Executive Summary

The City of Oxnard (City) has prepared this Programmatic Draft Environmental Impact Report (Program EIR, PEIR, DPEIR, and/or Draft PEIR) to provide the public and responsible agencies with information about the potential environmental effects of the City's proposed Public Works Integrated Master Plan (PWIMP, Project, and/or Proposed Project). Please see Appendix A for the PWIMP and supporting engineering reports. The City will be the lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

ES.1 Purpose of the Program Environmental Impact Report

The purpose of this PEIR is to provide the public and responsible and trustee agencies with information about the potential environmental effects of the Proposed Project. This Draft PEIR was prepared in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Public Resources Code Section 21000et seq.) of 1970 (as amended), and the CEQA Guidelines (California Code of Regulations, Title 14). As described in CEQA guidelines Section 15121(a), an EIR is a public information document that assesses potential environmental effects of the Proposed Project, and identifies mitigation measures and alternatives to the Proposed Project that would reduce or avoid adverse environmental impacts. CEQA requires that state and local government agencies consider the environmental consequences of projects over which they have discretionary authority.

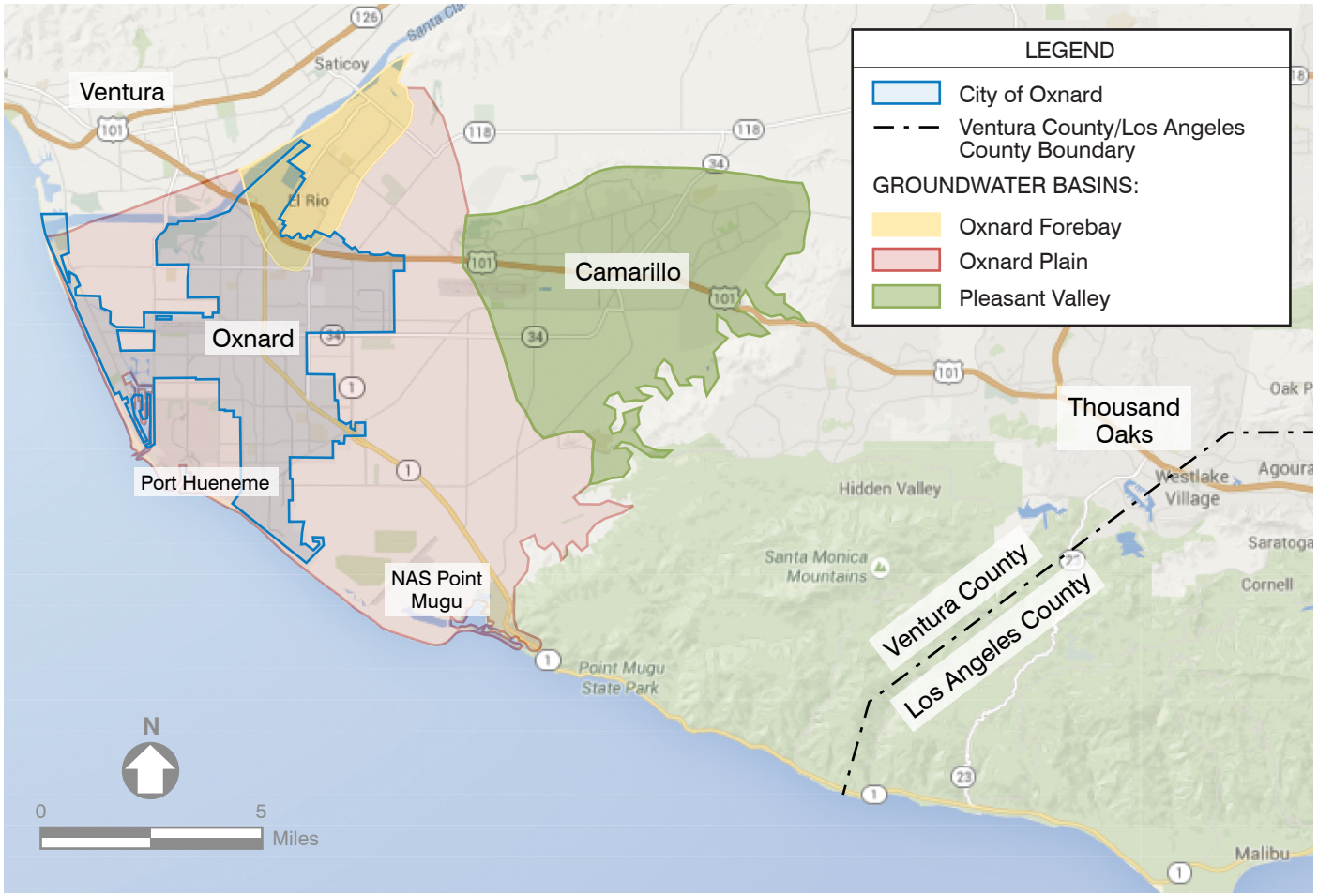
ES.2 Project Location and Background

As shown in Figure ES-1, the City is located along the Pacific Ocean coastline in Southern California, just northwest of Los Angeles. Oxnard is the largest city in Ventura County and is at the center of a regional agricultural industry with a growing business center. The City has jurisdictional authority to provide potable water, wastewater, recycled water, and stormwater services to its nearly 200,000 citizens and numerous industrial and commercial users.

The City's Public Works Department oversees the water, wastewater, recycled water, and stormwater utilities[1] throughout the City and faces many challenges in managing these four utilities and its future water resources. These challenges include identifying the best response to immediate drought conditions while planning for long-term water needs, reducing dependence on costly imported water, addressing aging infrastructure and reliability concerns, pursuing aggressive goals for energy efficiency and sustainable solutions, as well as maintaining compliance with changing regulatory requirements.

Given the City's challenges and opportunities to meet them, the PWIMP develops long-term recommendations for policies, programs, and goals that successfully address the challenges and opportunities in a holistic and integrated way. Opportunities to meet these challenges range from institutional and non-structural approaches (policies and programs) to technical and structural approaches (capital projects). The PWIMP will help the City respond to planned population increase, challenges from new regulatory requirements, drought conditions, aging infrastructure, and reliability concerns. In addition, the PWIMP documents the policy decisions, goals, and objectives to help protect public health while balancing the environmental, social, and financial impacts of the City's water resources management.

