measures (MM) BIO-1 through MM BIO-4 and MM BIO-17 incorporated.

The project area supports habitat suitable for nesting birds throughout the urban and natural landscapes. Removal of vegetation when nesting birds are present could violate the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and/or Fish and Game Code that protect nesting birds. The PEIR concluded that this would be a potentially significant impact, however, would be reduced to less than significant with MM BIO-5 and MM BIO-7 incorporated.

Indirect Impacts

The PEIR concluded the collection and distribution system intersects potential habitat for tidewater goby, southern steelhead, and arroyo chub at Malibu Lagoon and Malibu Creek. Malibu Lagoon and Malibu Creek are also designated critical habitat for tidewater goby and southern steelhead. Auguring operations underneath Malibu Creek could potentially smother fish and their eggs. The PEIR concluded that this would be a potentially significant impact, however, would be reduced to less than significant with MM BIO-4 and MM BIO-17 incorporated.

The PEIR concluded bat roosts could occur on the PCH bridge crossing over Malibu Lagoon, where a pipeline crossing would be placed during Phase 2. Additionally, bat roosts could occur on the Cross Creek bridge crossing over Malibu Creek, immediately adjacent to where work area for auguring under Malibu Creek could occur. Construction at these two bridges could cause disturbance that would result in abandonment of maternity bat roosts. The PEIR concluded that this would be a potentially significant impact, however, would be reduced to less than significant with MM BIO-3 incorporated.

The PEIR concluded that due to the close proximity of the auguring entry and exit pits to habitat at Malibu Creek, project construction activities could indirectly (i.e., through noise, vibration, and released materials), impact special-status fish species, nesting birds, and other special-status biological resources. The PEIR concluded this would be a potentially significant impact, however, would be reduced to less than significant with MM BIO-4, MM BIO-6, MM BIO-7, and MM BIO-17 incorporated.

For these reasons, the PEIR concluded that the project would have a less than significant impact concerning any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species with MM BIO-1 through MM BIO-7 and MM BIO-17 incorporated.

Modified Phase 2 Project.

Construction

Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated.

Direct Impacts

Similar to the original project, most of the Modified Project conveyance system would be below ground in existing paved public and private street ROWs, and CCWTF improvements would be within the existing footprint. Accordingly, no special-status plant or wildlife species or their habitats occur within the Modified Project's immediate footprint. Implementation of MM BIO-1 through MM BIO-7 and MM BIO-17 would reduce potentially significant impacts to special-status species and their habitats to a less than significant level. Similarly, the Project area supports suitable habitat for nesting birds. Implementation of MM BIO-5 and MM BIO-7 would ensure compliance with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and Fish and Game Code. Therefore, no new significant direct impact concerning special status species would occur, nor would previously identified impacts be made more severe, as a result of the Modified Project. With implementation of MM BIO-1 through MM BIO-7 and MM BIO-17, Modified Project construction would result in a less than significant direct impact concerning impacts to special status species.

Indirect Impacts

As with the original project pipelines, the Modified Project pipeline (PL-6N, PL-6S, and PL-16) work areas would occur adjacent to special-status species habitat at Malibu Lagoon and Malibu Creek. Additionally, Modified Project PL-6N and PL-6S work areas would occur near Malibu Creek at Cross Creek Road. However, the Modified Project does not propose the pipeline crossing of Malibu Creek at this location, as proposed under the original project, therefore, would not involve auguring underneath Malibu Creek. This would represent a reduction in potential biological resources impacts associated with the crossing.

Modified Project PL-16 construction along PCH over Malibu Lagoon would occur adjacent to special-status species and habitat in Malibu Lagoon. Under PL-16 Options 1 and 2, construction would be performed from the Caltrans bridge deck (via snooper truck). Off-bridge construction for the pipeline vaults at the approaches would be within the existing ROWs.

Under Option 3, PL-16 would be placed on the County bridge over Malibu Lagoon along existing column caps and provide a support beam above the high-water line. The off-bridge construction for the pipeline vaults at the approaches is expected to be located within the existing roadway and/or ROW.

Similar to the original project, Modified Project PL-16 construction on or below the Caltrans or County bridge decks could cause disturbance resulting in abandonment of maternity bat roosts. However, with MM BIO-3 (i.e., bat roosting habitat assessments) incorporated, impacts would be reduced to less than significant levels.

Due to the proximity of PL-6N, PL-6S, and PL-16 to Malibu Creek and Malibu Lagoon, the Modified Project would be required to implement MM BIO-1 through MM BIO-7 and MM BIO-17. Compliance with MM BIO-1 through MM BIO-7 and MM BIO-17 would reduce potentially significant impacts to special-status species and their habitats from construction to a less than significant level.

As with the original project, Modified Project pipeline work areas would occur immediately adjacent to/over special-status species habitat at Malibu Lagoon and Malibu Creek. If Modified Project construction activities intrude into these areas, disturbance or damage could occur to those habitats.

The Modified Project would be required to obtain the appropriate permits prior to initiating construction near Malibu Creek and Malibu Lagoon. Namely, a CDP approval from the City, USFWS Section 7 Technical Assistance for activities near the Malibu Lagoon (designated critical habitat for the snowy plover) and NOAA/NMF Section 7 Technical Assistance for activities near Malibu Creek (designated critical habitat for tidewater goby and southern steelhead). Further, the Modified Project would result in a less than significant impact with MM BIO-1 through MM BIO-4 and MM BIO-17 incorporated.

As concluded in the PEIR, the Project area supports habitat suitable for nesting birds. Modified Project removal of vegetation when nesting birds are present could violate the Migratory Bird Treaty Act/Fish and Game Code that protect nesting birds. However, the Modified Project would result in a less than significant impact with MM BIO-5 and MM BIO-7 incorporated.

Therefore, no new significant construction-related impact concerning special status species would occur, nor would previously identified impacts be made more severe, as a result of the Modified Project. With implementation of MM BIO-1 through MM BIO-7 and MM BIO-17, Modified Project construction would result in a less than significant indirect impact concerning impacts to special status species. Notwithstanding and as previously noted, the Modified Project would be subject to review by the City Environmental Review Board (ERB) pursuant to LIP Section 4.4.4.

Operations

Less than Significant Impact. Modified Project implementation would be in furtherance of expanding wastewater collection and recycled distribution systems to the Phase 2 Prohibition Zone, in accordance with the LARWQCB's MOU. Modified Project implementation would not increase treatment capacity at the CCWTF that would increase outflows to Malibu Creek, Malibu Lagoon, or the Pacific Ocean. Planned average groundwater injection rates would remain consistent with the original project. Accordingly, the Modified Project's operational impacts would remain less than significant.

Therefore, no new significant operational impact concerning special status species would occur, nor would previously identified impacts be made more severe, as a result of the Modified Project. Modified Project operations would result in a less than significant impact concerning special status species. Notwithstanding and as previously noted, the Modified Project would be subject to review by the City Environmental Review Board (ERB) pursuant to LIP Section 4.4.4.

PEIR MITIGATION MEASURES APPLICABLE TO THE MODIFIED PROJECT

MM BIO-1: To reduce impacts to special-status species and their habitats to a less than significant level, the following avoidance and minimization measures shall be implemented:

- All work areas shall be approved by the Project Engineer in consultation with an approved biologist.
- No new areas of disturbance for lay down areas, parking, staging, or other support areas shall be developed. Previously disturbed areas will be utilized to support these work zones.
- Work areas shall be clearly marked in the field to prevent impacts outside of the designated work areas.

MM BIO-3: Within six months of any site preparation, construction, or other site disturbance associated with the Project, a focused bat roost habitat assessment shall be conducted. The assessment shall include the ~~PCH~~ Pacific Coast Highway bridge, ~~Cross Creek bridge,~~ or County Waterline bridge depending on which bridge option is selected for PL-16, and any mature trees occurring within 100 feet of any element of the Project construction of infrastructure, and trees proposed for removal. The bat maternity season (typically April 1-August 31) shall be avoided to the greatest extent feasible. If the maternity season cannot be avoided, then a focused bat survey, utilizing current ultrasonic technology, shall be conducted by a qualified biologist acceptable to the CDFW and the City. If active maternity roosts are identified, no work will continue in those areas until such time as the City authorizes re-initiation of the work in consultation with CDFW.

MM BIO-4: A biological monitor, approved by the City, shall be present for all construction activities within ESHA ~~and activities related to auguring activities at Malibu Creek or any other jurisdictional feature~~, or placing piping on the ~~PCH~~ Pacific Coast Highway bridge or County Waterline Bridge over Malibu Creek. Within five days prior to any work being initiated at a work site for the first time, or in the event work is stopped at a given work site for more than five days and is re-initiated, the biological monitor shall complete a preconstruction survey to ensure wildlife species unlikely to escape on their own are not present, ensure that construction is not intruding into any environmentally sensitive areas, and that no special-status biological resources are being impacted. The biological monitor shall track compliance with the EIR biological mitigation measures and any other permit conditions that may pertain to biological resources. The monitor shall keep a daily activity log and provide the daily logs to the City Biologist on a weekly basis. Any and all violations or notable events shall be reported to the City immediately.

MM BIO-5: Construction activities shall avoid the nesting season for birds, generally accepted to be (February 1 (January 1 for raptors) through September 15). Should avoidance be infeasible, beginning 30 days prior to construction, a qualified biologist, approved by the City, shall conduct weekly surveys for nesting birds in all work zones and a 500-foot buffer area, with the final survey being no less than five days from the start of construction If there is a delay of more than five days between when the nesting bird survey is performed and vegetation removal or other construction begins, it will be necessary to reconfirm whether any new nesting has occurred between the time the first nesting bird survey was performed and ground disturbance. Standard buffers for active nests are 300 feet for passerine species and 500 feet for raptors. If an active nest is identified, an appropriate buffer will be established, as determined by a qualified biologist, in consultation with CDFW, based on the sensitivity of the species and the nature of the construction activity. The contractor will be notified of active nests and directed to avoid any activities within the buffer zone until the nests are no longer considered to be active by the qualified biologist.

MM BIO-6: Any work resulting in materials that could potentially be discharged into jurisdictional features will adhere to strict BMPs and the requirements set forth in regulatory agency (ACOE, RWQCB, or CDFW) permits/agreements to prevent potential pollutants from entering any jurisdictional feature. Applicable BMPs to be applied will be included in SWPPP and/or WQMP. At a minimum, barriers (straw bales or sedimentation fences) will be erected between the construction site or bore sites and Winter Canyon Creek (part of Phase 1 project) ~~and Malibu Creek~~ prior to construction or drilling, as appropriate, to prevent released material from reaching Winter Canyon Creek (part of Phase 1 project) ~~or Malibu Creek~~ and associated habitats.

MM BIO-7: To the extent feasible, all trees that must be removed to enable construction of facilities shall be removed outside the breeding seasons for birds and bats. The City will retain a tree removal specialist to remove all trees during times when birds and bats are not breeding. In order to further minimize impacts to potentially occurring bats, a two-step process for removal of any tree that cannot be avoided shall be implemented. This will involve removing all branches less than two inches in diameter from trees that will be removed, to create a disturbance that will encourage bats to choose another roosting site after foraging that night. The following day the tree would be completely removed.

MM BIO-17: All construction activities that occur within or adjacent to an ESHA (including ~~augering~~ work ~~at the~~ near Malibu Creek ~~crossing~~ at Cross Creek Road and piping placement on the ~~PCH~~ Pacific Coast Highway bridge or County Waterline bridge will have a biological construction monitor present. All construction activities that occur within 100 feet of an ESHA will be evaluated by a biologist to determine if biological monitoring of the construction activity is warranted. Biological construction monitoring would occur as needed to ensure that no direct or indirect impacts to ESHAs occur. At a minimum, a daily monitoring log would be prepared documenting construction compliance with the biological EIR mitigation measures, and any other subsequent measures that may be added.

4.4b Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?

Impact Analyzed in Prior PEIR. See PEIR page 4.3-40 to 4.3-44.

The PEIR concluded that Malibu Creek and Malibu Lagoon are mapped as supporting sensitive natural communities including southern willow scrub, southern coastal salt marsh, southern California coastal lagoon, and southern California steelhead stream. Winter Canyon Creek, located at the CCWTF site's southeast portion, supports arroyo willow scrub, a riparian plant community.

The PEIR concluded the original project would not result in direct impacts to riparian vegetation or sensitive natural communities. However, work areas would occur immediately adjacent to riparian habitat and sensitive natural communities for construction of the CCWTF and pipelines near the Malibu Creek and Malibu Lagoon. The PEIR concluded this would be a potentially significant impact, however, would be reduced to less than significant with MM BIO-1, MM BIO-4, MM BIO-6, and MM BIO-17 incorporated.

Further, the LCPA/ZTA require that the collection and distribution system be sited to avoid ESHA to the greatest extent possible, and that temporary construction impacts to ESHA be restored. Any permanent impacts to ESHA would be required to be offset through payment of in lieu fees in accordance with the LCP/LIP. Project facilities would be inspected on a regular basis and the system would operate under permits requiring development and implementation of a sewer system management plan (SSMP) that would include, among other elements, an emergency response plan to address pipeline breaks and overflows.

For these reasons, the PEIR concluded that operation of the collection and distribution system would have a less than significant impact concerning riparian habitat or sensitive natural communities.

Modified Phase 2 Project.

Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated. The Modified Project includes pipeline installation immediately adjacent to Malibu Creek and Malibu Lagoon. Similar to the original project, all pipelines would be sited to avoid ESHA to the greatest extent possible, and site conditions where

temporary impacts to ESHAs occurred from construction would be restored. Modified Project PS-1 and PS-3 would be within the ESHA Overlay or Buffer Zones. PS-1 Options A and B would be within the 100-foot Stream/Riparian ESHA Buffer Zone, PS-3 Option A would be within the ESHA Overlay, and PS-3 Option B would be within the 100-foot Stream/Riparian ESHA Buffer Zone. With MM BIO-1, MM BIO-4, MM BIO-6, and MM BIO-17 incorporated, and following compliance with LCP Chapter 4 and ZTA requirements, potential direct impacts would be avoided/reduced to less than significant. In accordance with the PEIR and the City's LCP/LIP, any permanent impacts to ESHAs would be offset through payment of proportional in lieu fees. Further, the Modified Project would operate under permits that require development and implementation of a SSMP. Implementation of the SSMP would reduce potential impacts to riparian habitat or sensitive natural communities resulting from pipeline rupture or overflow during project operations to less than significant levels.

The Modified Project proposes to locate one temporary construction trailer/field office on the CCWTF site. The CCWTF site does not support riparian vegetation or sensitive natural communities. Therefore, no impact would occur in this regard.

Modified Project implementation would not increase groundwater injection rates or outflows to Malibu Lagoon, Malibu Creek, or the Pacific Ocean. Accordingly, Modified Project operational impacts would be consistent with the original project and remain less than significant.

Therefore, no new significant impact concerning riparian vegetation or sensitive natural communities would occur, nor would the impact previously identified for the original project be more severe as a result of the Modified Project. Following compliance with City standards and implementation of MM BIO-1, MM BIO-4, MM BIO-6, and MM BIO-17, the Modified Project would result in a less than significant impact concerning riparian vegetation or sensitive natural communities.

PEIR MITIGATION MEASURES APPLICABLE TO THE MODIFIED PROJECT

See MM BIO-1, MM BIO-4, MM BIO-6, and MM BIO-17 above.

4.4c Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?

Impact Analyzed in Prior PEIR. See PEIR page 4.3-46.

The PEIR concluded that jurisdictional features, including federally protected waters, do not occur within the project's footprint. Under the original project, pipeline construction would occur adjacent/above to Malibu Creek and Malibu Lagoon, which are jurisdictional waters. The PEIR concluded that this would be a potentially significant adverse impact, however, would be reduced to less than significant with MM BIO-1, MM BIO-4, MM BIO-6, and MM BIO-17 incorporated. Further, regulatory agency jurisdiction (ACOE, RWQCB, or CDFW) over Malibu Creek would require that appropriate permits or other agreements be obtained, and adherence to any measures adopted to protect identified wildlife would be required. For these reasons, the PEIR concluded that impacts to federally protected wetlands would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

Modified Phase 2 Project.

Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated. Modified Project construction of PL-16 over Malibu Lagoon at PCH, and PL-6N and PL-6S adjacent to Malibu Creek at Cross Creek Road. The Modified Project would be required to obtain the appropriate permits prior to initiating construction at these

locations. Namely, a CDP approval from the City, USFWS Section 7 Technical Assistance for activities near the Malibu Lagoon, which is designated critical habitat for the snowy plover and NOAA/NMF Section 7 Technical Assistance for activities near Malibu Creek, which is designated critical habitat for tidewater goby and southern steelhead. Further, the Modified Project would be required to incorporate MM BIO-1, MM BIO-4, MM BIO-6, and MM BIO-17 to mitigate temporary construction-related impacts. Construction of PS-1 and PS-3, off-bridge approach for PL-16, and one temporary construction trailer/field office on the CCWTF would not occur near federally protected wetlands. The Modified Project would not have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands, with mitigation incorporated. Therefore, no new significant impact concerning federally protected wetlands would occur, nor would previously identified impacts be made more severe, as a result of the Modified Project. Following compliance with the established regulatory framework and implementation of MM BIO-1, MM BIO-4, MM BIO-6, and MM BIO-17, the Modified Project would result in a less than significant impact concerning federally protected wetlands.

PEIR MITIGATION MEASURES APPLICABLE TO THE MODIFIED PROJECT

See MM BIO-1, MM BIO-4, MM BIO-6, and MM BIO-17 above.

4.4d Would the project interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?

Impact Analyzed in Prior PEIR. See PEIR page 4.3-47.

The PEIR concluded the Project area supports one regionally important wildlife corridor, Malibu Creek. The project would not result in any direct impacts to Malibu Creek, but would cause temporary indirect impacts during construction that could significantly impact some species utilizing Malibu Creek for movement, such as southern steelhead and tidewater goby. With MM BIO-1, MM BIO-4, MM BIO-6, MM BIO-7 and MM BIO-17 incorporated, impacts to Malibu Creek's function as a wildlife corridor and the species that use it would be minimized during construction so that overall impacts would be less than significant. In the long-term, the project is expected to result in beneficial impacts to water quality within Malibu Lagoon, which would benefit species such as southern steelhead and tidewater goby. For these reasons, the PEIR concluded that impacts to wildlife movement and corridors would be less than significant with mitigation.

Modified Phase 2 Project.

Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated. The Modified Project includes PL-16 over Malibu Lagoon at PCH and PL-6N and PL-6S near Malibu Creek at Cross Creek Road. Unlike the original project, the Modified Project does not propose to construct PL-6 by auguring below Malibu Creek, thus, avoiding potential direct impacts to migratory corridors. Notwithstanding, construction of the Modified Project could result in indirect temporary construction-related impacts to species utilizing Malibu Creek for movement and habitat. Similarly, construction of PS-1 would occur near Malibu Creek and could result in temporary construction-related impacts. With MM BIO-1, MM BIO-4, MM BIO-6, MM BIO-7 and MM BIO-17 incorporated, the Modified Project would result in less than significant impacts to wildlife corridors. Construction of PS-3 one temporary construction trailer/field office on the CCWTF would not occur near migratory corridors. Therefore, no new significant impact would occur, nor would the impact previously identified for the original project be more severe as a result of the Modified Project. A less than significant impact would occur concerning wildlife movement and corridors with implementation of MM BIO-1, MM BIO-4, MM BIO-6, and MM BIO-17.

PEIR MITIGATION MEASURES APPLICABLE TO THE MODIFIED PROJECT

See MM BIO-1, MM BIO-4, MM BIO-6, and MM BIO-17 above.

4.4e Would the project conflict with local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?

Impact Analyzed in Prior PEIR. See PEIR page 4.3-47 to 4.3-48.

Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Areas

The PEIR concluded that several ESHAs occur within the project area. Proposed CCWTF elements would occur within the 100-foot ESHA wetland buffer of Winter Canyon Creek. Further, Phase 2 pipelines would cross through ESHA, beneath Malibu Creek and over Malibu Lagoon along the PCH bridge. The PEIR concluded this would be a potentially significant impact, however, would be reduced to less than significant with MM BIO-4 and MM BIO-17 incorporated.

The original project would be subject to compliance with the Malibu General Plan Conservation (CON) Elements and LUP policies. Further, the LCPA/ZTA requires that all pipelines and ancillary infrastructure associated with the wastewater treatment system be sited to avoid ESHA to the greatest extent possible and that temporary impacts to ESHAs from construction would be restored. Any permanent impacts to ESHAs would be required to be offset through payment of in lieu fees in according with the LIP. Calculations of impact areas to ESHAs would be required for review and approval by the City Biologist as part of the CDP application process and prior to issuance of a grading permit. For these reasons, the PEIR concluded that the original project would not conflict with local policies or ordinances concerning ESHAs.

Tree Protection

The PEIR concluded the original project would remove two protected California walnut trees and cause temporary impacts on three protected trees on the CCWTF site. Further, construction activities throughout the CCWTF site and installation of pipelines within ROWs could affect trees that are not approved for removal. Project implementation could affect root zones of native trees that are along the edge of the road and could require trimming of protected trees for construction. The PEIR concluded this would be a potentially significant impact, however, would be reduced to less than significant with MM BIO-7 through MM BIO-16 incorporated. In addition, the LCPA/ZTA would require that the project be designed to avoid impacts to protected trees to the greatest extent possible and if impacts cannot be avoided, a tree protection plan in accordance with LIP Section 5.3 and payment of in lieu fees pursuant to LIP Section 5.5.2(b) would be required.

For these reasons, the PEIR concluded that the original project would not conflict with City of Malibu policies or ordinances concerning protected trees.

Los Angeles County Oak Tree Ordinance

The PEIR concluded a portion of Phase 2 facilities would occur within the County's jurisdiction where select native oak trees are protected from being damaged or removed during the course of a project. Although pipelines would be constructed below ground level and along existing roadway easements, native oaks that occur adjacent to the roadways may have roots extending under or branches extending over the roadways. The PEIR concluded this would be a potentially significant impact, however, would be reduced to less than significant with MM BIO-8, BIO-9, BIO-11, and BIO-12 incorporated. For these reasons, the PEIR concluded that the original project would not conflict with Los Angeles County policies or ordinances concerning protected trees.

Modified Phase 2 Project.

Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated. Similar to the original project, the Modified Project pipelines and pump stations would be sited to avoid ESHA to the greatest extent possible, and temporary impacts to ESHAs from construction would be restored. Notwithstanding, Modified Project facilities including PS-1 Options A, B, and C and PS3 Option A and B would be within ESHAs. PS-1 Option C would be partially within the ESHA Overlay and PS-1 Options A and B would be within the 100-foot Stream/Riparian ESHA Buffer Zone; see **Figure 4.4-1: Malibu Creek Pump Station Biological Constraints.** PS-3 Option A would be within the ESHA Overlay, and PS-3 Option B would be within the 100-foot Stream/Riparian ESHA Buffer Zone. With MM BIO-4 and MM BIO-17 incorporated, which would minimize or avoid impacts to ESHAs within the Project area, the Modified Project would result in a less than significant impact.

A biological site review of the pump station site options was conducted in September 2020 to identify tree species near PS-1. Based on survey results shown in **Figure 4.4-1**, one protected Western Sycamore exists near PS-1 Option C and a portion of PS-1 Option C would occur within the tree protection zone (15 feet); see Figure 4.4-1. Based on a preliminary investigation of the PS-3 site, PS-3 Option A could impact existing Western Sycamore trees. Additional surveys would be required to determine the age and maturity of these trees, however, construction of PS-3 Option A could also result in temporary impacts. With MM BIO-8, MM BIO-9, MM BIO-11, MM BIO-12, and MM BIO-16 pertaining to focused tree surveys, construction monitoring, construction techniques incorporated, and compliance with LCP/LIP policies related to tree protection, PS-1 and PS-3 would result in a less than significant impact concerning potential conflicts with local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources.

Construction of one temporary construction trailer/field office on the CCWTF site would not result in impacts to protected trees.

Therefore, no new significant impact concerning regulations governing scenic quality would occur, nor would previously identified impacts be made more severe, as a result of the Modified Project. Following compliance with City standards and implementation of MM BIO-8, MM BIO-9, MM BIO-11, MM BIO-12, and MM BIO-16, the Modified Project would result in a less than significant impact concerning regulations governing local policies and ordinances.

