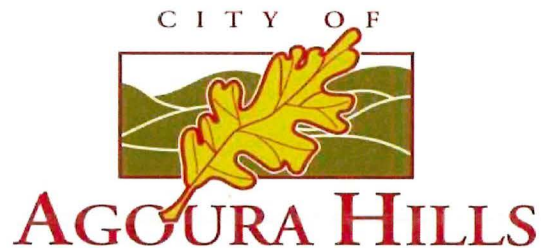


INITIAL STUDY

CLIMATE ACTION AND ADAPTATION PLAN CITY OF AGOURA HILLS LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Prepared for:



City of Agoura Hills
30001 Ladyface Court
Agoura Hills, California 91301

Prepared by:

LSA
1500 Iowa Ave, Suite 200
Riverside, California 91301

Project No. AGH1901

LSA

November 2021

**CITY OF AGOURA HILLS CLIMATE ACTION AND ADAPTATION PLAN
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Figure 1: Project Location Map (Appendix)

SECTION 1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 SUMMARY

Project Title:	Climate Action and Adaptation Plan
Lead Agency Name and Address:	City of Agoura Hills 30001 Ladyface Court Agoura Hills, California 91301
Contact Person and Phone Number:	Ramiro S. Adeva III Assistant City Manager (818) 597-7353
Project Location:	Throughout The City of Agoura Hills (see Figure 1)
Project Sponsor's Name and Address:	City of Agoura Hills 30001 Ladyface Court Agoura Hills, California 91301
General Plan Designation:	Multiple (no change)
Zoning Designation:	Multiple (no change)

1.2 PURPOSE AND CEQA PROCESS

This Initial Study (IS) has been prepared to identify potential environmental impacts in the City of Agoura Hills, California (City), from implementation of the proposed Climate Action and Adaptation Plan. The Climate Action and Adaptation Plan (CAAP) is considered a project under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and the City has discretionary authority over the project. Pursuant to *CEQA Guidelines* Section 15367, the City is the Lead Agency in the preparation of this IS for the Climate Action and Adaptation Plan.

This IS has been prepared in conformance with *CEQA Guidelines* Section 15063. The purpose of the IS is to determine the potential significant impacts associated with the implementation of the Climate Action and Adaptation Plan on potentially significant environmental effects of the Climate Action and Adaptation Plan.

The remainder of this section provides a brief description of approvals required for implementation of the CAAP and includes details on how to provide input or comment on

this IS. Section 2 of this document provides an overview of the CAAP and Section 3 includes the environmental checklist and evaluation of potential environmental impacts that may reasonably or foreseeably result from implementation of the CAAP.

1.3 APPROVALS REQUIRED

The City of Agoura Hills is designated as the Lead Agency for this project. According to Sections 15050 and 15367 of the *CEQA Guidelines*, responsible agencies are those agencies that have discretionary approval authority over one or more actions required for the development of a proposed project. The proposed CAAP is a planning document for the City to use moving forward. As such, the CAAP does not address or contain a specific or proposed land use development plan, so no responsible agencies are identified at this time. The approval and implementation of the CAAP would not precipitate any subsequent land use development or redevelopment projects. Unrelated development projects within the City's jurisdiction would be subject to discretionary approval by the City and, depending on the development proposal, other public agencies, and CEQA review by the City. Approval of the CAAP would require a resolution by the City Council to adopt the CAAP and approve the associated CEQA compliance documentation.

1.4 INTENDED USES OF THIS DOCUMENT

In accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15063, this IS shall be used to identify the effects determined not to be significant and substantiate this conclusion. Effects analyzed under CEQA must be related to a physical change. CEQA Guidelines Section 15358 defines an effect or impact as:

1. Direct or primary effects which are caused by the project and occur at the same time and place.
2. Indirect or secondary effects which are caused by the project and are later in time or farther removed in distance, but are still reasonably foreseeable. Indirect or secondary effects may include growth-inducing effects and other effects related to induced changes in the pattern of land use, population density, or growth rate, and related effects on air and water and other natural systems, including ecosystems.