[1] The City manages most of the stormwater facilities and the County of Ventura manages the major canals.



PROJECT AREA FOR INTEGRATED MASTER PLAN

FIGURE ES-1

CITY OF OXNARD

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

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ES.3 Proposed Project Vision, Purpose, Need, Goals, and Objectives

The PWIMP provides a phased program over the next 15-20 years for constructing improvements to the City's infrastructure facilities that will accommodate planned growth while maintaining treatment reliability, meeting future regulatory requirements, and optimizing costs through the City's 2030 planning horizon. Specifically, the PWIMP addresses future planning needs including infrastructure additions and upgrades for City's water, wastewater, recycled water, and stormwater utilities. The PWIMP builds upon previous planning efforts using a coordinated methodology, which will allow the City to take full advantage of potential linkages and synergies between the four water utility systems. In addition, the PWIMP is also coordinated with a streets plan in an attempt to allow timing of future streets upgrades to be tied together with infrastructure upgrades.

This Draft PEIR document is being circulated to local, state, and federal agencies as well as to interested organizations and individuals who may wish to review and comment on the report and Proposed Project. Publication of this Draft PEIR marks the beginning of a 45-day public review period. The City will hold a public hearing on the Draft PEIR during the 45-day public review period.

Date: August 15, 2019
Time: 7:00 pm
Location: City of Oxnard
City Council Chambers
305 West Third Street
Oxnard, CA 93030

During this review period, written comments will be received by the City from July 15, 2019 up until, but no later than, close of business on August 30, 2019 at the following address:

Kathleen Mallory, Planning & Sustainability Manager
City of Oxnard
214 "C" Street
Oxnard, CA 93030
kathleen.mallory@oxnard.org

ES.4 Proposed Project Description

The City's proposed Project is to construct and operate the City's Public Works Integrated Master Plan (PWIMP), which is comprised of improvements to the City's Water Supply System, Recycled Water System, Wastewater System, and Stormwater System. Each is summarized below.

WATER SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

The goal of the proposed improvements to the City's water system is to increase the City's water supply by 12,000 acre-feet per year to offset future groundwater pumping restrictions and planned growth. These improvements include Water Supply and Quality Improvements and Water Supply Distribution Improvements. These are summarized below.

- **Water Supply and Quality Improvements.** The proposed water supply/quality improvements include: 6 new 2,000 gallons per minute (gpm) water supply wells: a new 2.0 million gallon (MG) storage tank: a 7.5 million gallon per day (mgd) expansion of the existing 7.5 mgd Desalter Facility in two 3.75 mgd phases for an overall capacity of 15 mgd (i.e. approximately 16.8 acre-

feet per year); and the construction of a new 32,100 linear foot (LF) Brine Line from BS 1/6 to the City's Ocean Outfall from the OWTP (14- to 24-inches in diameter).