PEIR MITIGATION MEASURES APPLICABLE TO THE MODIFIED PROJECT

MM BIO-8: To ensure that potential temporary impacts will not affect the health of trees that remain on-site, the following shall be implemented, as applicable:

- Drainage shall be directed away from the root zones of all native trees.
- Poisonous chemicals or materials that could be deleterious to tree health shall be discarded in approved storage containers.
- Tree trunks shall not be used as winch supports, anchors, or signposts or for any other function.
- The storage of vehicles, building materials, refuse, or excavated soil materials shall not occur within the protected zones of trees.
- The use, access, or parking of heavy vehicles or equipment (e.g., backhoes, tractors) shall not occur within the protected zones of trees.

MM BIO-9: Prior to construction along the pipeline alignment and in collection and distribution system areas, a qualified biologist or arborist shall conduct a focused native tree survey in these areas to determine if there are any other protected native trees within the direct impact area. If it is apparent that any protected native trees not previously identified would require removal, these trees shall be reported to the City, and all mitigation measures in the tree protection plan shall be implemented for these trees pursuant to LIP Chapter 5.

MM BIO-11: Any construction-related activity (e.g., pruning) that encroaches into the tree protection zone of a native tree must be done using only hand-held tools. Prior to encroachment into the tree protection zone, the tree must be inspected by a qualified arborist to ensure that the activity will not result in loss or worsen the health of the tree. This includes around any native trees (if present) potentially occurring within the collection and distribution system areas.

MM BIO-12: A qualified arborist or biologist shall monitor native trees that are within or adjacent to the construction area. The monitor shall be present during installation of exclusionary fencing and shall ensure that construction personnel or equipment do not encroach into sensitive areas. The monitor shall also oversee work with hand tools in the protected zone and check the exclusionary fencing weekly to ensure that the fencing remains intact during all construction phases of the Project. This includes directing construction personnel when the fencing needs repair or replacement.

MM BIO-16: Pursuant to LIP Chapter 5, Section 5.6.1, each affected protected tree that is not removed, but encroached upon shall be monitored annually for a period of not less than 10 years. An annual monitoring report shall be submitted for review by the City for each of the 10 years. The monitoring report shall include measurements of the tree (i.e., DBH, approximate height, and canopy width) and the relative health of each of the replacement trees, including notes regarding any damage from fire, disease, insects, or other vectors that affect health. If at any time the health of a replacement tree begins to decline beyond recovery, that tree shall be replaced in kind with an equal healthy replacement.

Monitoring reports shall be provided to the City annually and at the conclusion of the 10-year monitoring period to document the success or failure of the mitigation. If performance standards are not met by the end of 10 years, the monitoring period shall be extended until the standards are met. If any of the trees is lost or its health or vigor is worsened as a result of the proposed wastewater treatment facility, the impact shall be mitigated through replanting at a ratio of 10:1 on-site, off-site mitigation, or an in-lieu fee (as described above).

4.4f Would the project conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?

Impact Analyzed in Prior PEIR. See PEIR page 4.3-48.

The PEIR concluded there are no habitat conservation plans, natural community conservation plans, or other local, regional or state habitat conservation plans that cover the project area. For this reason, the PEIR concluded there would be no impact concerning an adopted habitat conservation plan.

Modified Phase 2 Project.

No Impact. The Modified Project is located within the same Project area as the original project. There are no habitat conservation plans, natural community conservation plans, or other local, regional or state

habitat conservation plans within the Project area. Therefore, no new significant impact concerning habitat conservation plans would occur as a result of the Modified Project. The Modified Project would result in no impact concerning adopted habitat conservation plans, and no mitigation is required.

PEIR MITIGATION MEASURES APPLICABLE TO THE MODIFIED PROJECT

No mitigation required.

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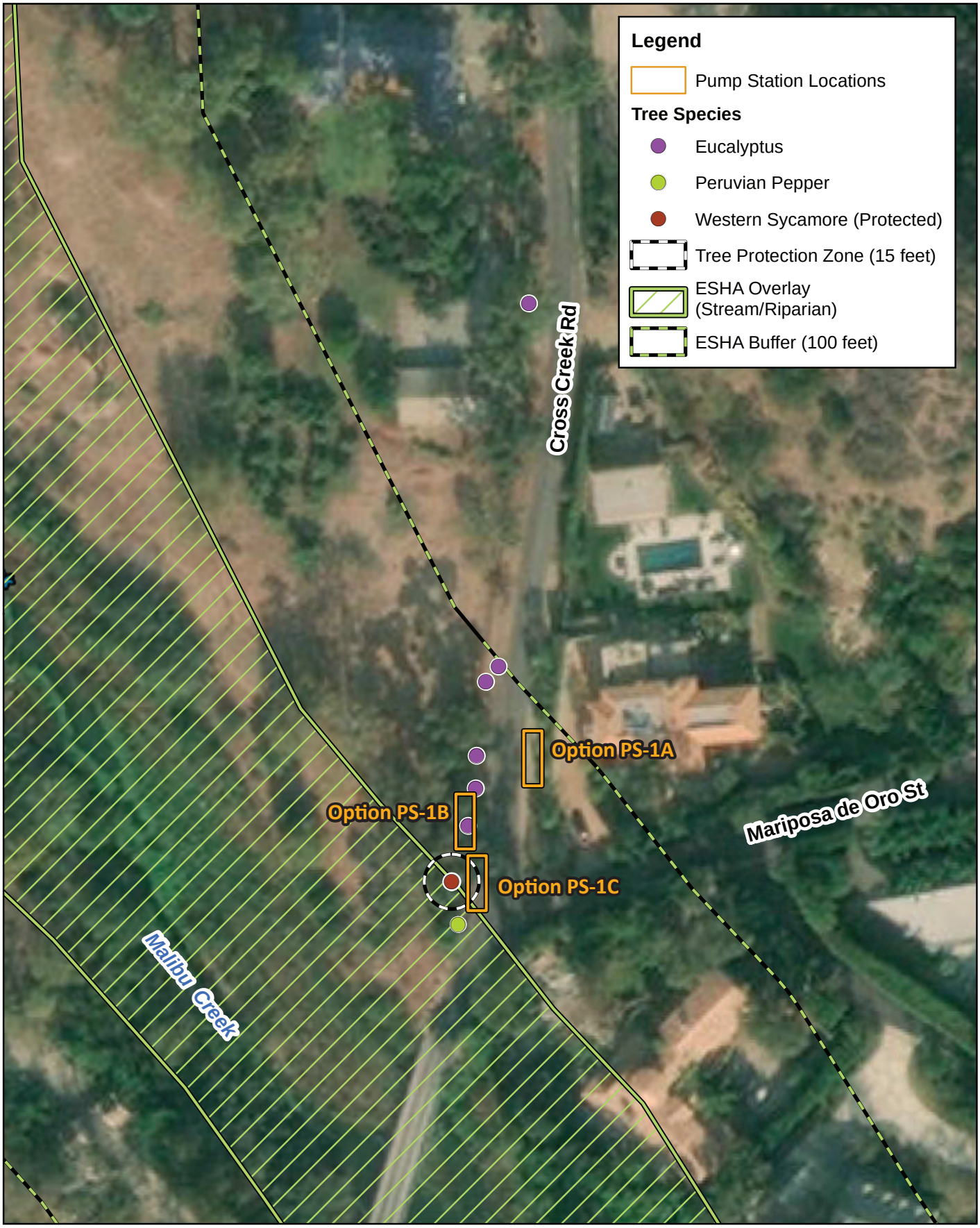

Source: ELMT Consulting, 2020

Figure 4.4-1: Malibu Creek Pump Station Biological Constraints

Malibu Civic Center Wastewater Treatment Facility Project
Addendum

Not to scale

Kimley»Horn
Expect More. Experience Better.

4.5 Cultural Resources

Environmental Issue	Impact Analyzed in Prior PEIR	Modified Phase 2 Project			
		Additional Analysis Required		Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated		
Would the project:					
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to § 15064.5?	X				X
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to § 15064.5?	X		X		
c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?	X			X	

Impact Analysis

4.5a Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to § 15064.5?

Impact Analyzed in Prior PEIR. See PEIR page 4.4-14.

The PEIR concluded that most of the project components, including the CCWTF, would be constructed in street ROWs, easements, or disturbed areas. No historical resource listed or determined eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) or a local historic register would be demolished or materially altered in an adverse manner such that the historical resource's physical characteristics would no longer convey its historical significance. For these reasons, the PEIR concluded that no impact concerning change in significant of a historical resource would occur.

Modified Phase 2 Project.

No Impact. There are no historic resources within or adjacent to the Modified Project area. No historical resource would be demolished or materially altered. Therefore, no new significant impact concerning change in the significance of a historic resource would occur as a result of the Modified Project. The Modified Project would result in no impact concerning historical resources, and no mitigation is required.

PEIR MITIGATION MEASURES APPLICABLE TO THE MODIFIED PROJECT

No mitigation required.

4.5b Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to § 15064.5?

Impact Analyzed in Prior PEIR. See PEIR page 4.4-15.

The PEIR concluded that two previously recorded prehistoric archaeological resources are located near the CCWTF. Although the field survey indicated that the project area's ground surface was highly

disturbed, the proximity to previously recorded archaeological sites and the location in the Malibu coastal area suggest a high probability of encountering subsurface archaeological resources in the project area.

The PEIR concluded that project construction in areas near known sites would have a moderate to high level of potential for encountering and inadvertently demolishing or materially altering, in an adverse manner, physical characteristic of archaeological resources that may be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR and National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The PEIR concluded that this would be a potentially significant impact and an adverse effect under National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 106, however, would be reduced to less than significant with implementation of MM AR-1.

Modified Phase 2 Project.

Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated. The Modified Project would involve the same Project area, as analyzed in the PEIR, with minor technical changes/additions and deletions, as discussed in **Section 2.4**. Modified Project construction would have similar potential for encountering and/or altering an archaeological resource eligible for inclusion in the CRHR and NRHP, as concluded in the PEIR. Specifically, PL-3 would be located near the identified Humaliwo site near PCH, and PL-6N/PL-6S would be adjacent to Cross Creek Road, which is an area with a high potential for discovery of archaeological resources. Accordingly, the Modified Project would be required to implement MM AR-1 pertaining to monitoring of initial ground-disturbing activities. Therefore, no new significant impact concerning archaeological resources would occur, nor would previously identified impacts be made more severe, as a result of the Modified Project. A less than significant impact would occur with implementation of MM AR-1.

PEIR MITIGATION MEASURES APPLICABLE TO THE MODIFIED PROJECT

MM AR-1: A certified archaeologist and a culturally- affiliated Native American, with knowledge of cultural resources, shall monitor all initial Project-related ground-disturbing activities in the area of the proposed wastewater treatment facility as well as excavations or other–impacts, should they take place, from pipeline construction adjacent to CA-LAN-266, CA-LAN-12715, CA-LAN-1417, or the Humaliwo site, CA-LAN-264. Monitoring should take place on both sides of Malibu Lagoon, specifically from Cross Creek Road east to a point on the other side of the Lagoon opposite the western end of the parking lot at Malibu State Beach, west beyond the Adamson House. This area may need to be extended if significant materials are discovered during monitoring. In those areas that are not monitored by a certified archaeologist and a culturally-affiliated Native American, if buried cultural resources are uncovered during construction, all work shall be halted in the vicinity of the archaeological discovery until a qualified archaeologist can visit the site of discovery and assess the significance of the archaeological resource. Provisions for the disposition of recovered prehistoric artifacts shall be made in consultation with culturally affiliated Native Americans. The Native American Heritage Commission shall be the final arbiter should disagreement arise over the disposition of the recovered artifacts.

4.5c Would the project disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?

Impact Analyzed in Prior PEIR. See PEIR page 4.4-15.

The PEIR concluded that prehistoric burials have been found adjacent to the project site. The Humaliwo site area along PCH was deemed particularly sensitive because of the known presence of human remains in the past, although these remains may have been removed.

The PEIR concluded project construction near known sites would have a moderate to high level of potential for encountering and inadvertently disturbing human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries. This would be a significant impact under CEQA and an adverse effect under NHPA Section 106. Upon completion of the CCWTF, property owners (not the City) would be required to excavate within their respective properties to provide sewer connections to the wastewater treatment system. These activities would have a similar (moderate to high) level of potential for encountering and inadvertently disturbing human remains. Although not addressed under the PEIR analysis, the PEIR noted these potential impacts on undiscovered human remains would be addressed on a case-by-case basis, as part of the City's permitting process. All property owners' excavations would be required to comply with the LCP and Malibu Municipal Code governing excavation activities. For these reasons, the PEIR concluded that a less than significant impact would occur concerning disturbance of human remains.

Modified Phase 2 Project.

Less Than Significant Impact. No dedicated cemeteries are on or near the Modified Project area. However, the proximity to previously recorded archaeological sites and the location in the Malibu coastal area suggest a high probability of encountering subsurface archaeological resources. Therefore, there is potential for the Modified Project's ground-disturbing activities to encounter human remains. If previously unknown human remains are discovered during the Project's ground-disturbing activities, a substantial adverse change in the significance of such a resource could occur. If human remains are found, those remains would require proper treatment in accordance with applicable laws, including State of California Health and Safety Code (HSC) §§7050.5-7055 and PRC §5097.98 and §5097.99. HSC §§7050.5-7055 describe the general provisions for treatment of human remains. Specifically, HSC §7050.5 prescribes the requirements for the treatment of any human remains that are accidentally discovered during excavation of a site. HSC §7050.5 also requires that all activities cease immediately, and a qualified archaeologist and Native American monitor be contacted immediately. As required by State law, the procedures set forth in PRC §5087.98 would be implemented, including evaluation by the County Coroner and notification of the NAHC. The NAHC would designate the "Most Likely Descendent" of the unearthed human remains. If human remains are found during excavation, excavation would be halted near the find and any area that is reasonably suspected to overlay adjacent remains shall remain undisturbed until the County Coroner has investigated, and appropriate recommendations have been made for treatment and disposition of the remains. Therefore, no new significant impact concerning disturbance of human remains would occur, nor would previously identified impacts be made more severe, as a result of the Modified Project. Following compliance MM AR-1, with the established regulatory framework (i.e., HSC §§7050.5-7055 and PRC §5097.98 and §5097.99), the Modified Project would result in a less than significant impact concerning disturbance of human remains.

PEIR MITIGATION MEASURES APPLICABLE TO THE MODIFIED PROJECT

No mitigation required.

4.6 Energy

Environmental Issue	Impact Analyzed in Prior PEIR	Modified Phase 2 Project			
		Additional Analysis Required		Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated		
Would the project:					
a) Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?				X	
b) Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?				X	
Source: Kimley-Horn & Associates					

Impact Analysis

4.6a Would the project result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?

Impact Analyzed in Prior PEIR. State CEQA Guidelines Appendix G checklist thresholds were updated by the State Office of Planning and Research after publication of the PEIR. The current State CEQA Appendix G checklist contains separate thresholds for Energy, which are incorporated into this Addendum, and shown in the checklist above**. PEIR** Section 4.12.2 (page 4.12.12) used the previous CEQA threshold addressing energy demand: *Would the project would result in a substantial increase in energy demand that would affect local or regional energy supplies and require additional capacity to meet the increased demand?*

The PEIR found that project construction would require relatively minor amounts of energy, including electricity and fuel for construction equipment and worker vehicles, over the course of the approximate 18-month construction period. Under the proposed project, some private property owners would install pumps to pump wastewater when the sewer line is located in a street at a higher elevation. Existing and projected energy supplies are expected to be adequate to accommodate this consumption of energy.

The PEIR concluded that CCWTF operations would daily consume electricity and natural gas and result consume an estimated 3.05 million kilowatt-hours of electricity and 221,920 British thermal units (BTUs) of natural gas annually at buildout. However, the potential energy demand would be somewhat offset by the production of recycled water locally instead of having to import water to the project area. The emergency power generators associated with the proposed project would also consume fuel as a result of regular testing and maintenance, which would be conducted in conformance with National Fire Protection Association standards and SCAQMD regulations. This increase in energy usage due to project operations is not expected to require additional off-site energy infrastructure or an increase in local or regional supplies to meet the increased demand. For these reasons, the PEIR concluded that a less than significant impact concerning energy resources would occur.

Modified Phase 2 Project.

Less Than Significant Impact. Modified Project construction would result in energy resources consumption for equipment and vehicle operations. Energy resource use would fluctuate according to the construction phase and would be temporary. Contractors would be subject to compliance with California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 13, Chapter 9, Article 4.8, § 2449, which requires minimizing non-essential idling of construction equipment during construction. Compliance with § 2449 would limit wasteful and unnecessary energy consumption. Modified Project construction would require the use of nonrenewable construction material, such as concrete, metals, and plastics. Nonrenewable resources and energy would also be consumed during manufacturing and transportation and building materials construction. However, the scope of construction activities would occur over approximately 24 months, an increase of six months over the original project. Energy use would remain proportionate to the proposed facilities and would not result in wasteful consumption. Construction vehicles would comply with federal and State standards for on- and off-road vehicles (e.g., emission standards set by the California Air Resources Board) and construction equipment would comply with CCR § 2449, meaning wasteful usage of energy would not occur. The Project would not result in a significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary energy resources consumption during construction. Following compliance with the established regulatory framework, Project construction would result in a less than significant impact concerning consumption of energy resources.

Modified Project operations would require additional use of energy resources for facility (PS-1) operations and maintenance. Southern California Edison (SCE) provides electricity to the City. The Modified Project's increased demand would be nominal and is expected to be adequately served by the existing SCE electrical facilities. Total electricity demand in SCE's service area is forecast to increase by approximately 12,000 GWh—or 12 billion kWh—between 2015 and 2026. The Project's increase in electricity demand would represent an insignificant increase compared to overall demand in SCE's service area and would not significantly impact SCE's level of service. Further, the Modified Project would not increase treatment capacity at the CCWTF and annual energy consumption estimates would be consistent with the original project. The Modified Project would not result in a significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary energy resources consumption during operations. Therefore, Project operations would result in a less than significant impact concerning energy resources and no mitigation is required.

PEIR MITIGATION MEASURES APPLICABLE TO THE MODIFIED PROJECT

No mitigation required.

4.6b Would the project conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?

Impact Analyzed in Prior PEIR. Not applicable, since this threshold was not analyzed in the PEIR.

Modified Phase 2 Project.

Less Than Significant Impact. Project implementation would not cause inefficient, wasteful, or unnecessary energy consumption. The State's electricity grid is transitioning to renewable energy under California's Renewable Energy Program. Executive Order (EO) S-14-08, signed in November 2008, expanded the State's renewable portfolios standard to 33 percent renewable power by 2020. This standard was adopted by the legislature in 2011 (SB X1-2). SB 350 increased the procurement of electricity from renewable sources from 33 percent to 50 percent (with interim targets of 40 percent by 2024, and

45 percent by 2027) and SB 100 increased California's renewable electricity portfolio from 50 to 60 percent by 2030. SB 100 also established a further goal to have an electric grid that is entirely powered by clean energy by 2045. The Modified Project facilities would be constructed pursuant to current electrical codes, including State Building Code Title 24.

Project implementation would not interfere with achievement of the 60 percent Renewable Portfolio Standard set forth in Senate Bill (SB) 100 for 2030 or the 100 percent standard for 2045. These goals apply to SCE and other electricity retailers. As electricity retailers reach these goals, emissions from end-user electricity use would decrease from current emission estimates. Therefore, the Modified Project would not conflict with any State or local plans for renewable energy or energy efficiency. Following compliance with the established regulatory framework, the Modified Project would result in a less than significant impact concerning conflict with a renewable energy or energy efficiency, and no mitigation is required.

PEIR MITIGATION MEASURES APPLICABLE TO THE MODIFIED PROJECT

No mitigation required.

4.7 Geology and Soils

Environmental Issue	Impact Analyzed in Prior PEIR	Modified Phase 2 Project			
		Additional Analysis Required		Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated		
Would the project:					
a) Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:					
i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.	X				X
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?	X		X		
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	X			X	
iv) Landslides?	X		X		
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	X			X	
c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the Project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?	X				
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property?	X			X	
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?	X				X
f) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	X		X		

Impact Analysis

4.7ai Would the project directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risks of loss, or death involving the rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.

Impact Analyzed in Prior PEIR. See PEIR page 4.5-16 to 4.5-17.

The PEIR concluded there are no earthquake faults delineated on Alquist Priolo Fault Zone maps within the project area. Because the project area is not traversed by a known active fault and is not within 200 feet of an active fault trace, surface fault rupture is not considered to be a significant hazard for the project area. Per the International Building Code (2009), none of the proposed project facilities are considered critical structures whose damage or failure would pose a risk to human life, health and welfare. For these reasons, the PEIR concluded that project implementation would not expose people or structures to significant risk of loss, injury or death as a result of surface fault rupture hazards. No impact would occur, and no mitigation is required.

Modified Phase 2 Project.

No Impact. The Modified Project is located within the same Project area, as the original project and would not be located on or near an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault. The Modified Project would not cause potential substantial adverse effects involving rupture of a known earthquake fault. Therefore, no new significant impact concerning the risk of loss, or death as a result of surface fault rupture would occur as a result of the Modified Project. The Modified Project would result in no impact concerning earthquake fault hazards, and no mitigation is required.

PEIR MITIGATION MEASURES APPLICABLE TO THE MODIFIED PROJECT

No mitigation required.

4.7aii Would the project directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risks of loss, or death involving strong seismic ground shaking?

Impact Analyzed in Prior PEIR. See PEIR page 4.5-17.

The project area is located within a seismically active Southern California area and may experience severe shaking in the future from the Malibu Coast fault and other nearby faults. The nearest fault zone is nearly 3.0 miles west of the project area. The PEIR concluded hazards associated with strong seismic ground shaking would be potentially significant, but would be mitigated to less than significant, with implementation of MM GEO-1, MM GEO-2, and MM GEO-3. For these reasons, the PEIR determined the project would result in a less than significant impact with mitigation incorporated concerning risk of substantial adverse effects associated with strong seismic ground shaking.

Modified Phase 2 Project.

Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated. The Modified Project would be located in the same Project area, as analyzed for the original project. As with the original project, the Modified Project's exposure to potential hazards associated with strong seismic ground shaking would be potentially significant, but would be mitigated to less than significant, with implementation of MM GEO-1, MM GEO-

2, and MM GEO-3. The Modified Project would not cause potential substantial adverse effects involving strong seismic ground shaking with mitigation incorporated. Therefore, no new significant impact concerning seismic ground shaking would occur, nor would previously identified impacts be made more severe, as a result of the Modified Project. With implementation of MM GEO-1, MM GEO-2, and MM GEO-3, the Modified Project would result in a less than significant impact concerning risk of substantial adverse effects associated with strong seismic ground shaking.

PEIR MITIGATION MEASURES APPLICABLE TO THE MODIFIED PROJECT

MM GEO-1: All Project facilities shall be designed to comply with City and state seismic hazard requirements.

MM GEO-2: The Project shall conform to all applicable provisions and guidelines set forth by the Uniform Building Code, which sets forth regulations concerning proper design for seismic safety.

MM GEO-3: Project operating protocols shall include facility personnel training regarding appropriate response actions following a seismic event. These protocols will include required notification procedures, plant operation modifications, and inspection requirements.

4.7aiii Would the project directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risks of loss, or death involving seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?

Impact Analyzed in Prior PEIR. See PEIR page 4.5-17.

The PEIR concluded that the CCWTF site, potentially Phase 2 and 3 pump stations, and most of the proposed pipelines would be within areas identified as subject to liquefaction. The possibility for facilities to be affected by liquefaction, resulting in damage to facilities, potentially including ruptured pipelines, would be potentially significant. However, based on site inspections, the potential for soil liquefaction-induced lateral spreading at the CCWTF site is considered low as the potentially liquefiable soil layer is not continuous and liquefiable lenses are relative deep, approximately 10 to 25 feet below ground surface. For areas subject to liquefaction, design and construction standards would incorporate appropriate engineering practices to ensure seismic stability, as required by the California Building Standards Code. Proper design and construction using standard techniques such as permanent dewatering, ground modification, and reinforced mat or deep-pile foundations would be employed to ensure that facilities would not be damaged by liquefaction. For these reasons, the PEIR concluded that the project would result in a less than significant impact concerning potential liquefaction hazards. No mitigation is required.

Modified Phase 2 Project.

Less Than Significant Impact. Modified Project facilities would be located in areas where historic occurrence of liquefaction, or local geological, geotechnical and groundwater conditions indicate potential for ground displacement (PEIR Figure 4.5-3). Modified Project facilities would be subject to compliance with design and construction standards required by the most recent California Building Code (CBC). Incorporation of appropriate engineering practices to ensure seismic stability would limit potential impacts. Further, the Modified Project would not increase groundwater levels beyond what was analyzed in the PEIR or have the potential to exacerbate liquefaction risks. The Modified Project would not cause potential substantial adverse effects involving seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction. Therefore, no new significant impact concerning potential liquefaction hazards would occur, nor would previously identified impacts be made more severe, as a result of the Modified Project. Following

compliance with CBC standards, the Modified Project would result in a less than significant impact concerning liquefaction hazards, and no mitigation is required.