SECTION 2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 PROJECT LOCATION

The City of Agoura Hills is a suburb of Los Angeles in Los Angeles County, California, as shown in Figure 1.

2.2 PROJECT BACKGROUND

The State of California has adopted a wide variety of regulations aimed at reducing its greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. While State actions alone cannot stop global warming, the adoption and implementation of legislation demonstrates California’s leadership in addressing this critical challenge. State regulations, Executive Orders (EO), and adopted GHG reduction plans have set the framework for cities and counties to prepare and implement their own community and municipal plans for the purposes of reducing GHG’s. Specifically, EO S-3-05, EO B-30-15, and EO B-55-18 have provided GHG emission reduction goals for the State. Assembly Bill 32 (AB 32) and Senate Bill 32 (SB 32) further emplace requirements for reducing GHGs in California. A brief overview of relevant State actions is provided below.

The Climate Action and Adaptation Plan (CAAP) would articulate the City’s intentions with respect to reducing communitywide GHG emissions in a manner consistent with AB 32 and SB 32. The CAAP does not propose land use changes, new development, or infrastructure. The CAAP proposes to increase the efficiency of existing and proposed land uses and infrastructure in a way that reduces fuel, energy, and water use, and waste generation. It is designed to address multiple sectors and resources for increased sustainability within the City. Throughout the CAAP, the City develops policies and programs to reduce reliance on fossil fuels, build resiliency during climate change induced extreme heat events, wildfires, and other risks. The City outlines strategies, objectives, measures, and actions to use energy more efficiently, harness renewable energy to power buildings, recycle waste and enhance access to sustainable transportation modes to improve the community’s quality of life.

Executive Order S-3-05

On June 1, 2005, California Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger announced through Executive Order S-3-05, the following GHG emissions targets:

- By 2010, California shall reduce GHG emissions to 2000 levels.
- By 2020, California shall reduce GHG emissions to 1990 levels.
- By 2050, California shall reduce GHG emissions to 80 percent below 1990 levels.

Executive Order S-3-05 also laid out responsibilities among State agencies for implementation and for reporting on progress toward the targets.

Executive Order B-30-15

On April 29, 2015, California Governor Jerry Brown announced through Executive Order B-30-15, the following GHG emissions target:

- By 2030, California shall reduce GHG emissions to 40 percent below 1990 levels.

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The emission reduction target of 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030 is an interim-year goal to make it possible to reach the ultimate goal of reducing emissions 80 percent under 1990 levels by 2050. The order directs the California Air Resources Board to provide a plan with specific regulations to reduce statewide sources of GHG emissions. The Executive Order does not include a specific guideline for local governments.

Senate Bill 32

In 2016, Governor Brown signed Senate Bill (SB) 32 into law, which established a new reduction target. SB 32 codifies Executive Order B-30-15's year 2030 goal by requiring the State Board to ensure that statewide GHG emissions be reduced to 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030. The new 2030 target places California on a trajectory toward meeting its long-term goal, which is to bring emissions down to 80 percent below 1990 levels by 2050.

Executive Order B-55-18

On September 12, 2018, California Governor Jerry Brown announced, through Executive Order B-55-18, the following GHG emissions target:

By 2045, California shall achieve statewide net carbon neutrality.

The emission reduction target of net carbon neutrality is a long-term goal. The order includes specific CARB actions including setting a goal of five million zero emission vehicles and doubling the reduction of carbon fuels by 2030 and developing a forest carbon plan with specific regulations to reduce statewide sources of GHG emissions toward carbon neutrality. The Executive Order does not include a specific guideline for local governments.

Assembly Bill 1493, Clean Car Standards

Also known as "Pavley I," Assembly Bill (AB) 1493 standards were the nation's first GHG standards for automobiles. AB 1493 requires CARB to adopt vehicle standards that will lower GHG emissions from new light-duty autos to the maximum extent feasible. In January 2012, CARB adopted the Advanced Clean Cars Program to achieve additional GHG emission reductions for passenger vehicles for model years 2017–2025. The program includes low-emission vehicle regulations and zero-emission vehicle regulations. Together, the two standards are expected to increase average fuel economy to roughly 43 miles per gallon by 2020 (and more for years beyond 2020).