- **Water Supply Distribution Improvements.** The proposed water supply distribution improvements include: replacing 14,198 LF of existing pipelines ranging from 8-30 inches in diameter; repairing and replacing the electrical, mechanical, auxiliary equipment at the existing blending stations (including adding cathodic protection); repairing and replacing 291,450 LF of existing pipelines throughout the City; and pressure zone and operational improvements for fire flow.

RECYCLED WATER SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

The proposed improvements to the City's recycled water system includes improvements to the City's recycled water system treatment facilities; recycled water pipeline distribution system; and Indirect Potable Recharge/Direct Potable Recharge facilities. These are summarized below.

- **Recycled Water Treatment System Improvements.** The proposed Recycled Water Treatment System Improvements include three (3) Phases of improvements. Phase 1 includes the conversion of the existing disinfection system to an Ultraviolet/Advanced Oxidation Process Treatment system. Phase 2 will expand the existing 6.25 mgd AWPF by an additional 6.25 mgd to 12.5 mgd. Phase 3 would expand the Phase 2 AWPF by another 6.25 mgd to a final capacity of 18.75 mgd.
- **Recycled Water Distribution System Improvements.** The proposed Recycled Water Distribution System Improvements include the construction of approximately 82,000 LF of new recycled water pipelines ranging in sizes of 20-24-30-, and 36-inches in diameter to deliver recycled water to agricultural users in the east and to the ASR wells; and four (4) 3.1 MG recycled water storage facilities at the AWPF for agricultural users and ASR sites.
- **Indirect Potable Recharge and Direct Potable Recharge Facilities and Improvements.** The IPR/ASR facilities will include the construction of ten (10) new 2,000 gpm ASR wells and standby wells – each with three (3) monitoring wells. Acquisition of property near BS No. 1/6 and BS No. 3 will be required.

WASTEWATER SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

The proposed improvements to the City's wastewater system improvements are discussed below.

- **Wastewater Collection System Improvements.** The proposed improvements to the City's wastewater collection system include rehabilitation and/or replacement of manholes and collection conduits to increase overall capacity throughout the City.
- **Wastewater Treatment System Improvements.** The City needs to decide if it will invest in the future of the aging existing OWTP or relocate the OWTP to an entirely new location – with entirely new facilities. Regardless, there are immediate rehabilitation and replacement project that need to be done to the OWTP. These include replacing equipment and making structural repairs. Facilities that are unsafe or are at the end of their useful lives, including the headworks, primary clarifiers, DAFTs, digesters, interstage pump station, effluent pump station, SCADA, and cogeneration facility will also need to be rehabilitated and/or replaced. If the City decides to invest in the existing OWTP, then there would be additional improvements needed to ensure its useful life for another 25-30 years. The relocation of the OWTP would require the acquisition of land suitable for such a facility and would require building all new facilities.

STORMWATER SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

The proposed stormwater system improvements include improvements to the City's existing stormwater collection system and the addition of new stormwater projects. These are discussed below.

- **Stormwater Collection System Improvements.** The proposed stormwater collection system improvements include rehabilitating and/or replacing of approximately 19,000 LF of existing pipeline/conduit throughout the City.
- **New Stormwater Projects and Improvements.** The New proposed Stormwater Projects include the construction of a new infiltration basin, a City-wide incentive stormwater reduction program, and a dry weather diversion program. The goal of these projects is to improve stormwater quality so it can be harvested as an additional water source and meet regulatory requirements. Each is described below.
    - *New Infiltration Basin.* The new proposed infiltration basin, recommended for TMDL compliance, is required to meet the Santa Clara River's indicator bacteria TMDL and would be sized to treat the 85th percentile stormwater volume from the local drainage area and would require approximately 85,000 square feet. It would be approximately 2-feet deep and infiltrate at a rate of 0.5-inches per hour.
    - *City-Wide Incentive Stormwater Reduction Program.* The proposed City-wide incentive program that would involve capturing stormwater to offset potable water use. This program would encourage new developers to invest in rainwater harvesting and onsite reuse. It would also give interested residents the opportunity to retrofit their homes with rain barrels or rain cisterns. These measures would lower the risk of flooding and would encourage residents and developers to take a proactive stance on stormwater. The City would encourage rainwater collection in several ways. It would provide discounted rain barrels and cisterns for purchase or offer a discount on water utilities bills. Such incentives could be provided for both existing landowners and developers. The cost for such an incentive program would depend entirely on its size and the amount the City is willing to offset.
    - *Dry Weather Diversion Program.* The proposed Dry Weather Diversion Program would divert dry weather stormwater channel flows to the OWTP to be treated and potentially reused at the AWPF. Dry weather flows include flow from irrigation runoff, pool draining, washdown water, construction work, and other related activities. In Oxnard, shallow groundwater infiltration is likely another component of dry weather 'stormwater' flow. Water could be diverted from the stormwater collection system in a number of ways. Typically, stormwater diversion structures in California are constructed to first screen water for trash and then pumping water from a stormwater pump station to a sanitary collection system. However, water can also be diverted in an open channel by installing an inflatable dam or mechanical gate. Water that builds up behind the dam or gate can then be pumped into the sanitary collection system. The diverted stormwater would be treated downstream at the OWTP and potentially the AWPF. A dry weather diversion could be used only when the OWTP has excess capacity. In Oxnard's case, storage would not be required because dry weather flows in stormwater channels occur year-round. To prevent significant water quality degradation of OWTP influent, however, dry weather diversions should be kept small in proportion to OWTP influent. Before this project could be implemented, the City should consider the effects removing this dry