PEIR MITIGATION MEASURES APPLICABLE TO THE MODIFIED PROJECT

No mitigation is required.

4.7aiv Would the project directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risks of loss, or death involving landslides?

Impact Analyzed in Prior PEIR. See PEIR page 4.5-18.

Construction

Some areas of slope instability have been identified within the Malibu Civic Center area; therefore, the project would require additional measures to confirm stability. In addition, there is the potential for localized sloughing of near-vertical slopes and overhangs, as well as toppling of soil columns during construction, which are potentially significant impacts. Surface runoff, groundwater seepage, and earthquake shaking were also considered to be contributors to the weakening and toppling of temporary slopes and reducing soil shear strength. To minimize hazards to construction workers from unstable temporary slopes and ensure that no significant adverse impacts would occur, MM GEO-4, MM GEO-5, and MM GEO-6 would be implemented. This would reduce impacts to less than significant.

Operation

Most of the project area has a low risk of slope instability. Neither the CCWTF site nor any of the pump stations sites are located in an area with a substantial risk of landslides. Cut and fill slopes within the CCWTF site would be designed for an inclination of 2 Horizontal:1 Vertical, which would provide a safety factor against slope instability. Recycled water irrigation on sloped lands would be applied at agronomic rates in accordance with project permit requirements, reducing the potential for slope instability resulting from over-irrigation. Potential damage to pipelines due to slope instability would be a significant impact, which can be mitigated to less than significant with implementation of MM GEO-7. For these reasons, the PEIR concluded that the project would have a less than significant impact with mitigation incorporated concerning potential substantial adverse effects associated with landslides.

Modified Phase 2 Project.

Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated. The Modified Project would not be located in areas where previous occurrence of landslide movement, or local topographic, geological, geotechnical and subsurface water conditions indicate potential for landslides (PEIR Figure 4.5-3). Additionally, no potential impact concerning temporary slopes would occur concerning the Modified Project facilities, except concerning some proposed pipelines. Similar to the original project, Modified Project pipeline construction could expose construction workers to hazards associated with temporary slopes. Implementation of MM GEO-4, GEO-5, GEO-6, and GEO-7 pertaining to earthwork and grading, Project design, and construction techniques would reduce potential impacts to the maximum extent feasible. The Modified Project would not cause potential substantial adverse effects involving landslides. Therefore, no new significant impact concerning regulations governing landslides would occur, nor would previously identified impacts be made more severe, as a result of the Modified Project. The Modified Project would result in a less than significant impact concerning landslides with implementation of MM GEO-4, MM GEO-5, MM GEO-6, and MM GEO-7.

PEIR MITIGATION MEASURES APPLICABLE TO THE MODIFIED PROJECT

MM GEO-4: All earthwork and grading shall meet the requirements of State of California building and structural codes and be performed in accordance with the recommendations in the geotechnical investigation conducted for the Project and the Erosion Control Plan required as part of the LARWQCB NPDES permit.

MM GEO-5: The Project shall comply with guidelines in the MGP, LUP, and LIP Chapter 17, such as those related to fill buttressing, the use of retaining walls, drainage control, and the provision of debris basins and setbacks where appropriate.

MM GEO-6: Site preparation and earthwork shall be done in accordance with recommendations in geotechnical reports for the Project including recommendations from Geosyntec (2014). This would include performing earthwork in accordance with Section 300 of the most recent approved edition of the Standard Specifications for Public Works Construction and Regional Supplemental Amendments.

MM GEO-7: Geotechnical investigations shall be conducted to develop slope stabilization criteria for any pipelines that would be constructed in areas that are prone to landslides. In addition, steep slopes shall be evaluated to determine whether detailed geotechnical investigations should be performed. The geotechnical reports shall be submitted to the City for review and approval of the slope stabilization measures as well as the collection and distribution system pipeline installations included in the Project design. Slope stabilization measures may include soil improvements, buttressing of the slopes, or compaction of trench backfill. In addition, erosion control measures, such as water bars, trench dams, and revegetation, shall be identified in the Project's Erosion Control, Landscaping, and Revegetation Plan.

4.7b Would the project result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?

Impact Analyzed in Prior PEIR. See PEIR page 4.5-18 to 4.5-19.

Construction

Much of the project disturbance limits would occur within previously disturbed areas with little or no vegetation. Pipelines for all phases would be constructed within existing roadways, and construction is not expected to result in loss of topsoil. However, at the CCWTF and pump station sites, any existing on-site groundcover and vegetation within the project area disturbed limits would be removed during construction. With the loss of this vegetation, surface soils would be exposed to wind and surface water flow, which raises the potential for erosion. Further, grading and excavation would expose soils on the CCWTF site to wind and water erosion. Moreover, trenching along the roadways to install pipelines would lead to substantial soil exposure. These impacts would be potentially significant depending upon the amount and extent of erosion.

As described in PEIR Section 4.7, any project involving grading of an area greater than 1 acre is required to apply for a NPDES permit from the LARWQCB. A BMP program, as required by LARWQCB, would be prepared and implemented as part of the project's Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). Erosion control BMPs would be implemented to ensure that sediment is confined to the construction area and not transported off-site. Implementation of the City's stormwater pollution-control BMPs; compliance with adopted regulations and policies, including the City's procedural regulations; and use of appropriate sloping, shoring, and bracing techniques, as well as covering or stabilizing topsoil stockpiles, would reduce soil erosion impacts to a less than significant level. No mitigation beyond compliance with

these measures is required. For these reasons, the PEIR concluded that the project elements would not result in substantial erosion or loss of topsoil.

Operations

Project operation and maintenance are not expected to result in increased erosion. Upon completion of construction, pipelines would be buried and surfaces repaved/restored to their existing conditions. The CCWTF and pump station sites would be paved and revegetated and mitigation measures as required by the LCP would be incorporated to minimize any unavoidable impacts, so that ongoing erosion would not occur. Vegetated areas would be maintained and irrigated as needed to ensure that vegetation remains established. Operation is thus not expected to increase erosion, and this impact would be less than significant.

For these reasons, the PEIR concluded that a less than significant impact would occur concerning soil erosion and loss of topsoil and no mitigation would be required.

Modified Phase 2 Project.

Less Than Significant Impact. The Modified Project facilities are predominantly proposed to be located within public and private street ROWs. Pipeline construction would occur within previously disturbed areas, resulting in low potential for loss of topsoil. Modified Project pump station construction would require removal of existing on-site vegetation, increasing the potential for soil erosion. The Modified Project would be required to obtain a NPDES permit and prepare a SWPPP to reduce potential erosion impacts from construction on surrounding areas. Further, the proposed Project would be required to comply with local regulations pertaining to stormwater management and pollution-control. The Modified Project would not result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil following compliance with the established regulatory framework. Therefore, no new significant impact concerning soil erosion, or the loss of topsoil would occur, nor would previously identified impacts be made more severe, as a result of the Modified Project. Following compliance with City standards, the Modified Project would result in a less than significant impact concerning soil erosion and loss of topsoil, and no mitigation is required.

PEIR MITIGATION MEASURES APPLICABLE TO THE MODIFIED PROJECT

No mitigation required.

4.7c Would the project be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?

Impact Analyzed in Prior PEIR. See PEIR page 4.5-15 to 4.5-16.

Modified Phase 2 Project.

Refer to response *4.7aii, 4.7 aiii*, and *4.7 aiv* above.

PEIR MITIGATION MEASURES APPLICABLE TO THE MODIFIED PROJECT

No mitigation required.

4.7d Would the project be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property?

Impact Analyzed in Prior PEIR. See PEIR page 4.5-19.

The PEIR concluded that the CCWTF, pump station, injection well, and pipeline sites would be constructed in areas with low to moderate potential to contain expansive soils. Recommendations in the geotechnical report would be incorporated into facility design to reduce any expansion potential. For this reason, the PEIR concluded that impacts associated with expansive soils would be less than significant, and no mitigation is required.

Modified Phase 2 Project.

Less Than Significant Impact. The Modified Project would be located in areas with low to moderate potential to contain expansive soils. Recommendations in the geotechnical report would be incorporated into facility design to reduce any expansion potential. Following compliance with the geotechnical report and regulatory framework, the Modified Project would not create a substantial risk concerning expansive soils. Therefore, no new significant impact concerning expansive soils would occur, nor would previously identified impacts be made more severe, as a result of the Modified Project. The Modified Project would result in a less than significant impact concerning expansive soils, and no mitigation is required.

PEIR MITIGATION MEASURES APPLICABLE TO THE MODIFIED PROJECT

No mitigation required.

4.7e Would the project have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?

Impact Analyzed in Prior PEIR. See PEIR page 4.5-19.

The PEIR concluded the project would eliminate existing OWDSs and construct a new public sewer system. Therefore, there would be no impact associated with soils that cannot support septic systems and no mitigation is required.

Modified Phase 2 Project.

No Impact. The Modified Project would not include construction of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems. The Modified Project would be in furtherance of eliminating existing OWDSs and constructing a new public sewer system. Therefore, no new significant impact concerning soils that cannot support septic tanks would occur as a result of the Modified Project. The Modified Project would result in no impact concerning soils that cannot support septic tanks, and no mitigation is required.

PEIR MITIGATION MEASURES APPLICABLE TO THE MODIFIED PROJECT

No mitigation required.

4.7f Would the project directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?

Impact Analyzed in Prior PEIR. See PEIR page 4.4-15. Note – this threshold was previously analyzed under the PEIR Cultural Resources Section.

The PEIR concluded that project construction would have a moderate to high level of potential for encountering and inadvertently damaging or destroying paleontological resources. The project area's paleontological sensitivity is considered high. Excavations in the undisturbed older Quaternary deposits that are present throughout the project area, or the marine sediments in the mountains, have a good chance of uncovering significant vertebrate fossils. The PEIR concluded that this would be a potentially significant impact, however, would be reduced to less than significant level with implementation of MM PR-1.

Modified Phase 2 Project.

Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated. The Modified Project would be located in the same Project area, analyzed in the PEIR. Accordingly, Modified Project construction would have moderate to high potential to encounter unique paleontological resources or geologic features. The Modified Project would implement MM PR-1 pertaining to paleontological monitoring to reduce potential impacts to less than significant. With mitigation incorporated, the Modified Project would result in a less than significant impact concerning potential to destroy a paleontological resource. Therefore, no new significant impact concerning paleontological resource or site, or unique geologic features would occur, nor would previously identified impacts be made more severe, as a result of the Modified Project. The Modified Project would result in a less than significant impact concerning paleontological resources with implementation of MM PR-1.

PEIR MITIGATION MEASURES APPLICABLE TO THE MODIFIED PROJECT

MM PR-1: A qualified paleontologic monitor shall be required in any areas where excavation will occur below a depth of 5 feet. The qualified paleontologic monitor shall retain the option to reduce monitoring if, in his or her professional opinion, the sediments being monitored were previously disturbed. Monitoring may also be reduced if the potentially fossiliferous units, previously described, are not present or, if present, are determined by qualified paleontologic personnel to have a low potential for containing fossil resources.

The monitor shall be equipped to salvage fossils and samples of sediments as they are unearthed to avoid construction delays and be empowered to halt or divert equipment temporarily to allow removal of abundant or large specimens. Recovered specimens shall be prepared to a point of identification and permanent preservation, including washing to recover small invertebrates and vertebrates.

Specimens shall be curated into a professional, accredited museum repository with permanent retrievable storage. A report of findings, with an appended itemized inventory of specimens, shall be prepared and submitted to the City. The report and inventory, when submitted to the City, will signify completion of the program to mitigate impacts on paleontological resources.

4.8 Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Environmental Issue	Impact Analyzed in Prior PEIR	Modified Phase 2 Project			
		Additional Analysis Required		Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated		
Would the project:					
a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	X			X	
b) Conflict with applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	X			X	

Impact Analysis

4.8a Would the project generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?

Impact Analyzed in Prior PEIR. See PEIR page 4.14-7.

The PEIR concluded project construction would generate GHG emissions through on-site use of heavy-duty construction equipment and off-site vehicle trips made by construction workers as well as haul/delivery trucks that would travel to and from the project site. Mobile-source emissions would result from the use of construction equipment, including, but not limited to, graders, scrapers, bulldozers, wheeled loaders, and cranes. The PEIR anticipated that project construction would be completed in phases, with each of the three phases taking 18 months to complete.

Project operation would result in GHG emissions related to the treatment, aeration, and pumping of wastewater and recycled water. In addition, there would be approximately 23 vehicle trips per week during full buildout operation. Area-source GHG emissions from the influent pump station, headworks, and equalization basin would be captured and filtered through an organic media bed, which would remove volatile organic compounds. As such, these emissions would be negligible. In addition, the use of locally treated wastewater for irrigation instead of imported water is likely to reduce GHG emissions associated with the imported water production and conveyance.

The project's annual GHG emissions from all construction and operational activities were estimated to be 1,132 MT of CO_2e (PEIR Table 4.14-1). The project's annual GHG emissions (construction and operations) would be less than the SCAQMD's threshold of 3,000 MT for commercial projects. For these reasons, the PEIR concluded that a less than significant impact would occur, and no mitigation would be required.

Modified Phase 2 Project.

Less Than Significant Impact. The Modified Project proposes one additional pump station (PS-1) and 2,500 LF of additional pipelines. Modified Project construction would utilize the same construction methods as the original project, with the addition of HDD at PL-1. Modified Project GHG construction emissions would result from use of heavy-duty construction equipment, construction worker vehicle trips, and delivery trucks. Modified Project construction would occur over 24 months beginning in 2022, an

increase of six months over the original project. The Modified Project's additional pipelines would represent an increase of 5.0 percent over the original project's pipelines; see **Table 3-2: Proposed Pipelines**. Additionally, PS-1 construction would result in nominal construction emissions.

Modified Project operational GHG emissions would be consistent with the PEIR, as no increase in CCWTF treatment capacity would occur. The Modified Project would not increase employment or vehicle trips. Additionally, the increase in GHG emissions associated with additional PS-1 would be nominal.

As noted above, the original project's annual GHG emissions from all construction and operation activities were estimated to be 1,132 MT of CO_2e, well below SCAQMD's threshold of 3,000 MT for commercial projects. Assuming the Modified Project's annual GHG emissions from all construction and operational activities would increase the original project's estimated CO_2e emissions (1,132 MT) by 5.0 percent to account for the additional pipelines (see **Table 3-2**), the Modified Project's annual GHG emissions from all construction and operation activities would be approximately 1,189 MT of CO_2e, which would be below SCAQMD's threshold of 3,000 MT for commercial projects. Therefore, inclusive of the Modified Project, the SCAQMD significance threshold of 3,000 MT of annual CO_2e emissions would not be exceeded.

Therefore, no new significant impact concerning GHG emissions would occur, nor would previously identified impacts be made more severe, as a result of the Modified Project. Following compliance with the established regulatory framework, the Modified Project would result in a less than significant impact concerning regulations GHG emissions, and no mitigation is required.

PEIR MITIGATION MEASURES APPLICABLE TO THE MODIFIED PROJECT

No mitigation required.

4.8b Would the project generate conflict with applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?

Impact Analyzed in Prior PEIR. See PEIR page 4.14-8 to 4.14-9.

The Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (AB 32) mandates the California Air Resources Board (CARB) to create a plan that includes market mechanisms and rules to achieve "real, quantifiable, cost-effective reductions of greenhouse gases." The CARB AB 32 Scoping Plan establishes a framework for measures adopted to reduce California's GHG emissions. Key elements of the Scoping Plan include expanding and strengthening existing energy efficiency programs, achieving a statewide renewables energy mix of 33 percent by 2020, and developing a California cap-and-trade program (adopted in 2011).

The Malibu General Plan Conservation Element identifies sustainability policies that relate to energy conservation, water conservation, and solid waste reduction would all have a GHG emissions reduction co-benefit.

The PEIR concluded that none of the CARB AB 32 Scoping Plan measures were applicable to the project, however, project-related GHG emissions would be reduced as a result of several AB 32 Scoping Plan measures such as vehicle efficiency measures, natural gas transmission and distribution and efficiency measures, and renewable portfolio standard. These reductions in mobile-source and energy-production GHG emissions would occur in addition to the City-specific sustainability goals identified in the City's General Plan, such as use of innovative, energy-efficient techniques and systems would have a GHG emissions reduction co-benefit.

The project would not affect any AB 32 Scoping Plan measures, nor conflict with the AB 32 goal of reducing state-wide GHG emissions. In addition, the project would further the City's conservation policies, which

would have the co-benefit of reducing GHG emissions. For these reasons, the PEIR concluded that a less than significant impact would occur concerning regulations governing GHG emissions, and no mitigation would be required.

Modified Phase 2 Project.

Less Than Significant Impact. Similar to the original project, no CARB AB 32 Scoping Plan measures would apply to the Modified Project, however, GHG emissions would be indirectly reduced as a result of AB 32 Scoping Plan measures. Additionally, the Modified Project would comply with the City's General Plan sustainability goals. Therefore, no new significant impact concerning regulations governing GHG emissions reductions would occur, nor would previously identified impacts be made more severe, as a result of the Modified Project. Following compliance with the established regulatory framework, the Modified Project would result in a less than significant impact concerning regulations governing GHG emissions reductions, and no mitigation is required.

PEIR MITIGATION MEASURES APPLICABLE TO THE MODIFIED PROJECT

No mitigation required

4.9 Hazards and Hazardous Materials

Environmental Issue	Impact Analyzed in Prior PEIR	Modified Phase 2 Project			
		Additional Analysis Required		Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated		
Would the project:					
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	X		X		
b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?	X		X		
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	X		X		
d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code § 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?					X
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?	X				X
f) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	X			X	
g) Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?	X			X	

Impact Analysis

4.9a Would the project create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?

4.9b Would the project create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?

4.9c Would the project emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?

Impact Analyzed in Prior PEIR. See PEIR page 4.6-12 to 4.6-13.

Construction

The PEIR concluded Project construction would involve the use of materials that are generally regarded as hazardous, such as gasoline, diesel fuel, hydraulic fluids, and paint. The risks to the community, including the two schools located within one-quarter mile of the CCWTF, associated with the routine transport, use, and storage of these materials during construction would be relatively small. With appropriate handling and disposal practices, there is relatively little potential for an accidental release of hazardous materials during construction, and the likelihood is small that workers and the public would be exposed to health hazards. Storage and handling of materials during construction would employ BMPs and would be subject to the project's SWPPP provisions. BMPs would include provisions for safely refueling equipment, and spill response and containment procedures. Further, the contractor would be required to implement MM HM-1 and MM HM-2 to ensure any impacts would remain less than significant.

Project construction could also result in the exposure of construction workers, nearby sensitive receptors (such as students) and residents within a one-quarter mile to potentially contaminated soils due to historic releases of hazardous materials to soil or groundwater, a potentially significant impact. The project area includes a number of dry cleaners, gas stations and other facilities (both present and in the past) with underground storage tanks where activities including solvent use and leaking tanks could have residual effects on soil and groundwater. The PEIR concluded that this would be a potentially significant impact, however, would be reduced to less than significant with implementation of MM HM-3.

Operation

The PEIR concluded that pipeline and pump station operations would not require storage and regular use of hazardous materials. The CCWTF, however, would use sodium hypochlorite and alum (aluminum sulfate) as part of the treatment process, both of which are classified hazardous substances. Small amounts of fuels and other similar materials could also be used and stored onsite. Access to chemicals would be controlled to ensure safety, and appropriate secondary containment for treatment chemicals would be provided as required by the Los Angeles County Fire Department. Accordingly, the PEIR concluded that reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions would not be expected to result in a significant hazard to the public (including the two schools within one-quarter mile of the treatment facility site) or the environment. The PEIR concluded that this would be a potentially significant impact, however, would be reduced to less than significant with implementation of MM HM-4.

For these reasons, the PEIR concluded that a less than significant impact would occur concerning hazards and hazardous materials with implementation of MM HM-1, MM HM-2, MM HM-3, and MM HM-4.

Modified Phase 2 Project.

Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated. The Modified Project's proposed construction methods would be the same as specified in the PEIR, with the addition of HDD for trenchless installation of pipelines. Therefore, the Modified Project would involve the use of materials that are generally regarded as hazardous, such as gasoline, diesel fuel, hydraulic fluids, and paint.

The Modified Project proposes to use HDD for construction of 1,700 feet of PL-1. The Modified Project proposes to use HDD drilling fluids that are non-petroleum based and non-toxic to the environment (e.g., biodegradable and environmentally friendly). Because of their properties, use of either biodegradable or environmentally friendly fluid would ensure HDD drilling would not adversely impact soil or water quality.

Storage and handling of materials during construction would employ BMPs and would be subject to provisions of the Project SWPPP. The Modified Project would implement MM HM-1 and MM HM-2 pertaining to environmental training and preparation of a Hazardous Substance Control and Emergency Response Plan.

Similar to the original project, construction of the Modified Project would have the potential to expose construction workers, residents, and construction workers to hazardous soils due to historic releases of hazardous materials to soil or groundwater. Accordingly, the Modified Project would implement MM HM-3 to ensure appropriate handling of any hazardous soils or groundwater encountered.

Operation of the Modified Project would not require additional storage and regular use of hazardous materials. Further, none of the Modified Project facilities are located within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school. PL-14, located along Civic Center Way, would be 0.35 mile southeast of Webster Elementary School located at 3602 Winter Canyon Road. To ensure the potential hazards would remain less than significant, the Modified Project would implement MM HM-4.

Therefore, no new significant impact concerning hazardous materials or emissions would occur, nor would previously identified impacts be made more severe, as a result of the Modified Project. The Modified Project would result in a less than significant impact concerning regulations hazardous materials and emissions with implementation of MM HM-1, MM HM-2, MM HM-3, and MM HM-4.

PEIR MITIGATION MEASURES APPLICABLE TO THE MODIFIED PROJECT

MM HM-1: An environmental training program shall be established to communicate environmental concerns and appropriate work practices, including spill prevention, emergency response measures, and proper best management practices implementation, to all field personnel associated with construction activities. The training program shall emphasize site-specific physical conditions to improve hazard prevention (e.g., identification of potentially hazardous substances) and shall include a review of all site-specific plans.

A Hazardous Substance Control and Emergency Response Plan shall be prepared by the contractor. This plan shall be submitted to the City along with the grading permit application for each structure or with the encroachment permit application for the construction of pipelines. The plan shall prescribe hazardous-materials handling procedures for reducing the potential for a spill during construction and shall include an emergency response program to ensure quick and safe cleanup of accidental spills. Furthermore, the plan shall identify areas where refueling and vehicle maintenance activities and storage of hazardous

materials, if any, shall be permitted. These directions and requirements shall also be reiterated in the Project's Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP).

MM HM-2: Oil-absorbent material, tarps, and storage drums shall be used to contain and control any minor releases in construction areas. Emergency spill supplies and equipment shall be kept adjacent to all areas of work and in staging areas and shall be clearly marked. Detailed information for responding to accidental spills and for handling any resulting hazardous materials shall be provided in the Project's Hazardous Substances Control and Emergency Response Plan.

MM HM-3: During excavation and grading for the proposed Project, the contractor shall observe exposed soil for visual evidence of contamination. If visual contamination indicators are observed during excavation or grading activities, all work shall stop, and an investigation shall be designed and performed to verify the presence and extent of contamination at the site. A qualified and approved environmental consultant shall perform the review and investigation. Results shall be reviewed and approved by Los Angeles County Fire Department (LACFD) or the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) prior to construction. The investigation shall include collecting samples for laboratory analysis and quantifying contaminant levels within the proposed excavation and surface disturbance areas. Subsurface investigation shall determine appropriate worker protection and hazardous material handling and disposal procedures appropriate for the subject site.

MM HM-4: For Project operations, the City shall prepare a Hazardous Materials Business Plan for the CCWTF that would address handling and storage of all hazardous chemicals that would be used during the treatment process. The plan shall address containment, site layouts, and emergency response and notification procedures for a spill or release.

4.9d Would the project be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code § 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?

Impact Analyzed in Prior PEIR. Not applicable, since this threshold was not analyzed in the PEIR.

Modified Phase 2 Project.