Assembly Bill 32, the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006

AB 32 requires CARB to reduce statewide GHG emissions to 1990 level by 2020. As part of this legislation, CARB was required to prepare a "Scoping Plan" that demonstrates how the State will achieve this goal. The Scoping Plan was adopted in 2011 and in it, local governments were described as "essential partners" in meeting the statewide goal, recommending a GHG reduction level 15 percent below 2005–2008 levels, depending on when a full emissions inventory is available, by 2020.

CARB released the 2017 Scoping Plan Update on January 20, 2017. The 2017 Scoping Plan Update provides strategies for achieving the 2030 target established by Executive Order B-30-15 and codified in Senate Bill 32 (40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030). The 2017 Scoping Plan Update recommends local plan level GHG emissions reduction goals.

CARB recommends that local governments aim to achieve emissions of no more than 6 metric tons (MT) of CO₂e per capita by 2030 and no more than 2 MT CO₂e per capita by 2050.

Assembly Bill 341 (Commercial Recycling)

AB 341 sets a statewide goal of 75 percent recycling, composting, or source reduction of solid waste by the year 2020. As required by AB 341, the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) adopted the Mandatory Commercial Recycling Regulation on January 17, 2012. The regulation was approved by the Office of Administrative Law on May 7, 2012. It became effective immediately and clarifies the responsibilities in implementing mandatory commercial recycling. The Mandatory Commercial Recycling Regulation focuses on increased commercial waste diversion as a method to reduce GHG emissions. The regulation is designed to achieve a reduction in GHG emissions of 5 million MT of CO₂, which equates to roughly an additional 2 to 3 MT of currently disposed commercial solid waste being recycled by 2020 and thereafter.

Senate Bill 97

SB 97, enacted in 2007, amends the CEQA statute to clearly establish that GHG emissions and the effects of GHG emissions are appropriate subjects for CEQA analysis. The legislation directed the California Office of Planning and Research to develop draft *CEQA Guidelines* "for the mitigation of GHG emissions or the effects of GHG emissions" and directed the Resources Agency to certify and adopt the *State CEQA Guidelines*. *CEQA Guidelines* Section 15183.5, Tiering and Streamlining the Analysis of GHG Emissions, was added as part of the *CEQA Guidelines* amendments that became effective in 2010 and describes the criteria needed in a GHG reduction plan that would allow for the tiering and streamlining of CEQA analysis for development projects.

Executive Order S-1-07, Low Carbon Fuel Standard

California Executive Order S-01-07 mandates (1) that a statewide goal be established to reduce the carbon intensity of California's transportation fuels by at least 10 percent by 2020, and (2) that a low carbon fuel standard (LCFS) for transportation fuels be established in California. CARB developed the LCFS regulation pursuant to the authority under AB 32 and adopted it in 2009.

Executive Order S-13-08, The Climate Adaptation and Sea Level Rise Planning Directive

Executive Order S-13-08 provides clear direction for how the State should plan for future climate impacts. Executive Order S-13-08 calls for the implementation of four key actions to reduce the vulnerability of California to climate change:

- Initiate California's first statewide Climate Adaptation Strategy that will assess the State's expected climate change impacts, identify where California is most vulnerable, and recommend climate adaptation policies.

- Request that the National Academy of Sciences establish an expert panel to report on sea level rise impacts in California in order to inform State planning and development efforts.

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Issue interim guidance to State agencies for how to plan for sea level rise in designated coastal and floodplain areas for new and existing projects.

Initiate studies on critical infrastructure and land-use policies vulnerable to sea level rise.

California Code of Regulations Title 24, Part 6

California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 24, Part 6 (California's Energy Efficiency Standards for Residential and Nonresidential Buildings) (Title 24), was established in 1978 to reduce California's energy consumption. The standards are updated periodically to allow consideration and possible incorporation of new energy efficiency technologies and methods. Although it was not originally intended to reduce GHG emissions, electricity production by fossil fuels and natural gas use result in GHG emissions and energy-efficient buildings require less electricity and natural gas. Therefore, increased energy efficiency results in decreased GHG emissions.