weather storm channel flow could have on downstream habitat. Additionally, water quality implications should be studied further.

ES.5 Alternatives

As detailed in Chapter 3 – Environmental Analysis, the construction and operation of the PWIMP would have several potentially significant impacts to the environment. However, with the implementation of the identified and corresponding mitigation measures, all of the potentially significant impacts can be reduced to less-than-significant levels. As a result, the only alternative that needs to be evaluated in this Program EIR is the CEQA required No Project Alternative. Among others, alternatives considered, but eliminated from further consideration include the following:

- Relocation of the Oxnard Wastewater Treatment Facility;
- Alternative Locations for New PWIMP Facilities;
- Increased Groundwater Pumping;
- Purchase of Imported Water Supplies; and
- Seawater Desalination.

The No Project Alternative is discussed below.

NO PROJECT ALTERNATIVE

Section 15126.6 (e) of the CEQA Guidelines requires the analysis of a No Project Alternative. The purpose of describing and analyzing a No Project Alternative is to allow decision-makers the opportunity to compare the impacts of approving the proposed project with the impacts of not approving the proposed project. The CEQA Guidelines state that the No Project Alternative is the circumstance under which the project would not proceed. If the No Project Alternative would not result in the preservation of existing conditions, the consequences of not approving a project should also be discussed.

Under the No Project Alternative, the PWIMP would not be implemented. Construction of the expanded AWTP, desalter, and new water and DPR/IPR/ASR wells and other facilites would not occur. As a result, secondary effluent produced from the Oxnard WWTP would not be diverted from the existing ocean outfall for tertiary and advanced water treatment at the AWPF facility. Further rehabilitation of the existing pipelines and conveyance facilities that are at the end of their useful lives would not occur. This would cause the need for emergency repairs rather than a planned, orderly, and cost-effective method for ensuring reliability with the various water, wastewater, recycled water, and stormwater pipeline and conveyance facilities.

Agricultural users would not be provided an alternative source of quality irrigation water and proposed new recycled water conveyance pipelines and storage would not be constructed. As a result, current groundwater pumping practices for irrigation would be continued as allowed by assigned allocations; unused groundwater pumping allocations (credits) would not be available for City use.

Groundwater injections afforded by new IPR/ASR would not occur, and over-drafted aquifer conditions would continue to occur or worsen. Additional potable water supplies potentially provided by treatment of extracted groundwater (allowed by transfer of unused groundwater pumping in lieu of groundwater recharge) would not be available for extraction and treatment by the proposed regional desalter expansion(s).

The No Project Alternative could result in a shortage in the amount of reliable and affordable water supplies available to meet both potable and non-potable demands. A shortage would require the City to consider other alternative solutions to meet the goal of the City to provide current and future residents and businesses with a reliable and affordable source of high-quality water.

The No Project Alternative was included as the Base Case Scenario in the groundwater flow modeling conducted for the PWIMP. The results of the modeling are discussed in the PWIMP, which is located in Appendix A. These results assist in understanding the potential condition of the groundwater aquifer in 2030 under the No Project Alternative (i.e., existing conditions). To summarize, groundwater aquifer conditions under the No Project Alternative in the lower aquifer system (LAS) in the Southern Oxnard Plain will remain significantly above sea level, only occasionally dropping to near sea level during extended drier climatic periods. These conditions would indicate a low potential for coastal landward flow (i.e., seawater intrusion). In contrast, groundwater aquifer conditions in the LAS in the Southern Oxnard Plain and Pleasant Valley areas would continue to experience severe overdraft conditions and water quality degradation in the LAS of the southern Oxnard Plain and Pleasant Valley areas.