No Impact. PEIR Figure 4.6-1 depicts locations of known or suspected releases of hazardous waste in the Project area. The Modified Project facilities are predominantly proposed to be located within public street ROWs, although portions are also proposed within private street ROWs. Based on review of PEIR Figure 4.6-1, Modified Project facilities would not be located on a known hazardous materials site. The nearest cleanup site to proposed Modified Project facilities PL-1 and PL-17 is HRL Laboratories at 3011 Malibu Canyon Road, which includes one active corrective action case and one closed non-operating case. PL-1 and PL-17 would be constructed within existing ROWs near HRL Laboratories, but would not require construction within the HRL Laboratory property that could impact hazardous materials sites. Following compliance with City standards, the Modified Project would result in no impact concerning hazardous materials sites, and no mitigation is required.

PEIR MITIGATION MEASURES

No mitigation required.

4.9e For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?

Impact Analyzed in Prior PEIR. See PEIR page 4.9-26.

The airport nearest the project site is Santa Monica Municipal Airport, located approximately 13 miles southeast of the project site. Therefore, the project would not expose people to excessive noise associated with an airport. For these reasons, the PEIR concluded that the no impact would occur concerning airport-related hazards and no mitigation would be required.

Modified Phase 2 Project.

No Impact. The Modified Project would not be within an airport land use plan or within two miles of a public airport or public use airport. The Modified Project would not result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the Project area. Therefore, no new significant impact concerning an airport land use plan would occur as a result of the Modified Project. The Modified Project would result in no impact concerning airport-related hazards.

PEIR MITIGATION MEASURES

No mitigation required.

4.9f Would the project impair implementation of or physically interfere with an emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?

Impact Analyzed in Prior PEIR. See PEIR page 4.6-13.

The PEIR concluded that during the 18-month construction period, pipeline installation along roadways could block access to nearby roadways for emergency vehicles. As part of the project, a Traffic Control Plan would be developed. Specifically, police, fire, and other emergency service providers, as well as facility owners and administrators of surrounding sensitive land uses, would be notified of the timing, location, and duration of the construction activities and the location of detours and lane closures. Traffic Control Plan implementation would ensure that potential emergency vehicle access impacts during construction would be minimized and would be less than significant.

During operations, the project would not impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan.

For these reasons, the PEIR concluded that a less than significant impact would occur concerning interference with an emergency response or evacuation plan, and no mitigation would be required.

Modified Phase 2 Project.

Less Than Significant Impact. Modified Project construction would occur over 24 months, representing a six month increase over the original project. Modified Project construction would result in temporary lane closures and construction-related traffic that may impact the movement of emergency vehicles at additional locations including Mariposa De Oro Street at Cross Creek Road (PS-1), Malibu Canyon Road (PL-1 and PL-17), Palm Canyon Road (PL-3), southern extension off of Mariposa De Oro Street (PL-22), and extensions off of Serra Road (PL-20, PL-22, PL-24)). As with the original project, the Modified Project would be required to implement a Traffic Control Plan to ensure that emergency access and traffic flow would be maintained during construction. Emergency service providers within the City would be notified of

potential traffic impacts from construction to further avoid disruptions in access. Construction would occur at each facility location for a limited time within the 24-month schedule and temporary impacts to vehicular access would cease immediately upon completion of facility construction, and the sites would be restored to pre-construction conditions. Modified Project operations would not impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan, since most Modified Project facilities would be below ground level or within a bridge. Therefore, no new significant impact concerning interference with an emergency response or evacuation plan, would occur, nor would previously identified impacts be made more severe, as a result of the Modified Project. Following compliance with City standards, the Modified Project would result in a less than significant impact concerning interference with an emergency response or evacuation plan, and no mitigation is required.

PEIR MITIGATION MEASURES APPLICABLE TO THE MODIFIED PROJECT

No mitigation required.

4.9g Would the project expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?

Impact Analyzed in Prior PEIR. See PEIR page 4.6-13.

In accordance with California Government Code § 51178, the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) maps areas of significant fire hazards based on fuels, terrain, weather, and other relevant factors. Fire Hazard Severity Zones (FHSZ) maps state responsibility areas (SRA) where the state has financial responsibility for wildland fire protection and local responsibility area (LRA), where local jurisdictions have financial responsibility for wildland fire protection. The City is designated by CAL FIRE a as a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (VHFHSZ) within a LRA and designated as Fire Zone 4 by the Los Angeles County Fire Department (LACFD). The PEIR concluded project construction and operation would comply with Malibu General Plan Safety Element, LCP, LACFD Fire Zone 4, Department of Public Works, Building and Safety Division, and CAL FIRE VHFHSZ applicable policies and standards. The project would be designed to ensure public safety, even in the event of a fire. If a fire were to affect the project site, it would not be expected to cause a sewage spill as the pipelines that convey wastewater to and around the CCWTF site would be below ground level. For these reasons, the PEIR concluded that the project elements would result in less than significant impacts concerning wildland fire hazards.

Modified Phase 2 Project.

Less Than Significant Impact. The Modified Project would be located within the same Project area, analyzed in the PEIR. Accordingly, Modified Project facilities would be located within a VHFHSZ. The Modified Project would be subject to compliance with the established regulatory framework pertaining to fire safety and management. The Modified Project would not expose people or structures to a significant risk involving wildland fires. Therefore, no new significant impact concerning wildland fire hazards would occur, nor would previously identified impacts be made more severe, as a result of the Modified Project. Following compliance with the established regulatory framework, the Modified Project would result in a less than significant impact concerning wildland fire hazards, and no mitigation is required.

PEIR MITIGATION MEASURES APPLICABLE TO THE MODIFIED PROJECT

No mitigation required.

4.10 Hydrology and Water Quality

Environmental Issue	Impact Analyzed in Prior PEIR	Modified Phase 2 Project			
		Additional Analysis Required		Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated		
Would the project:					
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or groundwater quality?	X			X	
b) Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the projects may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?	X			X	
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would:	X			X	
(i) Result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site.	X			X	
(ii) Substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site;	X			X	
(iii) Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff; or				X	
iv) Impede or redirect flood flows?	X			X	
d) In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?	X		X		
e) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?				X	

Impact Analysis

4.10a Would the project violate water quality or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?

Impact Analyzed in Prior PEIR. See PEIR page 4.7-28 to 4.7-36.

Construction Impacts

The PEIR concluded that during project construction, excavation, grading, and well drilling activities would result in exposure of soil to runoff, potentially causing entrainment of sediment in the runoff. Soil stockpiles and excavation within street ROWs along the project alignment would be exposed to runoff and, if not managed properly, the runoff could cause increased sedimentation in sewers outside of the project alignment. The accumulation of sediment could result in blockage of flows, potentially resulting in increased localized ponding or flooding.

Specifically, the project would be subject to compliance with City of Malibu Stormwater Ordinance No. 157 (Malibu Municipal Code Chapter 13.04) and LIP § 17.4, which require all projects to implement a SWMP. The SWMP would identify permanent site design, source control, and structural or treatment control BMPs in accordance with LIP § 17. The SWMP design elements would be incorporated as part of the project's grading and drainage plan to ensure that the elements would be constructed properly.

Further, the City or its contractor would obtain coverage under the NPDES Construction General Permit which would cover both runoff from the construction site and disposal of groundwater from dewatering as an authorized non-stormwater discharge. Implementation of a project-specific SWPPP would ensure that impacts to storm water quality during construction are less than significant. The City would require the contractor to prepare and submit a SWPPP, along with a Notice of Intent to comply with the General Construction Permit, before starting construction. This is also part of standard conditions of approval for a CDP.

The Project SWPPP would include a description of BMPs to be implemented to minimize the discharge of pollutants during construction. BMPs would apply to all construction activities, including well drilling and construction of the CCWTF, pump stations, and pipelines. Implementation of the SWPPP, and its associated BMPs, would begin with the commencement of construction and continue through the completion of construction, thus, would reduce any impacts concerning water quality to less than significant.

Operations Impacts

Operation and Maintenance of Treatment Plant, Collection Pipeline, and Pump Stations

The PEIR concluded that per the City's 2012 Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Permit, stormwater BMPs would be incorporated into project's building and grading plans. The stormwater runoff within the CCWTF would either be detained for infiltration onsite or captured and conveyed to the CCWTF headworks. This would be consistent with the City's Stormwater Management Plan. On-site integration of water quality control measures, such as biofilters adjacent to site driveways, would further reduce the transport and release of water pollutants into Winter Canyon Creek, Malibu Creek, and Malibu Lagoon.

The collection and distribution system and pump stations would be mostly located below ground level and are not expected to pose a substantial risk of rupture or leakage. Risk of leak or rupture would be minimized and reduced to acceptable levels through proper design and construction practices and through normal daily operator surveillance of the facilities. In addition, the project would be operating under permits requiring development and implementation of a SSMP that includes an emergency response plan to address pipeline breaks and overflows. For these reasons, the PEIR concluded that the potential for release of pollutants from the project facilities and resulting impacts would be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

Operation of Recycled Water Distribution Pipeline and Irrigation with Recycled Water

The PEIR concluded that use of recycled water for landscape irrigation is not expected to have adverse effects on water quality. Compliance with the SWRCB General Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) for Landscape Irrigation Uses of Municipal Recycled Water (Recycled Water General Permit) (Order No. 2009-0006-DWQ) and/or similar provisions included in a Project-specific WDR would ensure the protection of surface and groundwater quality. The PEIR concluded that with implementation of the permit condition measures, potential recycled water irrigation-related impacts to water quality would be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

The proposed project is being conducted to meet the City's obligations under the LARWQCB MOU, which in turn is aimed at providing water quality benefits to Malibu Creek and Malibu Lagoon, 303(d) listed water bodies. The PEIR concluded that the long-term beneficial uses of the groundwater basin as a municipal supply would remain intact.

For these reasons, the PEIR concluded the project would not violate water quality or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality. Impacts concerning water quality and waste discharge would be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

Modified Phase 2 Project.

Less Than Significant Impact. The Modified Project would include one additional pump station (PS-1), approximately 2,500 LF of additional pipeline, and a temporary construction trailer at the CCWTF. The Modified Project would be required to obtain coverage under the NPDES General Construction Permit, including preparation and implementation of a project-specific SWPPP to reduce potential water quality impacts to less than significant levels.

Modified Project facilities would not increase treatment capacity at the CCWTF beyond what was analyzed in the PEIR. Therefore, potential impacts associated with water treatment and dispersal would not increase as compared to the original project. Further, the Modified Project is located within the same Project area, and would not result in additional impacts to the groundwater basin or surface water bodies. The Modified Project would be required to comply with all State, regional, and local standards pertaining to water supply management and treatment. The additional pipelines would nominally increase the risk of pipeline rupture or leak. However, similar to the original project, this risk would be minimized and reduced to acceptable levels through proper design and construction practices and through normal daily operator surveillance of the facilities. The Modified Project would operate under permits requiring the development and implementation of a SSMP that includes an emergency response plan to address pipeline breaks and overflows and limit impacts to water resources.

Therefore, no new significant impact concerning water quality or waste discharge would occur, nor would previously identified impacts be made more severe, as a result of the Modified Project. Following compliance with the established regulatory framework, the Modified Project would result in a less than significant surface water and groundwater quality impact , and no mitigation would be required.

PEIR MITIGATION MEASURES APPLICABLE TO THE MODIFIED PROJECT

No mitigation required.

4.10b Would the project substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?

Impact Analyzed in Prior PEIR. See PEIR page 4.7-36 to 4.7-44.

The Project would not result in the depletion of groundwater supplies. While CCWTF construction would result in an increase in paved areas, the project would not result in a substantial decrease in groundwater recharge. Therefore, there would be no impacts on groundwater supplies resulting from the Project.

Effects on Groundwater Levels

The CCWTF, injection well facilities, and pump stations would create a minor amount of new impervious surface area in the project area, but this is not expected to have a substantial effect on groundwater recharge. Irrigation with recycled water would be done at rates that would meet the water needs of the irrigated area and is not expected to result in percolation of substantial amounts of water into the groundwater basin. The project includes both groundwater injection and percolation, thus, the net effect on groundwater would be to increase groundwater levels in the vicinity of the injection wells.

The percolation and injection of recycled water has been designed to prevent the rise of groundwater levels to within 5 feet of ground surface, except in certain areas where shallower groundwater levels have traditionally occurred (e.g., wetlands). The PEIR concluded that injection of treated effluent from the CCWTF would have little to no impact on shallow groundwater elevations at the injection sites, and that groundwater levels would remain at or below current levels. The results also indicate that, as OWDSs are removed from operation, shallow groundwater elevations would decrease (drop). Therefore, there would be no significant project impacts concerning rising groundwater levels, nor any impacts associated with groundwater depletion.

Effects on Malibu Creek and Malibu Lagoon Flows

The PEIR concluded groundwater elevations in the shallow alluvium are expected to decrease on the order of 1/10th of a foot as OWDSs are removed from service. These changes in shallow groundwater hydrology could have an impact on the flows to and/or in Malibu Creek and Malibu Lagoon. However, the PEIR also concluded that, under maximum injection conditions and as each project phase is implemented, average annual flows from the groundwater basin to Malibu Creek and Malibu Lagoon would increase as a result of changes in flow regime in that hydraulic zone. The PEIR concluded basin outflows to Malibu Creek and Malibu Lagoon would increase slightly from current conditions by approximately 3.0 percent above baseline in Phase 2. The anticipated increases would be within the natural seasonal and annual variations of flow rates within Malibu Creek and Malibu Lagoon. Further, all injected flows would go to the Pacific Ocean. Therefore, the quality of the additional groundwater flowing to Malibu Creek and Malibu Lagoon would be unchanged in terms of some key constituents, such as salinity, and improved for other cases, such as nutrients, as a result of project implementation. The PEIR concluded that under planned project operating conditions, the potential future impacts of additional groundwater flows to Malibu Creek and Malibu Lagoon are not considered significant. For these reasons, the PEIR concluded that a less than significant impact would occur concerning groundwater supplies, and no mitigation would be required.

Modified Phase 2 Project.

Less Than Significant Impact. Implementation of the Modified Project would result in a minimal increase in impervious surfaces from construction of one additional pump station (PS-1). All other Modified Project

facilities would be constructed in existing street ROWs and would not impact the quantity of impervious surfaces throughout the City. Therefore, no decrease in groundwater recharge is anticipated from Modified Project implementation. Further, the Modified Project would not increase treatment capacity at the proposed CCWTF or alter groundwater levels associated with injection wells.

As discussed in the PEIR, the project's groundwater basin outflows to Malibu Lagoon and Malibu Creek would increase by approximately three percent above baseline conditions under the original project. The Modified Project would not impact these projections given no changes to treatment capacity and a nominal change in impervious surfaces (i.e., PS-1).

Therefore, no new significant impact concerning groundwater supplies or recharge would occur, nor would previously identified impacts be made more severe, as a result of the Modified Project. The Modified Project would result in a less than significant impact concerning groundwater supplies and recharge, and no mitigation would be required.

PEIR MITIGATION MEASURES APPLICABLE TO THE MODIFIED PROJECT

No mitigation required.

4.10c Would the project substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alterations of the course of stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would:

(i) Result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?

Impact Analyzed in Prior PEIR. See PEIR page 4.7-45.

The PEIR concluded the project would alter the area's existing drainage patterns, as a result of construction of the CCWTF, injection wells, and pump stations. Pipelines would be constructed in existing roadways and would not alter drainage patterns. The well and pump station construction areas would be relatively small. Much of these structures would be below ground level, and the sites would be returned to existing conditions, as much as possible. The increase in impermeable surfaces resulting from these facilities would be small and not expected to significantly increase runoff that would cause flooding.

The PEIR concluded that CCWTF construction would require grading, but construction activities would not be expected to increase runoff. Once operational, the CCWTF has been designed and graded such that all runoff from storm events would be captured and routed back to the CCWTF headworks for treatment, which would ensure compliance with SWMP requirements, LIP Chapter 17, and the City's MS4 Permit. As a result of project design, impacts associated with runoff causing flooding or exceeding the capacity of storm drains would be less than significant.

Modified Phase 2 Project.

Less Than Significant Impact. Modified Project facilities would occur predominantly within existing street ROWs and would not alter existing drainage patterns. Most of the PS-1 structure would be located below ground level. The Modified Project facilities would not alter the existing drainage pattern of the respective sites or result in substantial erosion or siltation.

Therefore, no new significant impact concerning drainage patterns would occur, nor would previously identified impacts be made more severe, as a result of the Modified Project. Following compliance with City standards, the Modified Project would result in a less than significant impact concerning drainage patterns and no mitigation would be required.

PEIR MITIGATION MEASURES APPLICABLE TO THE MODIFIED PROJECT

No mitigation required.

(ii) Substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site?

Impact Analyzed in Prior PEIR. See PEIR page 4.7-46.

The PEIR concluded that recycled water injected into the Malibu Valley Groundwater Basin would flow to the ocean unimpeded, thus, the project would not result in a risk of flooding; see discussion above. Additionally, percolated groundwater would flow unimpeded to the ocean within the Winter Canyon watershed as much as is presently occurring. For these reasons, the PEIR concluded that project elements would have a less than significant impact to surface runoff and no mitigation would be required.

Modified Phase 2 Project.

Less Than Significant Impact. The Modified Project would not increase the quantity of recycled water injected into the Malibu Valley Groundwater Basin or percolated groundwater flowing to the Winter Canyon watershed. The Modified Project would not increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that would result in flooding. Therefore, no new significant impact concerning the rate of surface runoff would occur, nor would previously identified impacts be made more severe, as a result of the Modified Project. The Modified Project would result in a less than significant impact concerning surface runoff and no mitigation would be required.

PEIR MITIGATION MEASURES APPLICABLE TO THE MODIFIED PROJECT

No mitigation required.

(iii) Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?

(iv) Impede or redirect flood flows?

Impact Analyzed in Prior PEIR. See PEIR page 4.7-45.

The PEIR concluded the project would alter existing drainage patterns in the project area with construction of the CCWTF, injection wells, and pump stations. CCWTF construction would require grading, but the project would comply with all Storm Water Management Plan (SWMP), LIP, and MS4 permit requirements. Injection well and pump station construction would occur primarily below ground level and would result in a nominal increase in impermeable surfaces. New pipelines would be constructed below ground level in existing ROWs and would not impact drainage patterns. For these reasons, the PEIR concluded that project elements would result in a less than significant impact concerning stormwater drainage systems and flood flows and no mitigation would be required.

Modified Phase 2 Project.

Less Than Significant Impact. Modified Project facilities would occur predominantly below ground level within public ROWs and would not increase the amount of impervious surfaces within the City or alter stormwater flows. PS-1 construction would nominally increase impervious surfaces in the Project area but would not impact stormwater drainage patterns. Construction of the temporary construction trailer/field office on the CCWTF site would not require additional grading or conversion of pervious surfaces. The

Modified Project would not create or contribute runoff, which would exceed the capacity of stormwater drainage systems, provide additional sources of polluted runoff, or impede or redirect flood flows. Therefore, no new significant impact concerning stormwater drainage would occur, nor would previously identified impacts be made more severe, as a result of the Modified Project. The Modified Project would result in a less than significant impact concerning stormwater drainage, and no mitigation is required.

PEIR MITIGATION MEASURES APPLICABLE TO THE MODIFIED PROJECT

No mitigation required.

4.10d In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?

Impact Analyzed in Prior PEIR. See PEIR page 4.7-47 to 4.7-48.

The PEIR concluded the CCWTF would be outside the tsunami inundation zone (City of Malibu 2012), but the pump stations, injection wells, and a large portion of the pipelines would be within the tsunami inundation zone. However, because these structures are not habitable, and would mostly be below ground level, they would not subject humans to these hazards. Above-ground structures associated with the pump stations and injection well sites, including electrical panels, transformers, and generators, could potentially be impacted by tsunami flows. The PEIR concluded that this would be a potentially significant impact, however, would be reduced to less than significant with implementation of MM HY-1.

Further, the PEIR concluded that the CCWTF and Bluff Parks pump station would be outside the 100-year floodplain, but the Legacy Park pump station and two future pump stations would be within the 100-year floodplain. The existing detention pond at Legacy Park would provide adequate capacity to address the potential for on-site flooding at the Legacy Park pump station site. In addition, pump stations would be relatively small, with the majority of the structure located underground. Only a vent, electrical panel, transformer, and backup generator would be above ground, and these features are small enough that they are not expected to impede or redirect flood flows. In order to ensure ongoing system operations in the event of a flood, above-ground pump station features would be mounted on concrete pedestals at elevations above the anticipated flood level.

The CCWTF is approximately one mile from Malibu Lagoon and is therefore not at risk from a seiche. There is only one above-ground level pipeline proposed near Malibu Lagoon on PCH bridge. This bridge was designed to consider such conditions, and the pipeline crossing would be at similar level of risk due to a seiche as the bridge itself.

The CCWTF would be located on a property that abuts a steep slope on its western side. This hillside was evaluated for geotechnical stability and the project is designed to address any potential landslides or mudflows.

For these reasons, the PEIR concluded that project elements would have a less than significant impact concerning risk of pollutants due to project inundation.

Modified Phase 2 Project.

Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated. Modified Project pipelines would be within a tsunami inundation zone, however, PS-1 would not. The Modified Project would be required to incorporate MM HY-1 pertaining to implementation of a Tsunami Response Plan. Although PL-16 would be exposed to seiche, the Caltrans and Los Angeles County bridges were designed to consider seiche conditions, and PL-16 would be at similar level of risk due to a seiche as the bridges themselves. The Train

No. 4 structure would not be at greater risk of landslide or mudflow than other structures at the other CCWTF.

While PS-1, PS-4, and PS-5 would be located within the FEMA 100-year floodplain, Project design features would reduce impacts from potential flood hazards. As discussed in the PEIR, above-ground pump station equipment that is located within the 100-year floodplain would be mounted on concrete pads to bring the equipment above the flood elevation. The below-grade pump station can be submerged under flood waters without experiencing any issues. Further, pump station design includes features, such as a concrete anti-flotation collar and watertight access covers, to address potential inundation and buoyancy issues (e.g. associated with high groundwater, potential flooding).

Therefore, no new significant impact would result concerning risk of release of pollutants due to Project inundation, nor would previously identified impacts be made more severe, as a result of the Modified Project. Within implementation of MM HY-1, the Modified Project would result in a less than significant impact concerning risk of pollutant release due to inundation.

PEIR MITIGATION MEASURES APPLICABLE TO THE MODIFIED PROJECT

MM HY-1: The City will prepare and implement a Tsunami Response Plan for the Project that defines emergency response and coordination procedures. The Tsunami Response Plan shall contain significant information specific to actions that may be necessary related to receipt of a tsunami watch, warning, or as a result of an actual tsunami. The first priority of emergency management response shall be the protection of life and property.

4.10e Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?

Impact Analyzed in Prior PEIR. Not applicable, since this threshold was not analyzed in the PEIR.

Modified Phase 2 Project.

Less Than Significant Impact. The Modified Project would expand wastewater collection and distribution systems to the Phase 2 Prohibition Zone in accordance with the LARWQCB's MOU. Project implementation would further improve water quality within the City and reduce impacts associated within historic use of OWTSs. As discussed above in Response 4.10b, the Modified Project would not significantly impact groundwater levels through creation of impervious surfaces or reduced groundwater recharge rates. Following compliance with City standards, the Modified Project would result in a less than significant impact concerning conflict with a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan, and no mitigation is required.

PEIR MITIGATION MEASURES APPLICABLE TO THE MODIFIED PROJECT

No mitigation required.

4.11 Land Use and Planning

Environmental Issue	Impact Analyzed in Prior PEIR	Modified Phase 2 Project			
		Additional Analysis Required		Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated		
Would the project:					
a) Physically divide an established community?	X			X	
b) Cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	X			X	

Regulatory Setting

See PEIR Section 4. 8 pages 4.8-3 to 4.8-10 for a discussion of the regulatory setting concerning land use planning (i.e., General Plan, Local Coastal Program, and Municipal Code).

Impact Analysis

4.11a Would the project physically divide an established community?

Impact Analyzed in Prior PEIR. See PEIR page 4.8-14 to 4.8-15.

Wastewater Treatment Facility

The PEIR concluded that CCWTF construction and operation would not divide an established community or affect the connectivity of surrounding land uses, as the CCWTF site is the location of an existing CCWTF and is separated from the nearest residences by Civic Center Way. Phases 2 and 3 may also require the design and construction of recycled water storage tanks and booster pump stations to accommodate the delivery of recycled water; however, these facilities would be sited within the proposed CCWTF site. For these reasons, the PEIR concluded that the CCWTF would not physically divide an established community.

Collection and Recycled Water Distribution Systems

The PEIR concluded that the Phase 2 project would require the connection of residential properties located adjacent to or near impaired bodies of water identified in the Prohibition resolution. Phase 2 development in the County would include pipeline construction along residential streets. No residential uses would be converted or displaced directly as a result of construction or operation of Phases 2 and 3 distribution systems.