The California Energy Commission adopted 2008 Standards on April 23, 2008, in response to AB 32. The Standards were adopted to provide California with an adequate, reasonably priced, and environmentally sound supply of energy; to pursue California energy policy, which states that energy efficiency is the resource of first choice for meeting California's energy needs; to meet the West Coast Governors' Global Warming Initiative commitment to include aggressive energy efficiency measures into updates of state building codes every three years; and to meet the Executive Order in the Green Building Initiative to improve the energy efficiency of nonresidential buildings through aggressive standards. The latest update of CCR Title 24, Part 6 went into effect July 1, 2014, which significantly increases the energy efficiency of new residential buildings. The 2019 Title 24 standards, which became effective on January 1, 2020, are estimated to result in new buildings that use 7 percent less energy for lighting, heating, cooling, ventilation, and water heating than the previous 2016 Standards. The 2019 updates to Title 24 are focused on moving closer to zero net energy (ZNE) homes by increasing energy efficiency and requiring solar photovoltaic (PV) systems for new homes. The 2019 Title 24 standards also encourage demand responsive technologies including battery storage and heat pump water heaters and improve the building's thermal envelope through high performance attics, walls, and windows to improve comfort and energy savings.

Senate Bill 375, Sustainable Communities Strategy

SB 375 provides for a new planning process that coordinates land use planning, regional transportation plans, and funding priorities to help California meet the GHG reduction goals established in AB 32. SB 375 requires regional transportation plans, developed by metropolitan planning organizations to incorporate a sustainable communities strategy in their regional transportation plans. The goal of the sustainable communities strategy is to reduce regional vehicle miles traveled (VMT) through land use planning and consequent transportation patterns. SB 375 also includes provisions for streamlined CEQA review for some infill projects such as transit-oriented development.

CALGreen Building Code

CCR Title 24, Part 11 (California's Green Building Standard Code [CALGreen]), was adopted in 2010 and went into effect January 1, 2011. CALGreen is the first statewide

mandatory green building code and significantly raises the minimum environmental standards for construction of new buildings in California. The mandatory provisions in CALGreen will reduce the use of volatile organic compound-emitting materials, will strengthen water conservation, and will require construction waste recycling.

SB X7-7

SB X7-7 requires water suppliers to reduce urban per capita water consumption 20 percent from a baseline level by 2020.

Renewable Portfolio Standard

The Renewable Portfolio Standard requires energy providers to derive 33 percent of their electricity from qualified renewable sources by 2020. In 2018, the State Legislature passed and Governor Jerry Brown signed SB 100, which requires energy providers to derive 60 percent of their electricity from qualified renewable sources by 2030, and 100 percent by 2045. The Renewable Portfolio Standard is anticipated to lower emission factors (i.e., fewer GHG emissions per kilowatt-hour used) from utilities across the State, including Southern California Edison (SCE).

Senate Bill 100 California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program: Emissions of Greenhouse Gases

SB 100 established a landmark policy requiring renewable energy and zero-carbon resources supply 100 percent of electric retail sales to end-use customers by 2045. It requires the CEC, California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC), and CARB to prepare a report.

Senate Bill 379 Land Use: General Plan: Safety Element

SB 379 requires all cities and counties to include climate adaptation and resiliency strategies in the safety elements of their general plans upon the next revision beginning January 1, 2017. The bill requires the climate adaptation update to include a set of goals, policies, and objectives for their communities based on the vulnerability assessment, as well as implementation measures, including the conservation and implementation of natural infrastructure that may be used in adaptation projects. Specifically, the bill requires that upon the next revision of a general plan or local hazard mitigation plan, the safety element is to be updated as necessary to address climate adaptation and resiliency strategies applicable to the city or county.

Senate Bill 350 Clean Energy and Pollution Reduction Act

SB 350 requires the State to double statewide energy efficiency savings in electricity and natural gas end uses by 2030. The CEC, working with State agencies, including the CPUC, CARB, California Independent System Operator, large utilities, and electrical corporations, is the responsible entity to implement this measure.