The No Project Alternative would avoid the less-than-significant significant with mitigation impacts identified for the PWIMP Program. However, several of the beneficial impacts of the PWIMP related to groundwater recharge in the LAS would not be realized, including increased groundwater elevations, minimization of coastal landward flow of seawater, and reduction of severe overdraft conditions and water quality degradation. In addition, the No Project Alternative fails to meet any of the stated objectives for the Proposed Project.

ES.6 Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Table ES-1 provides a summary of the potential environmental impacts of the construction and operation of the Proposed Project as identified in this PEIR and the potential mitigation measures if required. The level of significance of each potential environmental impact is indicated before and after the application of any proposed or recommended mitigation measures.

Table ES-1
Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Potential Environmental Impact	Level of Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measure(s)	Level of Significance After Mitigation
3.1 Aesthetic/Visual Resources			
Impact 3.1-1: Construction associated with PWIMP facilities could temporarily degrade the existing visual character of a site or surroundings.	Less-than-Significant Impact	None Required	Less-than-Significant Impact
Impact 3.1-2: Permanent facilities could have an adverse effect on scenic vistas, damage scenic resources, or degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings.	Potential Significant Impact	Mitigation Measure 3.1-2a: Blend in with the Existing Environment. Mitigation Measure 3.1-2b: Fencing.	Less-than-Significant Impact
Impact 3.1-3: Exterior lighting associated with	Potential Significant Impact	Mitigation Measure 3.1-3a: Shielded Lighting.	Less-than-Significant Impact

Table ES-1
Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Potential Environmental Impact	Level of Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measure(s)	Level of Significance After Mitigation
proposed facilities would create new sources of light and glare in the surrounding areas.		Mitigation Measure 3.1-3b: Security Lighting.	
3.2 Agricultural and Soil Resources			
Impact 3.2-1: Construction and operation of the PWIMP and/or identified components/facilities could result in the conversion of Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance to non-agricultural use.	No Impact	None Required	No Impact
Impact 3.2-2: Construction and operation of the PWIMP and/or identified components/facilities could conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use or an existing Williamson Act contract.	No Impact	None Required	No Impact
Impact 3.2-3: Construction and operation of the PWIMP and/or identified facilities could result in conversion of off-site farmland to non-agricultural use.	No Impact	None Required	No Impact
3.3 Air Quality			
Impact 3.3-1: Construction and operation of the PWIMP could conflict with population or other growth forecasts contained in the Ventura County AQMP or otherwise obstruct implementation of the Ventura County AQMP.	Less-than-Significant Impact	None Required	Less-than-Significant Impact
Impact 3.3-2: Construction and operation of the PWIMP and/or identified facilities could violate any federal or state air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality standard violation.	Potential Significant Impact	Mitigation Measure 3.3-2a: Calculate Air Emissions. Mitigation Measure 3.3-2b: Construction Emissions Control Plan. Mitigation Measure 3.3-2c: Construction Fugitive Dust Control Plan. Mitigation Measure 3.3-2d: San Joaquin Valley Fever Prevention	Less-than-Significant Impact

Table ES-1
Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Potential Environmental Impact	Level of Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measure(s)	Level of Significance After Mitigation
		Plan. Mitigation Measure 3.3-2e: ROC and NOx Construction Measures.	
Impact 3.3-3: Construction and operation of the PWIMP and/or identified components/facilities could result in a net increase of any criteria air pollutant in excess of quantitative thresholds recommended by the VCAPCD.	Less-than-Significant Impact	None Required	Less-than-Significant Impact
Impact 3.3-4: Construction and operation of the PWIMP and/or identified components/facilities could expose sensitive receptors to pollutant concentrations exceeding state or federal standards or in excess of applicable health risk criteria for toxic air contaminants.	Less-than-Significant Impact	None Required	Less-than-Significant Impact
Impact 3.3-5: Construction and operation of the PWIMP and/or identified components/facilities could create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people.	Less-than-Significant Impact	None Required	Less-than-Significant Impact
3.4 Biological Resources			
Impact 3.4-1: Construction and operation of the PWIMP and/or identified components/facilities could have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.	Potential Significant Impact	Mitigation Measure 3.4-1a: Conduct Pre-construction Biological Survey(s).	Less-than-Significant Impact
Impact 3.4-2: Construction and operation of the PWIMP and/or identified	Potential Significant Impact	Mitigation Measure 3.4-2a: Avoid Construction Impacts on Riparian	Less-than-Significant Impact