Construction and implementation of the proposed collection and recycled water distribution systems, as well as associated pump stations and injection wells, would not physically divide any residential communities in the surrounding area. For these reasons, the PEIR concluded that collection and distribution systems would not physically divide an established community.

Modified Phase 2 Project.

Less Than Significant Impact. The Modified Project facilities are predominantly proposed below ground level within public street ROWs, although portions are also proposed within private street ROWs. PS-1 would be located within a residential neighborhood, however, would involve a nominal footprint. The Modified Project facilities would not physically divide an established community. Therefore, no new significant impact concerning division of an established community would occur, nor would previously identified impacts be made more severe, as a result of the Modified Project. The Modified Project would result in a less than significant impact concerning division of an established community, and no mitigation is required.

PEIR MITIGATION MEASURES APPLICABLE TO THE MODIFIED PROJECT

No mitigation required.

4.11b Would the project cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?

Impact Analyzed in Prior PEIR. See PEIR page 4.8-15 to 4.8-16.

The PEIR concluded the project was designed to meet the requirements of the MOU, which was executed with approval from the SWRCB. Project implementation would not conflict with the goals of regional or local plans and policies. Specifically, the project's goals to maximize reuse of recycled water and minimize saltwater intrusion with injection of highly treated effluent to support the Basin Plan beneficial use designation and would not conflict with SCAG's regional goals.

Final design would be subject to LCP and Malibu Municipal Code development standards. The project was deemed consistent with the LCP and Malibu Municipal Code. The PEIR also concluded the project would be consistent with relevant local objectives and policies, including the General Plan Land Use Element and Transportation and Infrastructure Element. For these reasons, the PEIR concluded the project would not result in a significant physical impact on the environment due to an inconsistency with the Malibu General Plan, Zoning Code, Malibu Municipal Code, or LCP. A less than significant impact would occur concerning conflict with any land use policy, and no mitigation would be required.

In January 2015, the Malibu City Council approved the following land use discretionary approvals for Phase 1 of the project: CDP No. 13-057 and CUP No. 13-005; as well as LCPA No. 13-002, ZTA No. 13-008, and ZMA No. 13-003 to create the CCWTF Overlay District and establish development standards for the project.

Modified Phase 2 Project.

Less Than Significant Impact. The Modified Project would be in furtherance of expanding wastewater collection and recycled distribution systems to the Phase 2 Prohibition Zone in accordance with the LARWQCB's MOU. Modified Project implementation would also be in furtherance of improving water quality within the City and reducing impacts associated within historic use of OWDSs.

Modified Project plans would be subject to development and design review by the City to ensure consistency with the LCP/LIP, General Plan, and Zoning Code. The City Modified Project discretionary approvals are anticipated to include a Building Permit, Roadway Encroachment Permit, CDP, General Project Entitlement, and a Variance from the LCP for PS-1 and PS-3, which would be within the 100-foot

Stream/Riparian Buffer Zones. PS-1 is a new Modified Project facility. PS-3 is proposed in a slightly different location than under the original project; see **Figure 3-3**. The Modified Project would be required to comply with all CDP and Variance conditions of approval, and not result in a significant physical impact on the environment due to an inconsistency with the Malibu General Plan, Zoning Code, Malibu Municipal Code, or LCP.

Therefore, no new significant impact concerning conflict with any land use policy would occur, nor would previously identified impacts be made more severe, as a result of the Modified Project. Following compliance with City standards, the Modified Project would result in a less than significant impact concerning conflict with a land use policy, and no mitigation is required.

PEIR MITIGATION MEASURES APPLICABLE TO THE MODIFIED PROJECT

No mitigation required.

4.12 Mineral Resources

Environmental Issue	Impact Analyzed in Prior PEIR	Modified Phase 2 Project			
		Additional Analysis Required		Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated		
Would the project:					
a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?	X				X
b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan, or other land use plan?	X				X

Impact Analysis

4.12a Would the project result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?

4.12b Would the project result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan, or other land use plan?

Impact Analyzed in Prior PEIR. See PEIR page 6-2 to 6-3.

The PEIR concluded the proposed CCWTF site is not located on a known oil, gas or geothermal field (California Department of Conservation 2001). Additionally, there are no locally important mineral resources identified within the Prohibition Zone and the proposed Project does not include facilities or activities that would result in the loss or availability of any known mineral resources within the Prohibition Zone or its surroundings. For these reasons, the PEIR concluded that a less than significant impact would occur with regard to the loss of availability of any known state or locally important mineral resources. No mitigation would be required.

Modified Phase 2 Project.

No Impact. The Modified Project is located within the same Project area, as the original project. The Modified Project would not result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource of value to the region or state's residents, or loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site. Therefore, no new significant impact concerning state or locally important mineral resources would occur as a result of the Modified Project. The Modified Project would result in no impact concerning state or locally important mineral resources, and no mitigation is required.

PEIR MITIGATION MEASURES APPLICABLE TO THE MODIFIED PROJECT

No mitigation required.

4.13 Noise

Environmental Issue	Impact Analyzed in Prior PEIR	Modified Phase 2 Project			
		Additional Analysis Required		Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated		
Would the project:					
a) Generate a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	X	X			
b) Generate of excessive ground borne vibration or ground borne noise levels?	X			X	
c) For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	X				X

Impact Analysis

4.13a Would the project result in generation a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?

Impact Analyzed in Prior PEIR. See PEIR page 4.9-19 to 4.9-23.

Construction

The PEIR concluded that all modeled noise measurement locations would have noise-sensitive receptors within 50 feet of the proposed facilities. PEIR Table 4.9-7 shows that construction noise levels at the nearest sensitive receptors would be 80 dBA Leq during conventional construction and 89 dBA Leq during jack-and-bore construction of the proposed pipeline network. Noise levels of this magnitude would dominate the noise environment during construction. Because approximately 50 to 100 feet of pipeline could be installed each day, noise from pipeline construction would affect a given sensitive receptor for only a short period. In addition, construction would be expected to be within 50 feet of an individual receptor for less than one week. Once construction is complete, associated noise would cease. Implementation of MM NV-1 would reduce potential impacts on ambient noise levels to the greatest extent feasible. However, the PEIR determined pipeline construction would have a significant and unavoidable impact on ambient noise levels, despite mitigation measures being incorporated.

County. The PEIR concluded that a portion of the proposed Phase 2 pipeline network would be within the County of Los Angeles jurisdictional boundary and adjacent to noise-sensitive receptors. Noise from

CCWTF construction would attenuate to a level that would be imperceptible given the distance from construction to sensitive receptors within the County and the shielding provided by structures. Noise from pipeline construction would occur near sensitive receptors. However, the magnitude of construction noise typically varies over time because construction activity is intermittent, and power demands on construction equipment (and the resulting noise output) are cyclical. Noise levels during pipeline construction near noise-sensitive receptors would be similar to levels at the modeled receptors.

The County Code exempts construction activity, provided it does not occur on weekdays between 7 PM and 7 AM or at any time on Sundays or holidays. However, the County requires that mobile equipment not exceed a maximum threshold of 75 dBA at single-family residential land uses. As indicated in PEIR Table 4.9-7, noise levels would exceed this threshold for a short period of time. Mitigation of a noise impact of this magnitude to a less than significant level would not be possible because the mitigation measures would involve erecting noise-attenuating structures, which would obstruct access to adjacent residences. However, other mitigation measures (see MM NV-1) would be implemented to reduce construction noise to the greatest extent practicable. The PEIR concluded that despite implementation of MM NV-1, pipeline construction impacts on noise-sensitive receptors within the County's jurisdiction would be significant and unavoidable.

City. Noise levels from CCWTF construction at noise-sensitive receptors would be 69 and 56 dBA at the two closest sensitive receptors within the City's jurisdiction: residential uses along Civic Center Way and Deville Court (ST-1) and recreational uses at Malibu Bluffs Park (ST-2); see PEIR Figure 4.9-2. At these receptors, construction noise would exceed the existing ambient noise level by 1 and 3 dB, respectively. Noise levels from pipeline construction, which would occur near noise-sensitive receptors, including residential neighborhoods throughout the City, would be 89 dBA at a distance of 50 feet. Noise levels from pump station construction near noise-sensitive receptors along Malibu Colony Road and Malibu Road would reach up to 81 dBA and would exceed ambient noise levels. The magnitude of construction noise typically varies over time because construction is intermittent, and power demands on construction equipment (and the resulting noise output) are cyclical. The Malibu Municipal Code exempts construction activity, provided that it does not occur on weekdays between 7 PM and 7 AM, before 8 AM or after 5 PM on Saturday, or at any time on Sundays or holidays. Further, MM NV-1, provided below, would be implemented to reduce noise from construction to the greatest extent practicable. However, the PEIR determined pipeline and pump station construction noise would exceed thresholds, thus, would have a significant and unavoidable impact on ambient noise levels, despite mitigation measures being incorporated.

Operations

Nine pump stations would be constructed as part of the collection system. The collection and distribution infrastructure above-ground features would be the air release valves at high- or low-elevation points along the pipelines, the vent pipes at the pump stations, and the backup generators, transformers, switchboards/meters, and electrical panels. Noise generated at the pump stations would be minimal because the noise-producing equipment would be located in the subsurface vaults.

The PEIR concluded that noise levels associated with an enclosed, muffled emergency generator would exceed the measured ambient noise by 5 dB, which would be noticeable but would not exceed City thresholds. To ensure noise from emergency generators would not exceed City thresholds, the project would include MM NV-2.

Pump station maintenance activities would include weekly inspections, with wet wells cleaned quarterly. Annual performance testing would also be required to verify meter calibration, calibrate pressure gauges, and sequence the pumps to operate under various flows. Preventive maintenance for mechanical and electrical equipment would occur annually. Emergency power generators would be tested regularly and maintained in conformance with NFPA Standard 110. Maintenance activities are not expected to cause significant noise levels, with the exception of emergency generator testing, as addressed above, which would be mitigated by MM-NV-2. Although periodic maintenance would also require a few trips, the traffic volumes would not be noticeable. Therefore, impacts from traffic noise would be less than significant.

For these reasons, the PEIR concluded that noise from project operation and maintenance would be less than significant with implementation of MM NV-2.

Modified Phase 2 Project.

Significant and Unavoidable.

Construction

The Modified Project's proposed construction methods would be the same as the original project, except the Modified Project would include HDD for trenchless installation of approximately 1,700 LF of sewer and recycled water pipeline (PL-1). Except concerning HDD, noise generated by construction activities would result in similar construction noise levels as analyzed in the PEIR.

The Modified Project proposes to locate one temporary construction trailer/field office at one of two optional locations; see **Figure 2-4**. The trailer/field office would involve a nominal amount of construction activity. It would be a pre-fabricated structure that would be installed by placing levelling stands along the bottom of the structure. The optional location sites are relatively flat and would not require grading or other ground disturbance for installation. The construction activities that would be required would be limited to extending power and water from the operations building (assuming trailer includes a bathroom), and bolting down the trailer's stairs. Therefore, construction-related noise associated with the trailer/field office is anticipated to be less than significant. As concluded in the PEIR concerning County sensitive receptors, CCWTF Phase 2 construction noise would attenuate to a level that would be imperceptible given the distance from construction activities to County sensitive receptors and the attenuation provided by intervening structures. As concluded in the PEIR concerning City sensitive receptors, CCWTF Phase 2 construction noise would exceed the existing ambient noise level by 1 dB and 3 dB, at the two closest sensitive receptors (ST-1 and ST-2), respectively. Implementation of MM NV-1 would reduce construction noise to the greatest extent practicable, however, CCWTF Phase 2 construction noise impacts at ST-1 and ST-2 would remain significant and unavoidable, as concluded in the PEIR. Potential impacts during CCWTF Phase 2 construction would remain significant and unavoidable despite implementation of MM NV-1, as concluded in the PEIR.

The Modified Project proposes an additional 2,500 LF of collection and conveyance system pipeline, of which 1,700 would be constructed using HDD. Noise-sensitive receptors would be within 50 feet of the proposed facilities. Pipeline construction noise levels at the nearby sensitive receptors during construction (using conventional and jack-and-bore methods) would exceed City noise standards, as concluded in the PEIR. Noise levels would be consistent with PEIR analyses, but due to additional pipelines, would impact a few additional locations within the Prohibition Zone. The noise level from the HDD construction method at PL-1 would be approximately 95 dBA at 50 feet from the source. The sensitive receptor nearest PL-1 would be Our Lady of Malibu School, located at a distance of approximately 50 feet. Therefore, PL-1

pipeline construction noise levels at the nearest sensitive receptor (using the HDD method) would exceed City noise standards. However, because approximately 50 to 100 feet of pipeline could be installed each day, noise from pipeline construction would affect a given sensitive receptor for only a short period. While Modified Project construction would occur over 24 months, an increase of six months from the original project, construction would still be expected to be within 50 feet of an individual receptor for less than one week. Additionally, once construction is complete, the associated noise would cease.

The Modified Project's proposed pump stations are consistent with those analyzed in the PEIR, except the Modified Project would construct one additional pump station (PS-1) north of the Cross Creek Road at Mariposa Del Oro Street intersection. The sensitive receptor (a residence) located nearest PS-1 would be at a distance of approximately 50 feet. Additionally, the Modified Project proposes slightly different locations for PS-3 and PS-4, however, construction noise levels could still exceed City noise standards, as discussed in the PEIR.

The Malibu Municipal Code exempts construction activity, with certain restrictions, as discussed above. Modified Project pipeline and pump station construction would be subject to compliance with the Malibu Municipal Code and would incorporate MM NV-1 to reduce construction noise to the greatest extent practicable. Following compliance with Malibu Municipal Code requirements and with MM NV-1 incorporated, pipeline and pump station construction noise impacts would be less than significant.

Operations

Modified Project pipelines would not generate perceptible noise or vibration within the Project area. PS-1 noise generating equipment, which would be at the Mariposa De Oro Street at Cross Creek Road intersection, would be below ground level and noise generation would be minimal. Modified Project PS-1 maintenance activities would occur as described above for the original project. Modified Project PS-1 would include an emergency power generator that would require regular testing with the potential to generate noise in the Project area. MM NV-2 would be implemented to reduce potential maintenance activity noise levels to the greatest extent possible and reduce operational impacts to less than significant levels.

Therefore, no new significant impact on ambient noise levels would occur from Modified Project construction and operations with implementation of MM NV-1 and MM NV-2, nor would previously identified impacts be made more severe, as a result of the Modified Project. However, with implementation of MM NV-1 and MM NV-2, impacts on ambient noise levels generated from CCWTF construction activities of the Modified Project would remain significant and unavoidable, as identified in the PEIR.

PEIR MITIGATION MEASURES APPLICABLE TO THE MODIFIED PROJECT

MM NV-1: The construction contractor shall use appropriate noise-control measures to reduce construction noise levels to the extent feasible. Noise controls could include any of the following, as appropriate:

- Construction hours shall be in compliance with City and County noise ordinances during construction within each respective jurisdictional boundary.
- Best available noise-control techniques (including mufflers, intake silencers, ducts, engine enclosures, and acoustically attenuating shields or shrouds) shall be used for all equipment and trucks to minimize construction noise impacts.
- If impact equipment (e.g., jackhammers and pavement breakers) is used during Project

construction, hydraulically or electrically powered equipment shall be used wherever feasible to avoid the noise associated with compressed-air exhaust from pneumatically powered tools. However, where the use of pneumatically powered tools is unavoidable, an exhaust muffler on the compressed-air exhaust shall be used (a muffler can lower noise levels from the exhaust by up to about 10 dBA). External jackets on the tools themselves shall be used, where feasible, which could reduce noise by 5 dBA. Quieter procedures, such as drilling rather than impact equipment, shall be used whenever feasible.

- Pile holes shall be pre-drilled wherever feasible to reduce potential noise and vibration impacts.
- Stationary noise sources shall be located as far from sensitive receptors as feasible. If they must be located near receptors, adequate muffling (with enclosures where feasible and appropriate) shall be used to ensure that local noise ordinance limits are met to the extent feasible. Enclosure openings or venting shall face away from sensitive receptors. If any stationary equipment (e.g., ventilation fans, generators, dewatering pumps) is required, such equipment shall comply with the daytime and nighttime noise limits specified in pertinent noise ordinances to the extent feasible.
- Material stockpiles as well as maintenance/equipment staging, and parking areas shall be located as far as feasible from residential and school receptors.
- Proposed jack-and-bore pits shall be located as far from sensitive receptors as technically feasible.
- A designated Project liaison shall be responsible for responding to noise complaints during the construction phases. The name and phone number of the liaison shall be conspicuously posted at construction areas and on all advance notifications. This person shall take steps to resolve complaints, including periodic noise monitoring if necessary. Results of noise monitoring shall be presented at regular meetings with the construction contractor, and the liaison shall coordinate with the construction contractor to modify, to the extent feasible, any construction activities that generate excessive noise levels.

MM NV-2: All emergency generators shall be housed and muffled with acoustically rated enclosures to reduce noise levels to the greatest extent possible.

4.13b Would the project generate excessive ground borne vibration or ground borne noise levels?

Impact Analyzed in Prior PEIR. See PEIR page 4.9-23 to 4.9-24.

County Code sets a threshold of 0.01 inch per second for vibration. The City has not established a vibration threshold. Therefore, the County's threshold of 0.01 inch per second was used for consistency.

The PEIR concluded that during CCWTF construction, pipeline (using conventional and jack-and-bore methods), and pump station construction, vibration would occur as large pieces of construction equipment access and operate on the construction sites. FTA has compiled a list of typical vibration levels generated by various types of construction equipment; see PEIR Table 4.9-8, Typical Vibration Levels for Construction Equipment.

The PEIR concluded vibration levels from pipeline construction would attenuate to levels below the threshold of perception. Further, construction equipment used during pipeline construction would not be large enough to produce vibration levels that would exceed the County's threshold of 0.01 inch per second. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

The vibration-sensitive receptor nearest the CCWTF would be ST-1, located approximately 150 feet from the construction site. Vibration levels at receiver ST-1 would attenuate up to 0.005 and 0.006 inch per second, respectively. Therefore, CCWTF construction vibration levels would be well below the County's threshold of 0.01 inch per second.

For these reasons, the PEIR concluded that construction, operation, and maintenance of the proposed Project would not produce noticeable vibration levels and no impact would occur.

Modified Phase 2 Project.

Less Than Significant Impact. The Modified Project would use the same CCWTF, pump station, and pipeline construction methods as the original project, with the addition of HDD for PL-1. As concluded in the PEIR, vibration levels from CCWTF, pump station, and pipeline construction (using conventional and jack-and-bore methods) would not exceed the County's threshold. Assuming intermittent vibration and the nearest vibration-sensitive receiver at a distance of approximately 50 feet, vibration levels from PL-1 construction (using the HDD method) would not exceed the County's threshold of 0.01 inch per second. Modified Project construction would not generate excessive ground borne vibration. Additionally, Modified Project pump station and pipeline operations would not generate ground borne vibration. Therefore, no new significant impact concerning ground borne noise or vibration would occur, nor would previously identified impacts be made more severe, as a result of the Modified Project. Following compliance with City and County standards, the Modified Project would result in a less than significant impact concerning ground borne noise or vibration, and no mitigation is required.

PEIR MITIGATION MEASURES APPLICABLE TO THE MODIFIED PROJECT

No mitigation required.

4.13c Would the project be located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the Project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?

Impact Analyzed in Prior PEIR. See PEIR page 4.9-26.

The airport nearest the project site is Santa Monica Municipal Airport, located approximately 13 miles to the southeast. The project would not be located near any private airstrip or within or near an airport land use plan. For these reasons, the PEIR concluded that the proposed Project would not expose people to excessive noise levels associated with an airport. No impact would occur, and no mitigation would be required.

Modified Phase 2 Project.

No Impact. The Modified Project would not be near a private airstrip or within or near an airport land use plan. The Modified Project would not expose people working in the Project area to excessive airport-related noise levels. Therefore, no new significant impact concerning airport-related noise would occur as a result of the Modified Project. The Modified Project would result no impact concerning airport-related noise, and no mitigation is required.

PEIR MITIGATION MEASURES

No mitigation required.

4.14 Population and Housing

Environmental Issue	Impact Analyzed in Prior PEIR	Modified Phase 2 Project			
		Additional Analysis Required		Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated		
Would the project:					
a) Induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	X			X	
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	X				X

Impact Analysis

4.14a Would the project induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?

Impact Analyzed in Prior PEIR. See PEIR page 4.10-6 to 4.10-7.

Construction

The PEIR concluded that on average, Phase 1 construction activities would require 30 to 35 workers on the project site at any one time. Workers would commute to the project site over an estimated 18-month construction period for each phase of the Project, either from locations within the immediate area or in the surrounding communities. It is expected that few, if any, construction employees would relocate to the project area. Therefore, project construction impacts concerning population growth would be less than significant.

Operation

Project operations would require only up to three full-time employees, which would not result in a need for new homes or businesses. Therefore, direct impacts concerning population growth would be less than significant.

The PEIR concluded the project would accommodate future growth because property owners would not have to rely on septic systems, which currently may limit their ability to develop their property. However, any growth that would occur indirectly under the project would be consistent with the Malibu General Plan and the density limitations of the City Zoning Code and LCP Land Use Plan. Current development density constraints on individual properties, would not change as a result of the project. Further, existing LCP Local Implementation Plan Sections 18.8 and 18.10 include requirements that package wastewater treatment facilities and community sewer facilities, such as the proposed Project, would not have a service capacity that would exceed the amount of development allowed by the existing LCP development

standards. The project would include additional development standards specific to the project to ensure that buildout design capacity would not exceed the amount of development allowed by the LCP. The portion of the Prohibition Area that is under unincorporated Los Angeles County jurisdiction consists of rugged undeveloped terrain and several homes that would be served by the project under Phase 2. Based on the terrain, there is limited potential for additional development in the County's jurisdiction, with or without the project.

For these reasons, the PEIR concluded that the project would not induce substantial population growth. A less than significant impact would occur, and no mitigation would be required.

Modified Phase 2 Project.

Less Than Significant Impact. The Modified Project would be in furtherance of expanding service into the Phase 2 Prohibition Zone. The Modified Project would not expand services beyond the project boundary analyzed in the PEIR, thus, the Modified Project would not have the potential to indirectly induce future population growth due to infrastructure expansion. Additionally, the Modified Project would not induce population growth in the area directly by proposing new homes or businesses. Therefore, no new significant impact concerning unplanned population growth would occur, nor would previously identified impacts be made more severe, as a result of the Modified Project. The Modified Project would result in a less than significant impact concerning unplanned population growth, and no mitigation is required.

PEIR MITIGATION MEASURES APPLICABLE TO THE MODIFIED PROJECT

No mitigation required.

4.14b Would the project displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?

Impact Analyzed in Prior PEIR. See PEIR page 4.10-7 to 4.10-8.

The PEIR concluded the CCWTF would be constructed on a CV-2-zoned parcel that is already developed with a CCWTF. The collection and conveyance system would be constructed generally within street ROWs and easements and would not displace housing or persons, or necessitate construction of replacement housing elsewhere. For these reasons, the PEIR concluded that no impact would occur, and no mitigation would be required.

Modified Phase 2 Project.

No Impact. The Modified Project facilities are predominantly proposed within public street ROWs, although portions are also proposed within private street ROWs. The Modified Project would not displace people or housing, or necessitate construction of replacement housing elsewhere. Therefore, no new significant impact concerning displacement of housing or persons would occur, as a result of the Modified Project. The Modified Project would result in no impact concerning displacement of housing or persons, and no mitigation is required.

PEIR MITIGATION MEASURES APPLICABLE TO THE MODIFIED PROJECT

No mitigation required.

4.15 Public Services

Environmental Issue	Impact Analyzed in Prior PEIR	Modified Phase 2 Project			
		Additional Analysis Required		Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated		
Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physical altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:					
a) Fire protection?	X			X	
b) Police protection?	X			X	
c) Schools?	X			X	
d) Parks?	X			X	
e) Other public facilities?	X			X	

Impact Analysis

4.15a Fire Protection?

Impact Analyzed in Prior PEIR. See PEIR page 4.11-3 to 4.11-8.

Fire protection services within the City and adjacent unincorporated areas are provided primarily by LACFD. This includes both emergency and non-emergency fire protection services. Emergency services include fire response, emergency medical response, hazardous materials response, and public assistance. Non-emergency services include life-guarding services, fire and life safety inspections, building inspections, fire code investigations, code compliance, and public education.