Assembly Bill 1470 (Huffman)/Assembly Bill 797 Solar Water Heating

AB 1470 created a \$25 million per year, 10-year incentive program to encourage the installation of 200,000 solar water heating systems that offset natural gas use in homes and businesses throughout the state. AB 797 extended the operation of the program

through July 31, 2020, reserving 50 percent of the total program budget for the installation of solar thermal systems in low-income residential housing or in buildings in disadvantaged communities and expanding the program to homeowners that lack access to natural gas among other things.

Assembly Bill 117 Community Choice Aggregation Law

Passed in 2002, the Community Choice Aggregation (CCA) law (AB 117) allows cities and counties, or collections of cities and counties, to combine the electricity demand of customers in their jurisdictions and procure electricity through their own generation or through the market (Faulkner K 2010). CCA allows communities to set rates for their customers and choose the form of energy generation, enabling communities to choose renewable energy sources rather than the local utility's mix of energy sources. Although a community choice aggregator (CCA, also used to denote community choice aggregation) purchases the electricity commodity, the local investor-owned utility still owns and maintains the transmission and delivery systems. When a CCA is formed, customers can opt out of the CCA if they wish to stay with their current provider.

Senate Bill 743

SB 743 required Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR) to provide an alternative to Level of Service (LOS) for evaluating traffic impacts of a project. In December of 2018, after years of research and public comment, OPR released guidelines on evaluating traffic impacts in CEQA. The new guidelines replace the previous LOS metric with a VMT metric for determining a significant environmental impact under CEQA as they relate to traffic.

Senate Bill SB 1383

SB 1383 is a statewide effort to reduce emissions of short-lived climate pollutants (SLCP). Specifically, the law sets the following targets: Reduce statewide disposal of organic waste by 50% by January 1, 2020 and by 75% by January 1, 2025 (based on 2014 levels) and Rescue at least 20% of currently disposed of edible food for human consumption by 2025. CalRecycle is the state agency responsible for creating the regulatory standards for SB 1383. Effective January 1, 2022: CalRecycle's regulations to meet statewide organics reduction and food recovery requirements take effect. Enforcement provisions, including penalties for noncompliance issued by the state, also take effect. Effective January 1, 2024: Regulations may require local jurisdictions to impose penalties for noncompliance on regulated entities subject to their authority.

2.3 PROJECT COMPONENTS AND OBJECTIVES

The proposed project is implementation of the CAAP, which is intended to identify actions the City and community can take to significantly reduce the generation of GHGs consistent with California AB 32, SB 32 and EO B-55-18. The purpose of the CAAP is to guide the development, enhancement, and ultimately the implementation of actions and strategies that reduce the City's GHG emissions. Overall, the goal of the CAAP is to reduce the City's communitywide GHG emissions by 15 percent below 2008 emissions by 2020 in accordance with recommendations within the AB 32 Scoping Plan. In addition, the City is aiming to reduce emissions to 49 percent below 2008 levels by 2030 in accordance with the 2017 Scoping Plan Update to implement SB 32. The CAAP would provide general

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information about climate change and how GHG emissions within the City contribute to it, as well as analyze the potential effects of climate change on the City. In addition, the CAAP would describe the baseline GHG emissions produced in the City and would project GHG emissions that could be expected if the CAAP is not implemented. The strategies, measures, and actions that would be proposed in the CAAP are described in greater detail under "Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Strategies," below.

This Initial Study provides programmatic-level analysis of the proposed plan. The CAAP would not include any development proposals that would directly result in physical environmental effects due to the construction and operation of facilities. Future projects subject to CEQA review would be required to demonstrate consistency with the goals and actions of the CAAP for project-level GHG impacts to be deemed less than significant. The purpose of the CAAP would include the following:

- *Present a plan for achieving sustainability within the City by utilizing resources effectively, reducing greenhouse gas emissions (GHG), and improving the public health, and safety within the community.*
- *Provide a summary of the City's historic and estimated future GHG emissions in order to understand the local context of GHG emissions, and determine the reduction targets appropriate for the City.*
- *Provide GHG Reduction Measures that promote economic competitiveness, are appropriate within the context of the community character, and include local control over emission source.*
- *Presents a climate change risk and vulnerability assessment and identifies strategies to help the City adapt to those risks and protect the health and safety of the community. The results of the vulnerability and risk analysis will satisfy all the State requirements on addressing climate change in General Plan Safety Elements per Senate Bill (SB 379).*