Table ES-1
Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Potential Environmental Impact	Level of Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measure(s)	Level of Significance After Mitigation
components/facilities could have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations adopted by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.		Habitat. Mitigation Measure 3.4-2b: Avoid Construction Impacts on Critical Habitats.	
Impact 3.4-3: Construction and operation of the PWIMP and/or identified components/facilities could have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected waters of the U.S. as defined by Section 404 of the federal Clean Water Act or protected waters of the state as defined by Section 1600 et seq. of the California Fish and Game Code (including, but not limited to, marshes, vernal pools, and coastal wetlands) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means.	Potential Significant Impact	Mitigation Measure 3.4-3a: Avoid Federally Protected Wetlands and Waters of the U.S.	Less-than-Significant Impact
Impact 3.4-4: Construction and operation of the PWIMP and/or identified components/facilities could 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.	Potential Significant Impact	3.4-1a: Conduct Pre-construction Biological Survey(s).	Less-than-Significant Impact
Impact 3.4-5: Construction and operation of the PWIMP and/or identified components/facilities could conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources.	No Impact	None Required	No Impact

Table ES-1
Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Potential Environmental Impact	Level of Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measure(s)	Level of Significance After Mitigation
Impact 3.4-6: Construction and operation of the PWIMP and/or identified components/facilities could conflict with an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan.	No Impact	None Required	No Impact
3.5 Climate Change and Greenhouse Gases			
Impact 3.5-1: Construction and operation of the PWIMP and/or identified components/facilities could generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment.	Potential Significant Impact	Mitigation Measure 3.5-1a: Calculate Air Emissions. Mitigation Measure 3.5-1b: Construction Emissions Control Plan. Mitigation Measure 3.5-1c: ROC and NOx Construction Measures. Mitigation Measure 3.5-1d: Purchase of GHG Offset Credits.	Less-than-Significant Impact
Impact 3.5-2: Construction and operation of the PWIMP and/or identified components/facilities could conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases or otherwise conflict with state goals for reducing GHG emissions in California.	Potential Significant Impact	Mitigation Measures 3.5-1a through 3.5-1d above.	Less-than-Significant Impact
Impact 3.5-3: Construction and operation of the PWIMP and/or identified components/facilities could contribute or be subject to potential secondary effects of climate change (e.g., sea level rise, increase fire hazard).	Potential Significant Impact	Mitigation Measures 3.5-1a through 3.5-1d above.	Less-than-Significant Impact
3.6 Cultural, Paleontological, and Tribal Resources			
Impact 3.6-1: Construction and operation of the PWIMP and/or identified components/facilities could cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical	Potential Significant Impact	Mitigation Measure 3.6-1a: Pre-Construction Cultural Resources Survey(s). Mitigation Measure 3.6-1b: Avoidance. Mitigation Measure 3.6-1c:	Less-than-Significant Impact

Table ES-1
Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Potential Environmental Impact	Level of Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measure(s)	Level of Significance After Mitigation
resource as defined in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5.		Evaluation for CRHR. Mitigation Measure 3.6-1d: Develop a Cultural Resources Treatment Plan (CRTP). Mitigation Measure 3.6-1e: Halt work if Cultural Resources are Discovered.	
Impact 3.6-2: Construction and operation of the PWIMP and/or identified components/facilities could cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a unique archaeological resource pursuant to State CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5.	Potential Significant Impact	Mitigation Measures 3.6-1a through 3.6-1e, above.	Less-than-Significant Impact
Impact 3.6-3: Construction and operation of the PWIMP and/or identified components/facilities could directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature.	Potential Significant Impact	Mitigation Measure 3.6-3a: Stop Work if Paleontological Remains are Discovered.	Less-than-Significant Impact
Impact 3.6-4: Construction and operation of the PWIMP and/or identified components/facilities could disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.	Potential Significant Impact	Mitigation Measure 3.6-4a: Halt Work if Human Remains are Discovered.	Less-than-Significant Impact
Impact 3.6-5: Construction and operation of the PWIMP and/or identified components/facilities could cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource.	Potential Significant Impact	Mitigation Measure 3.6-5: Halt Work if Tribal Cultural Resources are Discovered.	Less-than-Significant Impact
3.7 Geologic, Seismic, and Soil Hazards			
Impact 3.7-1: Implementation of the PWIMP and/or identified components/facilities could expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss,	Potential Significant Impact	Mitigation Measure 3.7-1a: Conduct Appropriate Geotechnical Engineering Studies.	Less-than-Significant Impact