The PEIR concluded that emergency access to the project area could be affected by project construction. Temporary lane closures and construction-related traffic could delay or obstruct the movement of emergency vehicles. However, a Traffic Control Plan would be required and implemented to ensure that emergency access and traffic flow in both directions would be maintained at all times during construction. The City would provide notice of construction activities that would affect access to emergency facilities, including adjacent County facilities. Any disruptions in access would be short-term.

The PEIR also concluded the project does not generate significant employment or include a residential component that would directly increase the residential population resulting in an increased demand for public services. Construction of new or altered facilities to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other public facility performance objectives would not be required.

For these reasons, the PEIR concluded that project elements would have a less-than-significant impact concerning fire protection services, and no mitigation would be required.

Modified Phase 2 Project.

Less Than Significant Impact. The Modified Project would be located within the same Project area, as analyzed in the PEIR and fire and emergency medical services would continue to be provided by LACFD. Modified Project construction would occur over 24 months, an increase of six months over the original project. Project construction would result in temporary lane closures and construction-related traffic that may impact the movement of emergency vehicles at additional locations including Mariposa De Oro Street

at Cross Creek Road (PS-1), Malibu Canyon Road (PL-1 and PL-17), Palm Canyon Road (PL-3), southern extension off of Mariposa De Oro Street (PL-22), and extensions off of Serra Road (PL-20, PL-22, PL-24)). Similar to the original project, the Modified Project would be required to implement a Traffic Control Plan to ensure that emergency access and traffic flow would be maintained throughout construction. Project construction would not require full closure of any roads and access would be provided by at least one travel lane on each roadway. Emergency service providers within the City would be notified of potential traffic impacts from construction to further avoid disruptions in access.

The Modified Project would not generate increased employment or population growth, thus, would not require construction or modification of emergency or fire protection facilities. The Modified Project would not result in substantial adverse physical impacts in this regard.

Therefore, no new significant impact concerning fire protection services would occur, nor would previously identified impacts be made more severe, as a result of the Modified Project. Following compliance with City standards, the Modified Project would result in a less than significant impact concerning fire protection services, and no mitigation is required.

PEIR MITIGATION MEASURES APPLICABLE TO THE MODIFIED PROJECT

No mitigation required.

4.15b Police Protection?

Impact Analyzed in Prior PEIR. See PEIR page 4.11-8 to 4.11-9.

The Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (LASD) Malibu/Lost Hills station provides all law enforcement services for the City and adjacent unincorporated areas. LASD is responsible for citizen protection, law enforcement, and crime prevention. Law enforcement services include patrol activities, traffic enforcement, accident analysis and investigation, parking enforcement, and general and special investigations.

As noted in Response 4.15a, neither project construction nor operations would result in impacts to emergency services. While construction would temporarily impact area traffic patterns, a Traffic Control Plan would be required and implemented to ensure that emergency access and traffic flow in both directions would be maintained at all times during construction. For these reasons, the PEIR concluded that a less than significant impact would occur concerning police protection services, and no mitigation would be required.

Modified Phase 2 Project.

Less Than Significant Impact. The Modified Project would be located within the same Project area, as analyzed in the PEIR and police protection services would continue to be provided by LASD. As discussed above, while the Modified Project would result in impacts to additional roadway segments and includes an extended construction schedule, it would be required to implement a Traffic Control Plan to ensure that emergency access and traffic flow would be maintained throughout construction. The Modified Project would not generate increased employment or population growth, thus, would not require construction or modification of police protection facilities. The Modified Project would not result in substantial adverse physical impacts in this regard.

Therefore, no new significant impact concerning police protection services would occur, nor would previously identified impacts be made more severe, as a result of the Modified Project. Following

compliance with City standards, the Modified Project would result in a less than significant impact concerning police protection services, and no mitigation is required.

MITIGATION MEASURES APPLICABLE TO THE MODIFIED PROJECT

No mitigation required.

4.15c Schools?

Impact Analyzed in Prior PEIR. See PEIR page 4.11-9.

The Santa Monica-Malibu Unified School District (SMMUSD) serves the City of Malibu. In addition to SMMUSD schools, four private schools are located in the City of Malibu. As noted in Section 4.14, the project would not directly or indirectly induce substantial unplanned population growth. Therefore, the project would not directly result in an increased demand for school facilities due to increased residential or employee populations that would require the construction of new or altered facilities to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives. For these reasons, the PEIR concluded that a less than significant impact would occur concerning schools, and no mitigation would be required.

Modified Phase 2 Project.

Less than Significant Impact. The Modified Project elements would be constructed in furtherance of expansion of service into the Phase 2 Prohibition Zone. As seen in Figure 3-3, the Modified Project would not expand services beyond the Project boundary previously analyzed in the PEIR. The Modified Project would not generate increased employment or population growth, thus, would not require construction or modification of school facilities. The Modified Project would not result in substantial adverse physical impacts in this regard. Therefore, no new significant impact concerning regulations schools would occur, nor would previously identified impacts be made more severe, as a result of the Modified Project. The Modified Project would result in a less than significant impact concerning schools, and no mitigation is required

PEIR MITIGATION MEASURES APPLICABLE TO THE MODIFIED PROJECT

No mitigation required.

4.15d Parks?

No Impact. See Response 4.16 below.

4.15e Other public facilities?

Impact Analyzed in Prior PEIR. See PEIR page 4.11-10.

The City is a member of the Los Angeles County Public Library system, a network of community libraries located throughout the County. The Malibu Library is the only library that serves the City.

As noted in Section 4.14, the project would not directly or indirectly induce substantial population growth. Therefore, the project would not directly result in an increased demand for public library services due to increased residential or employee populations that would require the construction of new or altered facilities to maintain acceptable service. For these reasons, the PEIR concluded that a less than significant impact would occur, and no mitigation would be required.

Modified Phase 2 Project.

Less Than Significant Impact. The Modified Project would not expand services beyond the Project boundary previously analyzed in the PEIR. The Modified Project would not generate increased employment or population growth, thus, would not require construction or modification of library facilities. The Modified Project would not result in substantial adverse physical impacts in this regard.

Therefore, no new significant impact concerning regulations other public facilities, including libraries, would occur, nor would previously identified impacts be made more severe, as a result of the Modified Project. The Modified Project would result in a less than significant impact concerning other public facilities, and no mitigation is required.

PEIR MITIGATION MEASURES APPLICABLE TO THE MODIFIED PROJECT

No mitigation required.

4.16 Recreation

Environmental Issue	Impact Analyzed in Prior PEIR	Modified Phase 2 Project			
		Additional Analysis Required		Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated		
Would the project:					
a) Increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	X				X
b) Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	X				X

Impact Analysis

4.16a Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?

Impact Analyzed in Prior PEIR. See PEIR page 4.13-10.

The PEIR concluded the project does not include a residential or commercial component and, consequently, would not directly result in a substantial increase in residential or employee populations in the project area. Therefore, the project would not directly result in a significant increase in the use of local parks or substantial physical deterioration of park facilities. Development of the proposed CCWTF and collection and distribution system would, however, accommodate planned future growth. Growth that would indirectly occur under the proposed Project would be consistent with the Malibu General Plan, LCP and the density limitations of the City Zoning Code.

Further, the project would help toward achievement of water quality standards in *the Water Quality Control Plan: Los Angeles Region Basin Plan for the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties* for Malibu Lagoon, as well as along surrounding beaches, thereby improving the recreational experience for beach users. CCWTF development would eliminate use of OWDSs in the Prohibition Zone and reduce adverse water quality impacts on Malibu Creek, Malibu Lagoon, and along nearby beaches, resulting in a potentially beneficial impact on local recreational areas associated with these water bodies.

For these reasons, the PEIR concluded that the Project would have a less than significant impact on existing recreational facilities and no mitigation would be required.

Modified Phase 2 Project.

No Impact. The Modified Project would construct one additional pump station and 2,500 LF of pipeline in furtherance of the expansion of service within the Phase 2 Prohibition Zone. The Modified Project would

make further progress on reducing water quality impacts on recreational areas including Malibu Creek, Malibu Lagoon, and nearby beaches through replacement of OWDSs.

The Modified Project would not generate increased employment or population growth, thus, would not increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated.

Therefore, no new significant impact concerning deterioration of recreational facilities would occur as a result of the Modified Project. The Modified Project would result in no impact concerning deterioration of recreational facilities, and no mitigation is required.

PEIR MITIGATION MEASURES APPLICABLE TO THE MODIFIED PROJECT

No mitigation required.

4.16b Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?

Impact Analyzed in Prior PEIR. See PEIR page 4.13-11 to 4.13-12.

The PEIR concluded the project would not directly increase the demand for park and recreational facilities in the project area and, consequently, would not require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities to meet increased demand. Any growth that would indirectly occur under the project would be consistent with the Malibu General Plan and the density limitations of the City Zoning Code.

For these reasons, the PEIR concluded that the proposed Project would not indirectly or directly increase the demand for park and recreational facilities in the project area. A less than significant impact would occur, and no mitigation would be required.

Modified Phase 2 Project.

No Impact. None of the Modified Project facilities would include or be located on a recreational facility. Further, the Modified Project would not be located near local parks or recreational facilities and Project construction would not disrupt recreational activities within the City. The Modified Project is located within the same development boundary analyzed in the PEIR and potential population growth would remain consistent with the Malibu General Plan. Additionally, the Modified Project would not generate increased employment or population growth, thus, would not require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities, which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment. Therefore, no new significant impact concerning construction or expansion of recreational facilities would occur as a result of the Modified Project. The Modified Project would result in no impact concerning construction or expansion of recreational facilities and no mitigation is required.

PEIR MITIGATION MEASURES APPLICABLE TO THE MODIFIED PROJECT

No mitigation required.

4.17 Transportation

Environmental Issue	Impact Analyzed in Prior PEIR	Modified Phase 2 Project			
		Additional Analysis Required		Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated		
Would the project:					
a) Conflict with a program plan, ordinance, or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycles, and pedestrian facilities?	X		X		
b) Conflict or be inconsistent with State CEQA Guidelines § 15064.3, subdivision (b)?	X			X	
c) Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (for example, farm equipment)?	X				X
d) Result in inadequate emergency access?	X		X		

Impact Analysis

4.17a Would the project conflict with a program plan, ordinance, or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle, and pedestrian facilities?

4.17d Would the project result in inadequate emergency access?

Impact Analyzed in Prior PEIR. See PEIR page 4.15-3 to 4.15-5.

The PEIR concluded project construction would result in additional traffic in the Civic Center area due to an increase in trips for construction workers traveling to the area, and trucks bringing construction materials and equipment. In addition, heavy trucks would be used to haul excavated soil adding additional traffic to local roadways. Collection and distribution system construction under each project phase would involve installation of below-ground pipelines within existing ROWs. As a result, temporary traffic impacts would be expected throughout the Civic Center area during periods of pipeline installation as portions of roadways would be excavated and construction equipment would be present within the roadway. However, the project would implement MM TRANS-1 which requires a Project Traffic Control Plan and construction traffic impacts were concluded to be less than significant.

At buildout, the project would result in a negligible increase in the number of trips to the Civic Center Area for CCWTF employees and maintenance, as well as for routine removal of solids. This nominal increase in vehicle trips would not require a traffic impact analysis to be prepared, and the associated traffic impacts would be considered negligible. For these reasons, the PEIR concluded the project would result in a less than significant traffic impact would result from project operations.

The PEIR did not consider the project's potential to conflict with State CEQA Guidelines § 15064.3(b) (which requires transportation impact analysis using the vehicle miles traveled (VMT) metric) because the new CEQA Guidelines requirement took effect after PEIR certification.

Modified Phase 2 Project.

Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated. Modified Project construction would result in temporary lane and street closures at additional locations including PS-1, PS-3, PL-1, PL-14, PL-17, PL-18, PL-20, and PL-22 through PL-24 throughout the Project area. The Modified Project would be required to implement MM TRANS-1 pertaining to development of a Traffic Control Plan, which would include provisions for maintaining access to all properties along roadways affected by pipeline construction, managing construction-related delivery and worker traffic, and emergency service access.

Most roadways impacted by the Modified Project would be local streets in residential neighborhoods with low traffic flows. However, under PL-16 Options 1, 2a, and 2b the associated pipeline would be constructed along PCH which the Malibu General Plan Circulation Element classifies as a Major Arterial. Under PL-16 Option 1, temporary closure of the north sidewalk and north shoulder of the Caltrans PCH bridge would be required. Under PL-16 Options 2a and 2b, installation of the PL-16 would be performed from the top side of the Caltrans bridge deck and temporary closure of the affected shoulders, medians and/or sidewalks would be required. Under Option 2a, if the center median is the selected alignment for PL-16, temporary closure of at least one adjacent travel lane may also be required for construction access. Upon completion of construction, all impacts would cease, and traffic patterns would be restored. Further, implementation of MM TRANS-1 pertaining to a Traffic Control Plan would ensure that potential impacts during construction would be minimized and would be less than significant. The Modified Project would not result in inadequate emergency access.

Modified Project operations would nominally increase vehicle trips associated with ongoing maintenance of proposed pipeline segments, pump stations and facility operations at the CCWTF. Similar to the original project, the Modified Project pump station and pipelines would be periodically inspected, requiring, at most, one trip per week. Overall, the CCWTF and associated facilities would generate at most ten daily trips. This increase would not significantly alter traffic patterns or require a traffic impact analysis.

Therefore, no new significant impact concerning transportation would occur, nor would previously identified impacts be made more severe, as a result of the Modified Project. Following compliance with City standards and implementation of MM TRANS-1, the Modified Project would result in a less than significant impact concerning transportation.

PEIR MITIGATION MEASURES APPLICABLE TO THE MODIFIED PROJECT

MM TRANS-1: To the greatest extent possible, the City shall coordinate the Traffic Control Plan and construction of the proposed Project with any projects that are scheduled to be constructed concurrently in the Civic Center area or along PCH within 1 mile of the Civic Center area. If related projects are anticipated to be constructed concurrently within the Civic Center area or along PCH within 1 mile of the Civic Center area, the City shall provide the Traffic Control Plan to the related project's proponent or other responsible entity and receive additional input from the proponent or responsible entity on potential construction haul routes and timing. The Traffic Control Plan will also be coordinated with school traffic patterns via consultation with the Santa Monica-Malibu Unified School District and Our Lady of Malibu representatives. Prior to finalization and approval of the Traffic Control Plan by the City and prior to the commencement of construction, the Traffic Control Plan shall be reviewed by LACFD and LASD.

4.17b Would the project conflict or be inconsistent with State CEQA Guidelines § 15064.3, subdivision (b)?

Impact Analyzed in Prior PEIR. Not applicable, since this threshold was not analyzed in the PEIR.

Modified Phase 2 Project.

Less Than Significant Impact. State CEQA Guidelines § 15064.3 codifies the change from Level of Service to VMT as a metric for transportation impact analysis. Pursuant to Senate Bill (SB) 743, VMT analysis is the primary method for determining transportation impacts under CEQA. Agencies use "screening thresholds" to quickly identify when a project should be expected to cause a less than significant impact without conducting a detailed study; see State CEQA Guidelines §§ 15063(c)(3)(C), 15128, and Appendix G. Accordingly, VMT impacts may be screened out using project size, maps, transit availability, and provision of affordable housing. Given the Project's nature and scope, the Screening Threshold for Small Projects is considered most appropriate. Absent substantial evidence indicating that a project would generate a potentially significant level of VMT, or inconsistency with a Sustainable Communities Strategy (SCS) or general plan, projects that generate or attract fewer than 110 daily trips generally may be assumed to cause a less than significant transportation impact. As noted above, the CCWTF and associated facilities overall would generate at most ten daily trips. Therefore, the Project is screened from further VMT analysis and a less than significant impact on transportation would result.

PEIR MITIGATION MEASURES APPLICABLE TO THE MODIFIED PROJECT

No mitigation measures required.

4.17c Would the project substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?

Impact Analyzed in Prior PEIR. Not applicable, since this threshold was not analyzed in the PEIR.

Modified Phase 2 Project.

No Impact. The Modified Project involves pipelines and pump stations, thus, would not increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible use. No impact would occur in this regard.

PEIR MITIGATION MEASURES APPLICABLE TO THE MODIFIED PROJECT

No mitigation measures required.

4.18 Tribal Cultural Resources

Environmental Issue	Impact Analyzed in Prior PEIR	Modified Phase 2 Project			
		Additional Analysis Required		Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated		
Would the project:					
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code § 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:					
i) Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code § 5020.1(k); or			X		
ii) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code § 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resource Code § 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.			X		

Impact Analysis

4.18ai Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code § 5020.1(k); or

4.18aii Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource- a resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code § 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resource Code § 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe?

Impact Analyzed in Prior PEIR. Not applicable, since this threshold was not analyzed in the PEIR.

Modified Phase 2 Project.

Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated. The Modified Project facilities would primarily be constructed in existing street ROWs and disturbed areas. However, the PEIR determined there is potential to encounter subsurface archaeological resources in areas where excavations are required to install the collection and distribution system pipelines. As discussed in Section 4.5, the Modified Project would be required to implement MM AR-1 pertaining to monitoring of initial ground-disturbing activities. Implementation of MM AR-1 would reduce potential impacts concerning tribal cultural resources to a less than significant level.

It is also noted, provisions of Public Resources Code § 21080 (Assembly Bill 52) regarding tribal consultation are applicable to projects that have a notice of preparation (NOP) or a notice of negative declaration filed or mitigated negative declaration on or after July 1, 2015. The NOP of the Malibu Civic Center Wastewater Treatment Facility Project PEIR was filed on November 21, 2013, before July 1, 2015. Therefore, Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1 is not applicable to the proposed Project.

PEIR MITIGATION MEASURES APPLICABLE TO THE MODIFIED PROJECT

MM AR-1: A certified archaeologist and a culturally- affiliated Native American, with knowledge of cultural resources, shall monitor all initial Project-related ground-disturbing activities in the area of the proposed CCWTF as well as excavations or other impacts, should they take place, from pipeline construction adjacent to CA-LAN-266, CA-LAN-12715, CA-LAN-1417, or the Humaliwo site, CA-LAN-264. Monitoring should take place on both sides of Malibu Lagoon, specifically from Cross Creek Road east to a point on the other side of the Lagoon opposite the western end of the parking lot at Malibu State Beach, west beyond the Adamson House. This area may need to be extended if significant materials are discovered during monitoring. In those areas that are not monitored by a certified archaeologist and a culturally-affiliated Native American, if buried cultural resources are uncovered during construction, all work shall be halted in the vicinity of the archaeological discovery until a qualified archaeologist can visit the site of discovery and assess the significance of the archaeological resource. Provisions for the disposition of recovered prehistoric artifacts shall be made in consultation with culturally affiliated Native Americans. The Native American Heritage Commission shall be the final arbiter should disagreement arise over the disposition of the recovered artifacts.

4.19 Utilities and Service Systems

Environmental Issue	Impact Analyzed in Prior PEIR	Modified Phase 2 Project			
		Additional Analysis Required		Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated		
Would the project:					
a) Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded facilities concerning the following, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects? i. Water, ii. Wastewater, iii. Wastewater Treatment, iv. Stormwater Drainage, v. Electric Power, Natural Gas, and Telecommunications.				X	
b) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?	X			X	
c) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?	X			X	
d) Generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?	X			X	
e) Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	X				X

Impact Analysis

4.19a Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded facilities concerning the following, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?

i. Water,

Less Than Significant Impact. See Response 4.19b below.

ii. Wastewater,

iii. Wastewater Treatment,

Less Than Significant Impact. See Response 4.19c below.

iv. Stormwater Drainage,

Impact Analyzed in Prior PEIR. See PEIR page 4.12-10.

The proposed project would include construction of a new centralized CCWTF that would treat wastewater flows from properties in the Civic Center area that would no longer be served by OWDSs, along with a wastewater collection system and a recycled water distribution system. Proposed construction and operation would not require the construction of stormwater drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, other than minor improvements to drainage facilities on and near the CCWTF site during grading. Similarly, existing stormwater drainage facilities along roadways affected by pipeline construction would not be altered under any project phase. Pipeline construction would require some alterations to drainage flows within the roadways, but these alterations would be minor and temporary.

The project would comply with City regulations pertaining to site drainage and stormwater runoff, including requirements imposed by the NPDES General Construction Permit and Malibu LCP. Specifically, the project would be subject to compliance with City of Malibu Stormwater Ordinance No. 157 (Chapter 13.04 of the Malibu Municipal Code) and LIP Section 17.4, which requires all projects to implement a SWMP. The SWMP would identify permanent site design, source control, and structural or treatment control BMPs in accordance with LIP Section 17. The SWMP design elements would be incorporated as part of the project's grading and drainage plan to ensure that the elements would be constructed properly. For these reasons, the PEIR determined that impacts concerning stormwater drainage would be less than significant impact, and no mitigation would be required.

Modified Phase 2 Project.

Less Than Significant Impact. Similar to the original project, the Modified Project would result in temporary impacts to drainage flows within existing street ROWs where conveyance pipelines would be constructed. Further, the Modified Project would result in a nominal increase in impervious surfaces from construction of one additional pump station (PS-1). Project implementation would not permanently alter drainage flows and stormwater infrastructure would be restored upon completion of construction activities. Further, the Modified Project would be required to comply with all State, regional, and local regulations pertaining to stormwater management. The Modified Project would be subject to compliance with the NPDES General Construction Permit, Malibu LCP, and Malibu SWMP requirements. Therefore, no new significant impact concerning stormwater drainage would occur, nor would previously identified impacts be made more severe, as a result of the Modified Project. Following compliance with City standards, the Modified Project would result in a less than significant impact concerning stormwater drainage and no mitigation is required.

PEIR MITIGATION MEASURES

No mitigation required.

i. Electric Power, Natural Gas, and Telecommunications.

Impact Analyzed in Prior PEIR. Not applicable, since this threshold was not analyzed in the PEIR.

Modified Phase 2 Project.

No Impact. Electric power is provided to the City by SCE; natural gas service is provided by the Southern California Gas Company (SoCalGas); and telecommunications services are primarily provided by Spectrum, Frontier Communications, and AT&T. Project construction would occur predominantly within existing street ROWs and would not impact facilities required to provide electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities. Further, Modified Project operations would not result in the need for new or expanded facilities in the area. For these reasons, no impact would occur concerning electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, and no mitigation is required.

PEIR MITIGATION MEASURES APPLICABLE TO THE MODIFIED PROJECT

No mitigation required.

4.19b Would the project have sufficient water supplies available to serve the Project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?

Impact Analyzed in Prior PEIR. See PEIR page 4.12-10 to 4.12-11.

As discussed in the PEIR, water is supplied to the City from County of Los Angeles, Waterworks District 29 (District). The PEIR concluded water is likely to be used during project construction to prevent dust from becoming airborne, clean construction equipment, mix concrete, and meet other construction-related needs. Water use during construction would be short-term and would cease with completion of construction. Construction activities would not require additional water treatment facilities, supplies, or entitlements and all construction-related water demands would cease upon construction completion. Therefore, no significant impacts would occur during construction.

The PEIR also concluded that once operational, the project would treat a buildout wastewater flow of 507,000 gpd, with a portion of the Title 22 treated effluent being disposed through landscape irrigation and the remainder by deep well injection into the lower Civic Center Gravels of the Malibu Groundwater Basin to protect against seawater intrusion. The project would supply recycled water for landscape irrigation purposes, which would greatly exceed the amount of potable water consumed by the CCWTF restroom and laboratory facilities. Beyond restroom and laboratory processes, no potable water would be used for the treatment process. Therefore, the project's operational impacts on water use would be less than significant and potentially beneficial, in terms of conserving water supply and in reducing the demand for energy consumption. In addition, as described in the District No. 29 2010 Urban Water Management Plan, the District anticipates having adequate water supply to meet the City's projected demands through year 2035 with a surplus of approximately nine percent of supply during normal years. For these reasons, the PEIR concluded that project elements would have a less than significant impact concerning water supply availability, and no mitigation would be required.

Modified Phase 2 Project.

Less Than Significant Impact. Similar to the original project, construction of the Modified Project would require water to meet construction-related needs including concrete mixing, dust management, and site preparation. The Modified Project includes an approximately 5.0 percent increase in pipelines constructed throughout the area, resulting in proportionally greater construction water use. However, this water use

would occur in limited quantities and cease immediately upon completion of construction. Therefore, Modified Project construction would not have a significant water demand and can be met by the City's supplies. The Modified Project would not increase treatment capacity at the CCWTF. Accordingly, no increase in operational water use would occur through the addition of landscape areas or other operational features. Therefore, no new significant impact concerning water supply availability would occur, nor would previously identified impacts be made more severe, as a result of the Modified Project. The Modified Project would result in a less than significant impact concerning water supply availability, and no mitigation is required.