2.4 EMISSION INVENTORIES, BASELINE, AND PROJECTIONS

The CAAP will present a GHG emissions inventory, establish an emissions baseline, provide projections of emissions in 2020, 2030, and 2045, and describe the City's emissions reduction targets. The emissions inventory will identify the sources, distribution, and amount of GHG emissions by emission sector, including energy consumption, transportation, off-road sources, water, wastewater, and solid waste.

The City prepared community inventories for the years 2018, 2020, 2030. The 2018 inventory is considered the baseline year. The community inventory includes the GHG emissions that result from activities within the community the City serves.

In 2018, the City's total communitywide emissions were 266,890 MT CO₂e. The on-road transportation sector accounted for the greatest percentage of emissions (73 percent). Building energy usage made up 12.67 percent followed by natural gas with 9.99 percent of total emissions. Solid waste, water, wastewater, and off-road resources comprised the rest of the communitywide emissions.

The City established State-aligned reduction target of 15 percent below 2008 emissions by 2020 which does not exceed 1990 emissions levels by 2020. The City also established

a reduction target of 49 percent below 2008 emission levels by 2030, which aligns with the statewide goal of 40 percent below 1990 levels of emissions. To determine the emission reductions needed to achieve the City's goals, GHG emissions levels were projected for the years 2020, 2030, and 2045 using two scenarios: a Business-as-Usual (BAU) and an Adjusted BAU scenario. The BAU scenario describes emissions based on projected growth in population and employment and does not consider State policies or regulations that will reduce emissions in the future. The Adjusted BAU scenario describes emissions based on projected growth and considers State policies and regulations adopted that will achieve GHG reductions in the future.

Community Emissions Forecasts and Targets

The City's community BAU emissions in 2020 are estimated to be 268,490 MT CO₂e. In 2030, the City's community emissions are estimated to be 276,843 MT CO₂e. By 2045, emissions are estimated to increase to 290,369 MT CO₂e. The City's communitywide Adjusted BAU emissions in 2020 are estimated to be 259,062 MT CO₂e in 2020, 204,847 MT CO₂e in 2030, and 165,892 MT CO₂e in 2045. This change represents approximately 3 percent reduction from 2018 by 2020, 23 percent reduction by 2030, and 38 percent reduction by 2045.

2.5 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS REDUCTION STRATEGIES

The preliminary analysis of the CAAP identifies community GHG emission reduction strategies that are appropriate for the local community and include local control (either directly or indirectly) over the emission sources.

Each proposed strategy would be made up of goals, measures, and actions. Within each goal, one or more measures would be presented indicating the City's commitment toward meeting the goal. Within each measure, one or more actions would be presented that indicate the steps the City may take in achieving the measure.

Measures that have quantifiable emissions reductions include the GHG reduction potential in 2020 and 2030. Measures that would aid in reducing GHG emissions, but which cannot be quantified, would be identified as supporting measures. In addition to reducing GHG emissions, these measures would result in local benefits, called co-benefits. Co-benefits would be identified with each measure and would range from providing improved air quality and mobility to increased awareness about sustainability.

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Table A: CAAP GHG Reduction Measures

CAAP Goals	CO₂e Reduced
Energy Efficiency	
Goal-1: Increase Energy Efficiency in Existing Residential Units Goal-2: Increase Energy Efficiency in New Residential Units Goal-3: Increase Energy Efficiency in Existing Commercial Units Goal-4: Increase Energy Efficiency in New Commercial Units Goal-5: Increase Energy Efficiency through Water Efficiency Goal-6: Decrease Energy Demand through Reducing Urban Heat Island Effect	10,757
On Road Transportation	
Goal-7: Decrease GHG Emissions through Reducing Vehicles Miles Traveled and electrification of the vehicle fleet.	41,561
Solid Waste	
Goal-8: Decrease GHG Emissions through Reducing Solid Waste Generation	1,500
Clean Energy	
Goal-9: Decrease GHG Emissions through Increasing Clean Energy Use	10,178
Total GHG Reductions:	63,996

Source: City of Agoura Hills Climate Action and Adaptation Plan. 2020.