Table ES-1
Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Potential Environmental Impact	Level of Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measure(s)	Level of Significance After Mitigation
injury, or death involving earthquakes, landslides, liquefaction, and/or subsidence.			
3.8 Hazards and Hazardous Wastes			
Impact 3.8-1: Excavation and grading for the project could expose construction workers, the public, or the environment to hazardous materials that may be present in excavated soil or groundwater.	Potential Significant Impact	Mitigation Measure 3.8-1a: Conduct Phase I Environmental Site Assessment(s). Mitigation Measure 3.8-1b: Prepare Project-Specific Health and Safety Plan(s). Mitigation Measure 3.8-1c: Environmental Construction Monitor(s). Mitigation Measure 3.8-1d: Develop a Materials Disposal Plan(s).	Less-than-Significant Impact
Impact 3.8-2: Potential for accidental release of hazardous materials from construction activity es.	Potential Significant Impact	Mitigation Measure 3.8-2a: Store, Handle, Use Hazardous Materials in Accordance with Applicable Laws. Mitigation Measure 3.8-2b: Properly Dispose of Contaminated Soil and/or Groundwater. Mitigation Measure 3.8-2c: Properly Dispose of Hydrostatic Test Water.	Less-than-Significant Impact
Impact 3.8-3: Handling and Use of Hazardous Materials within ¼-mile of a school during construction.	Potential Significant Impact	Mitigation Measures 3.8-1a through 3.8-1d and 3.8-2a through 3.8-2c, above.	Less-than-Significant Impact
Impact 3.8-4: Increased risk of wildland fires during construction in high fire hazard areas.	Potential Significant Impact	Mitigation Measure 3.8-4a: Fire Prevention and Control.	Less-than-Significant Impact
3.9 Hydrology, Water Quality, and Water Utilities			
Impact 3.9-1: Construction and operation of the PWIMP could cause a violation of any adopted water quality standards or waste discharge or treatment requirements.	Potential Significant Impact	Mitigation Measure 3.9-1a: Implement Construction Best Management Practices.	Less-than-Significant Impact
Impact 3.9-2: Construction and operation of the PWIMP could substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere with groundwater	Potential Significant Impact	Mitigation Measure 3.9-2a: Prepare Groundwater and Hydrogeological Plan and Modeling.	Less-than-Significant Impact

Table ES-1
Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Potential Environmental Impact	Level of Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measure(s)	Level of Significance After Mitigation
recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level that would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted).			
Impact 3.9-3: Construction and operation of the PWIMP could substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner that would result in on- or off-site flooding or exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems.	Less-than-Significant Impact to Beneficial Impact	None Required.	Less-than-Significant Impact to Beneficial Impact
Impact 3.9-4: Construction and/or Operation of the PWIMP could: 1) Place new structures within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map; 2) Impede or redirect flood flows such that it would increase on- or off-site flood potential; 3) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam; and/or 4) Be exposed to a substantial risk related to inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow.	Less-than-Significant Impact	None Required.	Less-than-Significant Impact
3.10 Land Use Planning			
Impact 3.10-1: Construction and operation of the PWIMP could conflict with an applicable land use plan, policy or regulation of the City or other agency with	Potential Significant Impact	Mitigation Measure 3.10-1a: Land Use Compatibility Review. Mitigation Measure 3.10-1b: New Pipeline Locations. Mitigation Measure 3.10-1c-:	Less-than-Significant Impact

Table ES-1
Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Potential Environmental Impact	Level of Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measure(s)	Level of Significance After Mitigation
jurisdiction over the project adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating a significant environmental effect.		Return to Existing Conditions.	
Impact 3.10-2: Construction and operation of the PWIMP could involve land uses that are not allowed under an applicable airport land use compatibility plan.	Less-than-Significant Impact	None Required.	Less-than-Significant Impact
Impact 3.10-3: Construction and operation of the PWIMP could conflict with an applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan.	No Impact	None Required.	No Impact
Impact 3.10-4: Construction and/or Operation of the PWIMP could physically divide an established community.	No Impact	None Required.	No Impact
3.11 Mineral Resources			
Impact 3.11-1: Construction and operation of the PWIMP could result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource of value to the region or state.	No Impact	None Required.	No Impact
Impact 3.11-2: Construction and operation of the PWIMP could result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated in the 2030 General Plan or other adopted land use plan.	No Impact	None Required.	No Impact
3.12 Noise			
Impact 3.12-1: Construction and operation of the PWIMP could generate or expose persons to noise levels exceeding standards established in the Oxnard 2030 General Plan or Noise Ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies.	Potential Significant Impact	Mitigation Measure 3.12-1a: Limit Construction Hours. Mitigation Measure 3.12-1b: Locate Staging Areas away from Sensitive Receptors. Mitigation Measure 3.12-1c: Maintain Mufflers on Equipment. Mitigation Measure 3.12-1d: Idling Prohibition and Enforcement.	Less-than-Significant Impact