PEIR MITIGATION MEASURES APPLICABLE TO THE MODIFIED PROJECT

No mitigation required.

4.19c Would the project result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?

Impact Analyzed in Prior PEIR. See PEIR page 4.12-11.

The PEIR concluded the project would provide additional wastewater treatment capacity in the Prohibition Zone. It would not include new residential or commercial development that would increase the amount of wastewater generated in the project area, and the CCWTF and conveyance system were sized to meet estimated wastewater flow generation at buildout based on the development levels as indicated in the Malibu General Plan and LCP. Average day wastewater flows for existing and future developments were calculated based on the land use type of each parcel. The ultimate buildout wastewater flow of 507,000 gpd represents a conservative estimate of wastewater flow because it assumes maximum development within the Prohibition Area. In practice, full buildout flow would be lower than the design capacity. Therefore, the PEIR concluded the project would have a beneficial rather than an adverse effect on wastewater treatment capacity in the project area. For these reasons, impacts concerning wastewater treatment capacity would be less than significant and no mitigation would be required.

Modified Phase 2 Project.

Less Than Significant Impact. Modified Project implementation would be in furtherance of expanding wastewater collection and recycled distribution systems to the Phase 2 Prohibition Zone in accordance with the LARWQCB's MOU. The Modified Project does not propose any new land development that would increase wastewater generation in the Project area or impact the CCWTF's wastewater treatment capacity. The Modified Project would be in furtherance of meeting the City's goals to remove OWDSs from use throughout the City and improve wastewater management. Therefore, no new significant impact concerning wastewater treatment capacity would occur, nor would previously identified impacts be made more severe, as a result of the Modified Project. The Modified Project would result in a less than significant impact concerning wastewater treatment capacity and no mitigation is required.

PEIR MITIGATION MEASURES APPLICABLE TO THE MODIFIED PROJECT

No mitigation required.

4.19d Would the project generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?

Impact Analyzed in Prior PEIR. See PEIR page 4.12-11.

The City of Malibu is serviced by the Calabasas Landfill, which is currently below its historical average for incoming waste. The PEIR concluded that no significant structure demolition is proposed during project construction and some recycling of construction debris (e.g., used asphalt) would likely occur in accordance with City policy. Therefore, the project's construction-related impacts on existing landfill capacity would be minor and incremental.

Once the CCWTF is operational, it is anticipated that four to six tanker trucks per week would be required under buildout conditions to haul sludge material from the CCWTF to either the Hyperion Treatment Plant in the City of Los Angeles or another suitable permitted facility for disposal. For these reasons, the PEIR concluded that project construction and operations would be accommodated by the permitted capacity of existing disposal facilities and a less than significant impact would occur.

Modified Phase 2 Project.

Less Than Significant Impact. Modified Project construction would result in minor quantities of construction debris that would be disposed of in the Calabasas Landfill. Similar to the original project, a portion of construction debris would be recycled in accordance with City Policy. Modified Project operations would not generate additional solid waste in the City. Project implementation would not impact treatment capacity or operations at the CCWTF that could result in solid waste generation in excess of City standards. Therefore, no new significant impact concerning solid waste generation would occur, nor would previously identified impacts be made more severe, as a result of the Modified Project. Following compliance with City standards, the Modified Project would result in a less than significant impact concerning solid waste generation, and no mitigation is required.

PEIR MITIGATION MEASURES APPLICABLE TO THE MODIFIED PROJECT

No mitigation required.

4.19e Would the project comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?

Impact Analyzed in Prior PEIR. See PEIR page 4.1-43.

The PEIR concluded the project would comply with all federal, state, and local statutes related to solid waste, including AB 939. The State Legislature passed AB 939 in 1989 to improve solid waste disposal management concerning (1) source reduction, (2) recycling and composting, and (3) environmentally safe transformation and land disposal. AB 939 mandates jurisdictions to meet a diversion goal of 50 percent by 2000 and thereafter. Accordingly, the project would comply with the City of Malibu Solid Waste Management Program, which includes a commercial and multifamily recycling program to maintain AB 939 goals. For these reasons, the PEIR concluded that project implementation would result in a less than significant impact concerning solid waste management and reduction.

Modified Phase 2 Project.

No Impact. The Modified Project would comply with all federal, state, and local statues and regulations related to solid waste. As discussed above, project implementation would not generate substantial increase in waste over the original project. Therefore, no new significant impact concerning solid waste management or reduction would occur as a result of the Modified Project. Following compliance with City

standards, the Modified Project would result in a less than significant impact concerning solid waste reduction, and no mitigation is required.

PEIR MITIGATION MEASURES APPLICABLE TO THE MODIFIED PROJECT

No mitigation required.

4.20 Wildfire

Environmental Issue	Impact Analyzed in Prior PEIR	Modified Phase 2 Project			
		Additional Analysis Required		Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated		
If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project:					
a) Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?		X		X	
b) Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to, pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?					X
c) Require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?				X	
d) Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?					X

Impact Analysis

4.20a Would the project substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?

Impact Analyzed in Prior PEIR. See PEIR page 4.6-13.

The PEIR concluded that during construction, pipeline installation along roadways could block access to nearby roadways for emergency vehicles. As part of the proposed Project, a Traffic Control Plan would be developed. Specifically, police, fire, and other emergency service providers, as well as facility owners and administrators of surrounding sensitive land uses, would be notified of the timing, location, and duration of the construction activities and the location of detours and lane closures. Implementation of the Traffic Control Plan would ensure that potential emergency vehicle access impacts during construction would be minimized and would be less than significant. Once construction is completed, project operations would not impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan. For these reasons, the PEIR concluded that a less than significant impact would occur, and no mitigation would be required.

Modified Phase 2 Project.

Less Than Significant Impact. Modified Project construction would result in temporary lane closures and construction-related traffic that could impact the movement of emergency vehicles at additional locations including Mariposa De Oro Street at Cross Creek Road (PS-1), Malibu Canyon Road (PL-1 and PL-17), Palm Canyon Road (PL-3), southern extension off of Mariposa De Oro Street (PL-22), and extensions off of Serra Road (PL-20, PL-22, PL-24). Additionally, Modified Project construction would occur over 24 months beginning in 2022, an increase of six months over the original project. As discussed in Section 4.17, the Modified Project would implement a Traffic Control Plan to ensure that emergency access and traffic flow would be maintained for the duration of construction, including the additional six months. Emergency service providers within the City would be notified of potential traffic impacts from construction to further avoid disruptions in access. Further, the Modified Project's SSMP would include, among other things, an emergency response plan to address pipeline breaks and overflows. Modified Project operations would not impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan. Therefore, no new significant impact concerning an adopted emergency response or evacuation plan would occur, nor would previously identified impacts be made more severe, as a result of the Modified Project. Following compliance with City standards, the Modified Project would result in a less than significant impact concerning an adopted emergency response or evacuation plan, and no mitigation is required.

PEIR MITIGATION MEASURES APPLICABLE TO THE MODIFIED PROJECT

No mitigation required.

4.20b Would the project, due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to, pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?

Impact Analyzed in Prior PEIR. Not applicable, since this threshold was not analyzed in the PEIR.

Modified Phase 2 Project.

No Impact. The Modified Project facilities are predominantly proposed to be located within existing public and private ROWs and within the existing CCWTF footprint. All pipelines and most of PS-1 would be located below ground level and would not impact site conditions upon completion of construction. The Modified Project's proposed collection and distribution systems and pump stations would not involve occupants. Therefore, the Modified Project would not exacerbate wildfire risk within the Project area or expose additional occupants to pollutant concentrations from wildfires. No impact would occur concerning exacerbation of wildfire risks and no mitigation is required.

PEIR MITIGATION MEASURES APPLICABLE TO THE MODIFIED PROJECT

No mitigation required.

4.20c Would the project require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?

Impact Analyzed in Prior PEIR. Not applicable, since this threshold was not analyzed in the PEIR.

Modified Phase 2 Project.

Less Than Significant Impact. The Modified Project would not require installation of roadway infrastructure but would include construction of conveyance and distribution system facilities within existing public ROWs throughout the City. Accordingly, Modified Project construction would result in temporary road closures, detours, and construction-related traffic. Temporary impacts would be limited by the Project Traffic Control Plan to maintain emergency access and traffic flow throughout construction. Project implementation would not result in impacts to fuel breaks, emergency water sources, or additional utilities throughout the City. A less than significant impact would occur, and no mitigation would be required.

PEIR MITIGATION MEASURES APPLICABLE TO THE MODIFIED PROJECT

No mitigation required.

4.20d Would the project expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?

Impact Analyzed in Prior PEIR. Not applicable, since this threshold was not analyzed in the PEIR.

Modified Phase 2 Project.

No Impact. As discussed in Section 4.10, Modified Project implementation would not result in permanent impacts to drainage patterns, stormwater management infrastructure, or groundwater recharge, as most Modified Project facilities would be located below ground. Modified Project facility construction would occur in existing street ROWs and would not exacerbate potential hazards associated with downstream flooding or landslides. No impact would occur, and no mitigation would be required.

PEIR MITIGATION MEASURES APPLICABLE TO THE MODIFIED PROJECT

No mitigation required.

4.21 Mandatory Findings of Significance

Environmental Issue	Impact Analyzed in Prior PEIR	Modified Phase 2 Project			
		Additional Analysis Required		Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated		
Does the Project:					
a) Have the potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?	X		X		
b) Have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of the past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects.)	X			X	
c) Have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	X	X			

Impact Analysis

4.21a Does the project have the potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?

Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated. As discussed throughout this Addendum, the Modified Project would not result in any substantial changes to the PEIR, or any new or substantially more severe significant impacts concerning biological and cultural resources than those identified in the PEIR; see **Section 4.4: Biological Resources** and **Section 4.5: Cultural Resources**. Further, there is no new information of substantial importance, which was not known at the time of the PEIR, that could result in new or substantially more severe significant impacts. The Project does not have the potential to degrade the environment's quality or result in significant biological and cultural resources impacts that cannot be reduced to less than significant following compliance with the established regulatory framework (i.e., local, state, and federal regulations), Project conditions of approval, and the recommended mitigation measures.

As concluded in **Section 4.4**, the Modified Project would not reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, or reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal.

As concluded in **Section 4.5**, the Modified Project would not eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history. As also concluded in **Section 4.5**, following compliance with MM AR-1, potential impacts to archaeological resources would be reduced to less than significant.

As concluded in **Section 4.18**, the Modified Project could cause an adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, unless mitigated. Following compliance with MM AR-1, potential impacts to tribal cultural resources would be reduced to less than significant.

The Modified Project would not result in impacts to biological, or cultural, and/or historical resources that were not anticipated in the PEIR. The Modified Project would cause neither a new impact to occur, nor a substantial increase in the severity of an impact previously disclosed in the PEIR.

4.21b Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of the past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects.)

Less Than Significant Impact. The Modified Project would result in significant impacts unless mitigated for the following environmental issues: biological resources, cultural resources, geology and soils, hazards and hazardous materials, noise, transportation, and tribal cultural resources. The impacts associated with these resource areas are localized, thus, would not result in cumulative impacts. The City would also impose COAs on the Modified Project. Other development projects within the City would also be subject to compliance with the established regulatory framework, as applicable. Further, cumulative impacts would be consistent with those analyzed and disclosed in the PEIR; as such, the Project would not result in any cumulative impacts that were not contemplated in the previously certified PEIR.

All other Modified Project impacts were determined either to have no impact or to be less than significant following compliance with the established regulatory framework, without the need for mitigation. Cumulatively, the proposed Project would not result in any significant impacts that would substantially combine with impacts of other current or probable future impacts; see also Responses 4.3d and 4.8b. Therefore, the modified Project, combined with other projects, would not result in significant cumulative impacts, and no mitigation is required.

4.21c Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, directly or indirectly?

Potentially Significant Impact. As discussed throughout this Addendum and concluded in the PEIR, the Modified Project would have no potentially significant impacts, except CCWTF construction noise. The Modified Project would result in noise-related impacts, which could cause adverse effects on human beings. Although the Modified Project would result in a significant unavoidable impact, together with the original project facilities from construction noise, this significant unavoidable impact was previously identified in the PEIR, and there would not be a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects from, the Modified Project. Additionally, construction noise would be a temporary impact that would cease once construction is complete. The Modified Project would not cause new substantial adverse effects on human beings directly or indirectly.

5.0 LIST OF PREPARERS

5.1 LEAD AGENCY

City of Malibu
23825 Stuart Ranch Road
Malibu, CA 90265

Rob Duboux, Esq., PE, *Public Work Director/City Engineer*
Jorge Rubalcava, PE, *Senior Civil Engineer*
Adrian Fernandez, *Principal Planner*
Mary Wright, *Contract Planner*
Dave Crawford, *Contract Biologist*
Lauren J. Doyle, PE, GE, *Contract Geotechnical Engineer*
Chris Dean, *Contract Geologist*

5.2 ENGINEERING CONSULTANT

Woodard & Curran
24422 Avenida de la Carlota, Suite 180
Laguna Hills, California 92653

Scott Goldman, PE, BCCE, *Project Manager*
Matt Elsner, PE, *Senior Civil Engineer*
Justin Kraetsch, PE, *Civil/Environmental Engineer*
Jennifer Ziv, *Senior Environmental Planner*

5.3 LEAD ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANT

Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc.
765 The City Drive, Suite 200
Orange, CA 92868

Sri Chakravarthy, PE, TE, *Principal-in-Charge*
Rita Garcia, *Environmental Project Manager*
Angelina Fairchild, *Project Engineer*
Prathna Maharaj, *Environmental Analyst*
James Thomas, *Environmental Analyst*
Alexandra Howard, *Environmental Analyst*
Marcy Kamerath, QSD/P, CPSWQ, *Regulatory Specialist*

5.4 TECHNICAL CONSULTANTS

ELMT Consulting (Biological Resources/Tree Survey)
2201 North Grand Avenue, Suite 10098
Santa Ana, CA 92711

Thomas McGill, PhD, *Managing Director*
Travis McGill, *Director*

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Appendix A
Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

MALIBU CIVIC CENTER WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITY PROJECT
MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PLAN

Impact Number	Impact Summary	Mitigation No.	Mitigation Measure (Exact Text)	Monitoring and Reporting Plan			
				Implementation and Reporting		Monitoring and Reporting Actions	Implementation Schedule - Design - Pre-Construction - During Construction - Operation
				Responsible Party	Review & Approval		
AESTHETICS							
A-2	Substantially damage scenic resources including trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a scenic highway	MM BIO-3	Refer to **MM BIO-3**, below.				
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES							
BIO-1	Substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modification, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations or by CDFW or USFWS	MM BIO-1	**MM BIO-1.** To reduce impacts to special-status species and their habitats to a less than significant level, the following avoidance and minimization measures shall be implemented: • All work areas shall be approved by the Project Engineer in consultation with an approved biologist. • No new areas of disturbance for lay down areas, parking, staging, or other support areas shall be developed. Previously disturbed areas will be utilized to support these work zones. • Work areas shall be clearly marked in the field to prevent impacts outside of the designated work areas.	City of Malibu Construction Consultant/Contractor	City of Malibu	1. Confirm that measure is in the construction specifications for the project 2. Project Engineer to sign off on work areas 3. Confirm that no new disturbed areas be created in support of work zones 4. Verify that work areas are clearly marked	1. Pre-Construction 2. During Construction
		MM BIO-2	**MM BIO-2.** The drilling contractor shall prepare a Fraction Mitigation Contingency Plan for the Malibu Creek crossing that would include, at a minimum, the following elements for the protection of biological resources: 1) design protocols shall require a geotechnical engineer or qualified geologist to make recommendations regarding the suitability of the formations to be bored to minimize the potential for the inadvertent release of drilling fluids into the creek; 2) definition of how such releases of drilling fluids would be detected in a timely manner; 3)identification of steps to be implemented in the event of a drilling fluid release; and 4) a reporting protocol to ensure that all appropriate notifications are made to agencies. **NOT APPLICABLE TO THE MODIFIED PROJECT.**	City of Malibu Drilling contractor	City of Malibu	1. Confirm that measure is in the design protocols and construction specifications for the project 2. Review and approve Fraction Mitigation Contingency Plan 3. Verify that Malibu Creek Crossing is constructed in compliance with the Fraction Mitigation Contingency Plan	1. Design 2. Pre-Construction 3. Construction
		MM BIO-3	**MM BIO-3.** Within six months of any site preparation, construction, or other site disturbance associated with the Project, a focused bat roost habitat assessment shall be conducted. The assessment shall include the ~~PCH~~ Pacific Coast Highway bridge~~, Cross Creek bridge,~~ or County Waterline bridge depending on which bridge option is selected for PL-16, and any mature trees occurring within 100 feet of any element of the Project construction of infrastructure, and trees proposed for removal. The bat maternity season (typically April 1-August 31) shall be avoided to the greatest extent feasible. If the maternity season cannot be avoided, then a focused bat survey, utilizing current ultrasonic technology, shall be conducted by a qualified biologist acceptable to the CDFW and the City. If active maternity roosts are identified, no work will continue in those areas until such time as the City authorizes re-initiation of	City of Malibu Qualified Biologist	City of Malibu	1. Qualified biologist shall perform a focused bat roost habitat assessment 2. City of Malibu approve construction schedule and timing 3. If necessary, qualified biologist to conduct focused bat survey as specified in this measure 4. City of Malibu to consult with CDFW regarding work near active maternity roosts	1. Pre-Construction 2. During Construction

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				Implementation and Reporting		Monitoring and Reporting Actions	Implementation Schedule - Design - Pre-Construction - During Construction - Operation
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			the work in consultation with CDFW.			5. City of Malibu to approve re-initiation of work in such areas	
		MM BIO-4	**MM BIO-4.** A biological monitor, approved by the City, shall be present for all construction activities within ESHA ~~and activities related to auguring activities at Malibu Creek or any other jurisdictional feature,~~ or placing piping on the ~~PCH~~ Pacific Coast Highway bridge or County Waterline Bridge over Malibu Creek. Within five days prior to any work being initiated at a work site for the first time, or in the event work is stopped at a given work site for more than five days and is re-initiated, the biological monitor shall complete a preconstruction survey to ensure wildlife species unlikely to escape on their own are not present, ensure that construction is not intruding into any environmentally sensitive areas, and that no special-status biological resources are being impacted. The biological monitor shall track compliance with the EIR biological mitigation measures and any other permit conditions that may pertain to biological resources. The monitor shall keep a daily activity log and provide the daily logs to the City Biologist on a weekly basis. Any and all violations or notable events shall be reported to the City immediately.	City of Malibu Biological monitor	City of Malibu	1. Conduct biological monitoring 2. Confirm that biological monitoring has occurred 3. Review biological monitoring logs on a weekly basis	1. Pre-Construction 2. During Construction
		MM BIO-5	**MM BIO-5.** Construction activities shall avoid the nesting season for birds, generally accepted to be February 1 (January 1 for raptors) through September 15. Should avoidance be infeasible, beginning 30 days prior to construction, a qualified biologist, approved by the City, shall conduct weekly surveys for nesting birds in all work zones and a 500 foot buffer area, with the final survey being no less than five days from the start of construction If there is a delay of more than five days between when the nesting bird survey is performed and vegetation removal or other construction begins, it will be necessary to reconfirm whether any new nesting has occurred between the time the first nesting bird survey was performed and ground disturbance. Standard buffers for active nests are 300 feet for passerine species and 500 feet for raptors. If an active nest is identified, an appropriate buffer will be established, as determined by a qualified biologist, in consultation with CDFW, based on the sensitivity of the species and the nature of the construction activity. The contractor will be notified of active nests and directed to avoid any activities within the buffer zone until the nests are no longer considered to be active by the qualified biologist.	City of Malibu Qualified Biologist	City of Malibu	1. Confirm that weekly bird surveys were conducted in the 30 days prior to construction if construction occurs during nesting season 2. Confirm that bird survey was completed if construction is delayed as described in this measure 3. Confirm that appropriate buffers are established and clearly marked if active nests are found 4. Confirm and maintain record of notification to contractor of active nest status and avoidance requirements	1. Pre-Construction 2. During Construction
		MM BIO-6	**MM BIO-6.** Any work resulting in materials that could potentially be discharged into jurisdictional features will adhere to strict BMPs and the requirements set forth in regulatory agency (ACOE, RWQCB, or CDFW) permits/agreements to prevent potential pollutants from entering any	City of Malibu Construction Consultant/Contractor	City of Malibu	1. Verify that work is consistent with the project's SWPPP and/or WQMP	1. During Construction

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Impact Number	Impact Summary	Mitigation No.	Mitigation Measure (Exact Text)	Monitoring and Reporting Plan			
				Implementation and Reporting		Monitoring and Reporting Actions	Implementation Schedule - Design - Pre-Construction - During Construction - Operation
				Responsible Party	Review & Approval		
			jurisdictional feature. Applicable BMPs to be applied will be included in SWPPP and/or WQMP. At a minimum, barriers (straw bales or sedimentation fences) will be erected between the construction site or bore sites and Winter Canyon Creek (part of Phase 1 project) ~~and Malibu Creek~~ prior to construction or drilling, as appropriate, to prevent released material from reaching Winter Canyon Creek (part of Phase 1 project) ~~or Malibu Creek~~ and associated habitats.				
		MM BIO-7	**MM BIO-7.** To the extent feasible, all trees that must be removed to enable construction of facilities shall be removed outside the breeding seasons for birds and bats. The City will retain a tree removal specialist to remove all trees during times when birds and bats are not breeding. In order to further minimize impacts to potentially occurring bats, a two-step process for removal of any tree that cannot be avoided shall be implemented. This will involve removing all branches less than two inches in diameter from trees that will be removed, to create a disturbance that will encourage bats to choose another roosting site after foraging for that night. The following day the tree would be completely removed.	City of Malibu	City of Malibu	1. Confirm that trees are removed only outside bird and bat breeding season 2. Confirm that tree removal occurs consistent with **MM BIO-3** and **MM BIO-4**, above	1. Pre-Construction 2. During Construction
		MM BIO-17	**MM BIO-17.** All construction activities that occur within or adjacent to an ESHA (including ~~augering~~ work ~~at the~~ near Malibu Creek ~~crossing~~ at Cross Creek Road and piping placement on the ~~PCH~~ Pacific Coast Highway bridge or County Waterline bridge will have a biological construction monitor present. All construction activities that occur within 100 feet of an ESHA will be evaluated by a biologist to determine if biological monitoring of the construction activity is warranted. Biological construction monitoring would occur as needed to ensure that no direct or indirect impacts to ESHAs occur. At a minimum, a daily monitoring log would be prepared documenting construction compliance with the biological EIR mitigation measures, and any other subsequent measures that may be added.	City of Malibu Biological monitor	City of Malibu	1. Confirm measure is incorporated into project specifications 2. Identify areas where work will occur within, adjacent to, or within 100 feet of an ESHA 3. Verify presence of biological monitor as consistent with this measure 4. Verify daily monitoring log 5. Confirm that any additional mitigation measures are implemented as appropriate	1. During Construction
BIO-2	Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by CDFW or USFWS.		Refer to **MM BIO-1**, **MM BIO-2**, **MM BIO-4**, **MM BIO-6**, and **MM BIO-17**, above.				
BIO-3	Substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means.		Refer to **MM BIO-1, MM BIO-2, MM BIO-4**, **MM BIO-6**, and **MM BIO-17**, above.				
BIO-4	Interfere substantially with movement of		Refer to **MM BIO-1, MM BIO-2, MM BIO-4**, **MM BIO-6**, **MM BIO-7**				