Table ES-1
Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Potential Environmental Impact	Level of Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measure(s)	Level of Significance After Mitigation
		Mitigation Measure 3.12-1e: Equipment Location and Shielding. Mitigation Measure 3.12-1f: Notify Residents and Sensitive Receptors. Mitigation Measure 3.12-1g: Enclosed Noise Structures.	
Impact 3.12-2: Construction of the PWIMP could generate or expose persons to excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels.	Potential Significant Impact	Mitigation Measures 3.12-2a: Vibration Monitoring.	Less-than-Significant Impact
3.13 Traffic and Transportation			
Impact 3.13-1: Construction and operation of the PWIMP could cause an increase in traffic that is substantial in relation to the existing traffic load and capacity of the street system (i.e., result in a substantial increase in either the number of vehicle trips, the volume to capacity ratio on roads, or congestion at intersections) based on adopted City of Oxnard level of service (LOS) standards.	Potential Significant Impact	Mitigation Measure 13.1-1a: Prepare and Implement Traffic Control Plan(s). Mitigation Measure 13.1b: Return Roads to Pre-construction Condition.	Less-than-Significant Impact
Impact 3.13-2: Construction of the PWIMP could exceed, either individually or cumulatively, an LOS standard established by the Ventura County Congestion Management Program (CMP) for designated roads or highways.	Potential Significant Impact	Mitigation Measure 13.1a, above.	Less-than-Significant Impact
Impact 3.13-3: Construction and operation of the PWIMP could result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks.	No Impact	None Required.	No Impact
Impact13.3-4: Construction and operation of the PWIMP could substantially	Less-than-Significant Impact	None Required.	Less-than-Significant Impact

Table ES-1
Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Potential Environmental Impact	Level of Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measure(s)	Level of Significance After Mitigation
increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment).			
Impact 13.3-5:Construction and operation of the PWIMP could result in inadequate emergency access.	Potential Significant Impact	Mitigation Measure 13.1a, above.	Less-than-Significant Impact
Impact13.3-6: Construction and operation of the PWIMP could conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs supporting alternative transportation (e.g., bus turnouts, bicycle racks).	Potential Significant Impact	Mitigation Measure 13.1a, above.	Less-than-Significant Impact
Growth Inducement Effects			
Implementation of the PWIMP could be considered to have indirect growth inducing effects as it would remove a barrier to growth by providing improved water supplies and utilities to support the current, planned, and 2030 growth. In as such, it would then be reasonable conclude that the implementation of the PWIMP would contribute to the same indirect significant and unavoidable growth inducing impacts as identified in the 2030 General Plan EIR.	Indirectly contributes to the Significant and Unavoidable impacts identified in the 2030 General Plan Directly only contributes to less-than-significant impacts	None Available. None Required.	Indirectly Significant and Unavoidable Directly Less-than-Significant Impacts
Cumulative Effects			
Temporary construction of the PWIMP and facility(s) in conjunction with other undetermined projects over the next 15-to-20 years has the potential to have direct and/or indirect cumulative environmental impacts. These could result in potentially significant temporary impacts, perhaps even significant and	Potentially Significant Impact	Mitigation Measure: Prepare Project-level environmental documentation for each individual PWIMP Project and Implement mitigation measures identified in each resource chapter	Less-than-Significant Impact

Table ES-1 Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures			
Potential Environmental Impact	**Level of Significance Before Mitigation**	**Mitigation Measure(s)**	**Level of Significance After Mitigation**
unavoidable impacts on air quality, noise, and traffic and transportation - depending upon the other projects being constructed nearby at the same time.			

ES.7 Environmentally Superior Alternative

Section 15126.6(e)(2) of the CEQA Guidelines requires an EIR to identify an environmentally superior alternative. Of the two alternatives considered in this section (Proposed Project and the No Project Alternative), the Proposed PWIMP Project appears to be environmentally superior to the No Project Alternative. The No Project Alternative would not meet any of the goals and objectives of the PWIMP and would not allow the city to have reliable water, wastewater, recycled water and stormwater facilities to accommodate the planned and approved growth through the City's 2030 General Plan and planning process. Further, the Proposed PWIMP Project would meet all of the objectives, would have many beneficial long-term impacts to the City's water supplies and utilities/infrastructure, and would not result in any direct significant environmental impacts that could not reasonably be reduced to less-than-significant levels. The PWIMP would help contribute to indirect significant unavoidable impacts identified in City's 2030 General Plan as water would remove an obstacle for growth. However, the City has already approved this plan growth and commissioned the PWIMP and this environmental document to accommodate this planned and approved growth. As a result, the Proposed PWIMP Project is considered to be the environmentally superior alternative.