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				Implementation and Reporting		Monitoring and Reporting Actions	Implementation Schedule - Design - Pre-Construction - During Construction - Operation
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	native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites.		and **MM BIO-17**, above.				
BIO-5	Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources.		Refer to **MM BIO-4, MM BIO-7** and **MM BIO-17** above	City of Malibu	City of Malibu	1. Confirm that trees are removed only outside bird and bat breeding season 2. Confirm that tree removal occurs consistent with **MM BIO-3** and **MM BIO-4**, above	1. Pre-Construction 2. During Construction
		MM BIO-8	**MM BIO-8.** To ensure that potential temporary impacts will not affect the health of trees that remain on-site, the following shall be implemented, as applicable: • Drainage shall be directed away from the root zones of all native trees. • Poisonous chemicals or materials that could be deleterious to tree health shall be discarded in approved storage containers. • Tree trunks shall not be used as winch supports, anchors, or signposts or for any other function. • The storage of vehicles, building materials, refuse, or excavated soil materials shall not occur within the protected zones of trees. • The use, access, or parking of heavy vehicles or equipment (e.g., backhoes, tractors) shall not occur within the protected zones of trees.	City of Malibu Contractor	City of Malibu	1. Confirm that measure is incorporated in specifications for the project 2. Identify native trees and their root zones within project area 3. Confirm measures are implemented to direct drainage away from native tree root zones 4. Confirm that construction equipment and materials are stored, handled, and disposed of as required by specifications consistent with this measure	1. Pre-Construction 2. During Construction
		MM BIO-9	**MM BIO-9.** Prior to construction along the pipeline alignment and in collection and distribution system areas, a qualified biologist or arborist shall conduct a focused native tree survey in these areas to determine if there are any other protected native trees within the direct impact area. If it is apparent that any protected native trees not previously identified would require removal, these trees shall be reported to the City, and all mitigation measures in the tree protection plan shall be implemented for these trees pursuant to LIP Chapter 5.	City of Malibu Biologist or Arborist	City of Malibu	1. Confirm native tree survey was completed consistent with this measure 2. Confirm that any protected native tree removal occurs consistent with this measure 3. Verify that mitigation measures in tree protection plan are implemented	1. Pre-Construction
		MM BIO-10	**MM BIO-10.** Prior to construction, highly visible protective fencing (i.e., Environmentally Sensitive Area fencing) shall be installed around the wastewater treatment facility's limits of disturbance to avoid direct impacts on native trees adjacent to the construction area. In addition, exclusionary fencing shall be installed around the outermost limits of the tree protection zones (i.e., five feet outside of the drip line or 15 feet from the trunk,	City of Malibu Biologist or Arborist	City of Malibu	1. Confirm that this measure is incorporated into specifications for project 2. Verify that protective fencing is installed consistent with this	1. Pre-Construction 2. During Construction

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			whichever is greater) of the native trees within or adjacent to the construction area that will not be removed but have the potential to be disturbed during construction or grading activities. All tree fencing shall be supervised by a qualified biologist or arborist prior to the commencement of any clearing, grading, or other construction activities. Fencing shall be maintained in place for the duration of all construction. No construction, grading, staging, or material storage shall be allowed within the fenced exclusion areas or within the protected zones of any native trees. This includes around any native trees (if present) potentially occurring within the collection and distribution system areas.			measure 3. Verify that fencing remains intact throughout construction and that disturbance within the fenced area does not occur, consistent with this measure	
		MM BIO-11	**MM BIO-11.** Any construction-related activity (e.g., pruning) that encroaches into the tree protection zone of a native tree must be done using only hand-held tools. Prior to encroachment into the tree protection zone, the tree must be inspected by a qualified arborist to ensure that the activity will not result in loss or worsen the health of the tree. This includes around any native trees (if present) potentially occurring within the collection and distribution system areas.	City of Malibu	City of Malibu	1. Confirm that this measure is incorporated into project specifications 2. Confirm that tree inspections have occurred consistent with this measure 3. Verify that construction –related activities that encroach into the tree protection zone of native trees are done with hand-held tools	1. Pre-Construction 2. During Construction
		MM BIO-12	**MM BIO-12.** A qualified arborist or biologist shall monitor native trees that are within or adjacent to the construction area. The monitor shall be present during installation of exclusionary fencing and shall ensure that construction personnel or equipment do not encroach into sensitive areas. The monitor shall also oversee work with hand tools in the protected zone and check the exclusionary fencing weekly to ensure that the fencing remains intact during all construction phases of the Project. This includes directing construction personnel when the fencing needs repair or replacement.	City of Malibu Biologist or Arborist	City of Malibu	1. Confirm monitor oversees installation of fencing 2. Confirm monitor oversees work with handtools in the protected zone 3. Confirm monitor checks fencing weekly during construction	1. Pre-Construction 2. During Construction
		MM BIO-13	**MM BIO-13.** The proposed wastewater treatment facility design shall avoid removal of and temporary impacts on protected native trees to the maximum extent feasible. If the proposed design does not prevent protected native tree removal or encroachment, then the fewest or least significant impacts shall be selected. Adverse impacts on protected native trees shall be fully mitigated, with priority given to on-site mitigation. The coastal development permit shall include the mitigation requirements as conditions of approval.	City of Malibu	City of Malibu	1. Confirm that design is consistent with measure 2. Confirm coastal develop permit incorporates mitigation for native tree impacts	1. Design 2. Pre-Construction
		MM BIO-14	**MM BIO-14.** Any California walnut trees that meet the LIP Chapter 5 protection criteria and that are proposed for removal or where development encroaches into the protected zone of the native tree, resulting in loss or	City of Malibu Contractor	City of Malibu	1. Confirm that measure is incorporated into design and project specifications	1. Design 2. Pre-Construction

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			worsened health of the tree, shall be replaced on-site (if suitable habitat is present) at a ratio of 10:1. Seedlings (less than 1 year old) shall be planted in an area of the proposed wastewater treatment facility site where suitable habitat is present.			2. Confirm that design is consistent with measure 3. Verify that correct number of seedlings are planted	3. Construction
		MM BIO -15	**MM BIO-15.** If impacts to protected native trees cannot be feasibly avoided, mitigation shall be provided by one of the following methods pursuant to LIP Sections 5.3 and 5.5, and the Native Tree Protection Plan prepared for the Project (Appendix D): • Off-Site Mitigation: Planting at least 10 replacement trees for every tree removed (can occur off-site in suitable habitat that is restricted from development or in public parklands). Seedlings (less than 1 year old) shall be planted in an area where there is suitable habitat; OR • In-Lieu Fee Program: For unavoidable impacts resulting in the loss of native trees and native tree habitat, payment of an in-lieu fee shall be provided. The fee shall be paid into the Native Tree Impact Mitigation Fund, which is administered by the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy. The fee shall be based on the type, size, and age of the trees removed.	City of Malibu	City of Malibu	1. Confirm that measure is incorporated into project specifications 2. Verify that correct number of seedlings are planted and/or correct fees paid to the Native Tree Impact Mitigation Fund	1. Pre-Construction 2. Construction
		MM BIO-16	**MM BIO-16.** Pursuant to LIP Chapter 5, Section 5.6.1, each affected protected tree that is not removed, but encroached upon shall be monitored annually for a period of not less than 10 years. An annual monitoring report shall be submitted for review by the City for each of the 10 years. The monitoring report shall include measurements of the tree (i.e., DBH, approximate height, and canopy width) and the relative health of each of the replacement trees, including notes regarding any damage from fire, disease, insects, or other vectors that affect health. If at any time the health of a replacement tree begins to decline beyond recovery, that tree shall be replaced in kind with an equal healthy replacement. Monitoring reports shall be provided to the City annually and at the conclusion of the 10-year monitoring period to document the success or failure of the mitigation. If performance standards are not met by the end of 10 years, the monitoring period shall be extended until the standards are met. If any of the trees is lost or its health or vigor is worsened as a result of the proposed wastewater treatment facility, the impact shall be mitigated through replanting at a ratio of 10:1 on-site, off-site mitigation, or an in-lieu fee (as described above).	City of Malibu	City of Malibu	1. Confirm measure is incorporated into project specifications 2. Confirm that monitoring reports are produced yearly for a minimum of 10 years, for not less than a total of 10 annual reports 3. Verify that any replacement trees that require further replacement are replaced consistent with this measure 4. Confirm that mitigation meets performance measures after 10 years 5. If performance measures not met after 10 years, confirm that monitoring, reporting, and mitigation continues as stipulated in this measure	1. During Construction 2. Operation

MALIBU CIVIC CENTER WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITY PROJECT
MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PLAN

Impact Number	Impact Summary	Mitigation No.	Mitigation Measure (Exact Text)	Monitoring and Reporting Plan			
				Implementation and Reporting		Monitoring and Reporting Actions	Implementation Schedule - Design - Pre-Construction - During Construction - Operation
				Responsible Party	Review & Approval		
CULTURAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES							
AR-1	Create substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource	MM AR-1	**MM AR-1**: A certified archaeologist and a culturally-affiliated Native American, with knowledge of cultural resources, shall monitor all initial Project-related ground-disturbing activities in the area of the proposed wastewater treatment facility as well as excavations or other impacts, should they take place, from pipeline construction adjacent to CA-LAN-266, CA-LAN-12715, CA-LAN-1417, or the Humaliwo site, CA-LAN-264. Monitoring should take place on both sides of Malibu Lagoon, specifically from Cross Creek Road east to a point on the other side of the Lagoon opposite the western end of the parking lot at Malibu State Beach, west beyond the Adamson House. This area may need to be extended, if significant materials are discovered during monitoring. In those areas that are not monitored by a certified archaeologist and a culturally-affiliated Native American, if buried cultural resources are uncovered during construction, all work shall be halted in the vicinity of the archaeological discovery until a qualified archaeologist can visit the site of discovery and assess the significance of the archaeological resource. Provisions for the disposition of recovered prehistoric artifacts shall be made in consultation with culturally affiliated Native Americans. The Native American Heritage Commission shall be the final arbiter should disagreement arise over the disposition of the recovered artifacts. In the event of an accidental discovery of human remains in a location other than a dedicated cemetery, the steps and procedures specified in Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, State CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(e), and PRC Section 5097.98 shall be implemented.	City of Malibu Native American cultural monitor Archaeologist	City of Malibu	1. Confirm measure is incorporated into project specifications 2. Confirm that any cultural resources uncovered during construction are treated in accordance with recommendation from archaeologist and Native American cultural monitor 3. Confirm that any cultural resources whose treatment is under dispute is treated in accordance with the recommendations of the Native American Heritage Commission 4. Confirm that any human remains are uncovered during construction are handled in accordance with applicable regulations, as proscribed in this measure	1. During Construction
		MM AR-2	**MM AR-2**: Pre-excavation borings shall be installed along the proposed pipeline location in Malibu Road adjacent to CA-LAN-1417. A certified archaeologist and a culturally-affiliated Native American, with knowledge of cultural resources, shall monitor the pre-construction investigation and determine if archaeologically significant artifacts are located in the proposed pipeline location and have the potential to be impacted by project construction. Should archaeologically significant artifacts be discovered, all work in the area shall be halted until a treatment plan can be developed and implemented, following which construction would continue.	City of Malibu Native American cultural monitor Archaeologist	City of Malibu	1. Confirm that measure is incorporated into project specifications 2. Confirm that a treatment plan is developed if archaeologically significant artifacts are discovered 3. Confirm that pre-excavation borings occurs prior to construction and in accordance with the treatment plan, if a treatment plan is developed	1. Pre-Construction
AR-2	Project would disturb human remains		Refer to **MM AR-1** and **MM AR-2**, above.				

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PR-1	Directly or Indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource	MM PR-1	**MM PR-1**: A qualified paleontologic monitor shall be required in any areas where excavation will occur below a depth of 5 feet. The qualified paleontologic monitor shall retain the option to reduce monitoring if, in his or her professional opinion, the sediments being monitored were previously disturbed. Monitoring may also be reduced if the potentially fossiliferous units, previously described, are not present or, if present, are determined by qualified paleontologic personnel to have a low potential for containing fossil resources. The monitor shall be equipped to salvage fossils and samples of sediments as they are unearthed to avoid construction delays and be empowered to halt or divert equipment temporarily to allow removal of abundant or large specimens. Recovered specimens shall be prepared to a point of identification and permanent preservation, including washing to recover small invertebrates and vertebrates. Specimens shall be curated into a professional, accredited museum repository with permanent retrievable storage. A report of findings, with an appended itemized inventory of specimens, shall be prepared and submitted to the City. The report and inventory, when submitted to the City, will signify completion of the program to mitigate impacts on paleontological resources.	City of Malibu Paleontologic monitor	City of Malibu	1. Confirm that measure is incorporated into project specifications 2. Verify that monitor has resources necessary to salvage fossils and sample sediments as they are unearthed 3. Confirm that specimens are curated into a museum repository meeting the requirements stipulated in the measure 4. Confirm receipt of report of findings and inventory of specimens	1. During Construction
GEOLOGY AND SOILS							
GEO-2	Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects involving hazards due to ground shaking	MM GEO-1	**MM GEO-1:** All Project facilities shall be designed to comply with City and state seismic hazard requirements.	City of Malibu	City of Malibu	1. Confirm design is consistent with measure	1. Design
		MM GEO-2	**MM GEO-2:** The Project shall conform to all applicable provisions and guidelines set forth by the Uniform Building Code, which sets forth regulations concerning proper design for seismic safety.	City of Malibu	City of Malibu	1. Confirm design is consistent with measure	1. Design
		MM GEO-3	**MM GEO**-3: Project operating protocols shall include facility personnel training regarding appropriate response actions following a seismic event. These protocols will include required notification procedures, plant operation modifications, and inspection requirements.	City of Malibu	City of Malibu	1. Confirm project operating protocols are consistent with measure	1. Operation
GEO-4	Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects involving hazards due to landslides or slope instability	MM GEO-4	**MM GEO-4:** All earthwork and grading shall meet the requirements of State of California building and structural codes and be performed in accordance with the recommendations in the geotechnical investigation conducted for the Project and the Erosion Control Plan required as part of the LARWQCB NPDES permit.	City of Malibu Construction Consultant/Contractor	City of Malibu	1. Confirm design and project specifications incorporate the recommendations of the geotechnical investigation and Erosion Control Plan 2. Confirm construction occurs in	1. Design 2. During Construction

Malibu Civic Center Wastewater Treatment Facility Project
MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PLAN

Impact Number	Impact Summary	Mitigation No.	Mitigation Measure (Exact Text)	Monitoring and Reporting Plan			
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						accordance with specifications	
		MM GEO-5	**MM GEO-5:** The Project shall comply with guidelines in the City's General Plan, LUP, and LIP Chapter 17, such as those related to fill buttressing, the use of retaining walls, drainage control, and the provision of debris basins and setbacks where appropriate.	City of Malibu	City of Malibu	1. Confirm design complies with the guidelines in the City's General Plan, LUP, and LIP Chapter 17	1. Design
		MM GEO-6	**MM GEO-6:** Site preparation and earthwork shall be done in accordance with recommendations in geotechnical reports for the Project including recommendations from Geosytec (2014). This would include performing earthwork in accordance with Section 300 of the most recent approved edition of the *Standard Specifications for Public Works Construction* and *Regional Supplemental Amendments*.	City of Malibu Construction Consultant/Contractor	City of Malibu	*1.* Confirm design and project specifications incorporate the recommendations in the geotechnical reports for the Project and Section 300 of the *Standard Specifications for Public Works Construction* and *Regional Supplemental Amendments* 2. Verify that site preparation and earthwork is done as required in specifications	1. Design 2. Pre-Construction 3. During Construction
		MM GEO-7	**MM GEO-7:** Geotechnical investigations shall be conducted to develop slope stabilization criteria for any pipelines that would be constructed in areas that are prone to landslides. In addition, steep slopes shall be evaluated to determine whether detailed geotechnical investigations should be performed. The geotechnical reports shall be submitted to the City for review and approval of the slope stabilization measures as well as the collection and distribution system pipeline installations included in the Project design. Slope stabilization measures may include soil improvements, buttressing of the slopes, or compaction of trench backfill. In addition, erosion control measures, such as water bars, trench dams, and revegetation, shall be identified in the Project's Erosion Control, Landscaping, and Revegetation Plan.	City of Malibu Construction Consultant/Contractor	City of Malibu	1. Confirm geotechnical investigations are conducted 2. Approve slope stabilization measures and collection and distribution system pipeline installations 3. Confirm erosion control measures are identified in the Project's Erosion Control, Landscaping, and Revegetation Plan	1. Design
HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS							
HM-1	Create a significant hazard through routine transport and use or accidental release of hazardous materials	MM HM-1	**MM HM-1:** An environmental training program shall be established to communicate environmental concerns and appropriate work practices, including spill prevention, emergency response measures, and proper best management practices implementation, to all field personnel associated with construction activities. The training program shall emphasize site-specific physical conditions to improve hazard prevention (e.g., identification of potentially hazardous substances) and shall include a review of all site-specific plans. A Hazardous Substance Control and Emergency Response Plan shall be	City of Malibu Contractor	City of Malibu	1. Confirm that measure is incorporated into project specifications 2. Confirm an environmental training program consistent with this measure is established and implemented 3. Confirm all field personnel participate in the training	1. Design 2. Pre-Construction 3. During Construction

Malibu Civic Center Wastewater Treatment Facility Project
MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PLAN

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			prepared by the contractor. This plan shall be submitted to the City along with the grading permit application for each structure or with the encroachment permit application for the construction of pipelines. The plan shall prescribe hazardous-materials handling procedures for reducing the potential for a spill during construction and shall include an emergency response program to ensure quick and safe cleanup of accidental spills. Furthermore, the plan shall identify areas where refueling and vehicle maintenance activities and storage of hazardous materials, if any, shall be permitted. These directions and requirements shall also be reiterated in the Project's Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP).			4. Confirm receipt of and compliance with a Hazardous Substance Control and Emergency Response Plan that is consistent with this measure 5. Confirm that the requirements and directions of the Hazardous Substance Control and Emergency Response Plan are incorporated into the SWPPP	
		MM HM-2	**MM HM-2:** Oil-absorbent material, tarps, and storage drums shall be used to contain and control any minor releases in construction areas. Emergency spill supplies and equipment shall be kept adjacent to all areas of work and in staging areas, and shall be clearly marked. Detailed information for responding to accidental spills and for handling any resulting hazardous materials shall be provided in the Project's Hazardous Substances Control and Emergency Response Plan.	City of Malibu Contractor	City of Malibu	1. Confirm measure is incorporated into project specifications 2. Verify emergency spill supplies and equipment are kept adjacent to work and staging areas 3. Confirm spill response and handling of hazardous materials is included in the Hazardous Substances Control and Emergency Response Plan	1. Pre-Construction 2. During Construction
		MM HM-3	**MM HM-3:** During excavation and grading for the proposed Project, the contractor shall observe exposed soil for visual evidence of contamination. If visual contamination indicators are observed during excavation or grading activities, all work shall stop and an investigation shall be designed and performed to verify the presence and extent of contamination at the site. A qualified and approved environmental consultant shall perform the review and investigation. Results shall be reviewed and approved by LACFD or the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) prior to construction. The investigation shall include collecting samples for laboratory analysis and quantifying contaminant levels within the proposed excavation and surface disturbance areas. Subsurface investigation shall determine appropriate worker protection and hazardous material handling and disposal procedures appropriate for the subject site.	City of Malibu Contractor Environmental Consultant	City of Malibu	1. Confirm measure is incorporated into the project specifications 2. Confirm any review and investigation regarding contaminated soils is conducted by environmental consultant and in compliance with this measure 3. Confirm review and approval of results by LACFD or the DTSC	1. During Construction
		MM HM-4	**MM HM-4:** For Project operations, the City shall prepare a Hazardous Materials Business Plan for the wastewater treatment facility that would address handling and storage of all hazardous chemicals that would be used during the treatment process. The plan shall address containment, site layouts, and emergency response and notification procedures for a spill or release.	City of Malibu	City of Malibu	1. Prepare Hazardous Materials Business Plan consistent with this measure	1. Design 2. Pre-Construction 3. Operation

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HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY							
HWQ-6	Project subject to inundation from seiche, tsunami, or mudflow	MM HY-1	**MM HY-1:** The City will prepare and implement a Tsunami Response Plan for the Project that defines emergency response and coordination procedures. The Tsunami Response Plan shall contain significant information specific to actions that may be necessary related to receipt of a tsunami watch, warning, or as a result of an actual tsunami. The first priority of emergency management response shall be the protection of life and property.	City of Malibu	City of Malibu	1. Prepare Tsunami Response Plan consistent with this measure 2. Implement Tsunami Response Plan	1. Design 2. Operation
NOISE AND VIBRATION							
NV-1	Expose persons to or generate noise levels in excess of standards established in a local General Plan or noise ordinance or applicable standards of other agencies	MM NV-1	**MM NV-1:** The construction contractor shall use appropriate noise-control measures to reduce construction noise levels to the extent feasible. Noise controls could include any of the following, as appropriate: • Construction hours shall be in compliance with City and County noise ordinances during construction within each respective jurisdictional boundary. • Best available noise-control techniques (including mufflers, intake silencers, ducts, engine enclosures, and acoustically attenuating shields or shrouds) shall be used for all equipment and trucks to minimize construction noise impacts. • If impact equipment (e.g., jackhammers and pavement breakers) is used during Project construction, hydraulically or electrically powered equipment shall be used wherever feasible to avoid the noise associated with compressed-air exhaust from pneumatically powered tools. However, where the use of pneumatically powered tools is unavoidable, an exhaust muffler on the compressed-air exhaust shall be used (a muffler can lower noise levels from the exhaust by up to about 10 dBA). External jackets on the tools themselves shall be used, where feasible, which could reduce noise by 5 dBA. Quieter procedures, such as drilling rather than impact equipment, shall be used whenever feasible. • Pile holes shall be pre-drilled wherever feasible to reduce potential noise and vibration impacts. • Stationary noise sources shall be located as far from sensitive receptors as feasible. If they must be located near receptors, adequate muffling (with enclosures where feasible and appropriate) shall be used to ensure that local noise ordinance limits are met to the extent feasible. Enclosure openings or venting shall face away from sensitive receptors. If any stationary equipment (e.g., ventilation fans, generators, dewatering pumps) is required, such equipment shall comply with the	City of Malibu Contractor	City of Malibu	1. Confirm measure incorporated into project specifications 2. Verify use of appropriate noise-control measures	1. Design 2. Construction

Malibu Civic Center Wastewater Treatment Facility Project
MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PLAN

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			daytime and nighttime noise limits specified in pertinent noise ordinances to the extent feasible. • Material stockpiles as well as maintenance/equipment staging and parking areas shall be located as far as feasible from residential and school receptors. • Proposed jack-and-bore pits shall be located as far from sensitive receptors as technically feasible. • A designated Project liaison shall be responsible for responding to noise complaints during the construction phases. The name and phone number of the liaison shall be conspicuously posted at construction areas and on all advance notifications. This person shall take steps to resolve complaints, including periodic noise monitoring if necessary. Results of noise monitoring shall be presented at regular meetings with the construction contractor, and the liaison shall coordinate with the construction contractor to modify, to the extent feasible, any construction activities that generate excessive noise levels.				
		MM NV-2	**MM NV-2:** All emergency generators shall be housed and muffled with acoustically rated enclosures to reduce noise levels to the greatest extent possible.	City of Malibu Contractor	City of Malibu	1. Confirm measure incorporated into project specification 2. Verify emergency generators are housed and muffled as specified by measure	1. During Construction
NV-4	Result in a substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity		Refer to **MM NV-2**, above				
UTILITIES							
U-2	Construction of New Water or Wastewater Treatment Facilities or Expansion of Existing Facilities Could Cause Significant Environmental Effects		See **MM BIO-3, 5, 7, 10, 11, 13**, and **14**; **MM AR-1** and **2; MM PR-1; MM GEO-1, 4, 5** and **7; MM HM-1** through **4; MM HY-1 and MM NV-1** and **2**				
TRANSPORTATION AND TRAFFIC							
Construction Impacts	Temporary increase in traffic and traffic impacts during construction.	MM TRANS-1	**MM TRANS-1:** To the greatest extent possible, the City shall coordinate the Traffic Control Plan and construction of the proposed Project with any projects that are scheduled to be constructed concurrently in the Civic Center area or along PCH within 1 mile of the Civic Center area. If related projects are anticipated to be constructed concurrently within the Civic Center area or along PCH within 1 mile of the Civic Center area, the City shall provide the Traffic Control Plan to the related project's proponent or other responsible entity and receive additional input from the proponent or responsible entity	City of Malibu Contractor	City of Malibu	1. Develop list of projects in the Civic Center area or along PCH within 1 mile of the Civic Center area that are scheduled concurrent with the proposed Project 2. Develop Traffic Control Plan in coordination with these projects	1. Pre-Construction 2. During Construction

Malibu Civic Center Wastewater Treatment Facility Project
MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PLAN

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			on potential construction haul routes and timing. The Traffic Control Plan will also be coordinated with school traffic patterns via consultation with the Santa Monica-Malibu Unified School District and Our Lady of Malibu representatives. Prior to finalization and approval of the Traffic Control Plan by the City and prior to the commencement of construction, the Traffic Control Plan shall be reviewed by LACFD and LASD.			and with neighboring schools 3. Provide draft copies of Traffic Control Plan to LACFD and LASD for review and comment 4. Incorporate as appropriate comments from LACFD and LASD 5. Provide copies of Traffic Control Plan to responsible entities for the identified concurrent projects	