SECTION 3.0 ENVIRONMENTAL DETERMINATION

3.1 ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST AND IMPACT EVALUATION

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

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aesthetics | <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture and Forestry Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Air Quality |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Biological Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Cultural Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Energy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Geology/Soils | <input type="checkbox"/> Greenhouse Gas Emissions | <input type="checkbox"/> Hazards & Hazardous Materials |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hydrology/Water Quality | <input type="checkbox"/> Land Use/Planning | <input type="checkbox"/> Mineral Resources |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Noise | <input type="checkbox"/> Population/Housing | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Recreation | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | <input type="checkbox"/> Tribal Cultural Resources |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Utilities/Service Systems | <input type="checkbox"/> Wildfire | <input type="checkbox"/> Mandatory Findings of Significance |

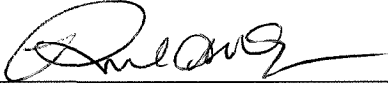
3.2 DETERMINATION

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

- I find that the Project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
- I find that although the project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because revisions in the project have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
- I find that the project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required.
- I find that the project MAY have a "potentially significant impact" or "potentially significant unless mitigated" impact on the environment but at least one effect 1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and 2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets. An ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.
- I find that although the project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that

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earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the project, nothing further is required.



Signature

12/6/21

Date

Ramiro S. Adeva III

Printed Name

City of Agoura Hills

Agency

SECTION 4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST AND DISCUSSION

4.1 AESTHETICS

Would the project:

a)	Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4.1.a) Less than Significant

The Climate Action and Adaptation Plan (CAAP) would not include any site specific designs or proposals and does not propose to grant any entitlements for development that would have the potential to degrade the aesthetic quality of the environment or adversely affect visual resources within the City of Agoura Hills. The Climate Action and Adaptation Plan would propose strategies and measures that would reduce the City’s GHG emissions and would not directly lead to development that would affect a scenic vista. Future activities implemented under the CAAP could result in changes to community aesthetics such as installation of photovoltaic (PV) panels on residences and buildings to provide alternate sources of energy. PV panels could be placed on rooftops, which could potentially alter scenic views from homes or businesses located behind the rooftop panels. However, because PV solar installations are designed to fit within the confines of south facing rooftops and sized to meet a portion of the energy needs of the home, the placement of PV panels for residential use would not be large enough to significantly affect views. Installation of these panels is done in proportion to the available rooftop area and would be contained between the ridgeline and the eaves of the building , which would ensure that the PV panels would not have a specific, adverse impact on visual resources.

Furthermore, any future development projects that would implement CAAP measures and actions would be subject to all applicable City regulations and requirements, as well as subject to further CEQA analysis of project specific impacts, which would occur with or without implementation of the CAAP. The City’s zoning regulations, and design guidelines address site and building design. Therefore, the CAAP would not result in any substantial visual impacts on the physical environment and impacts would be **less than significant**. No mitigation is required.

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b) Substantially damage trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a State scenic highway?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4.1.b) Less than Significant

Implementation of the CAAP does not propose new development or infrastructure that would damage any scenic resources within a State scenic highway. There are no scenic highways within the City’s limits; however, the US 101 Highway is eligible to be under the State Scenic Highway listings. The CAAP would propose strategies and measures that would reduce the City’s GHG emissions and would not directly lead to development that would affect anything within a State scenic highway. Activities implemented under the CAAP could result in changes to community aesthetics such as installation of photovoltaic (PV) panels on residences and buildings to provide alternate sources of energy. The CAAP would be consistent with the General Plan Policies pertaining to land use, natural resources, tree guidelines and road improvements, along with the California Scenic Highway Program. In addition, compliance with General Plan Policies LU-3.6, LU-12.2 and LU-29.3 would ensure development facilitated under the CAAP, such as photovoltaic panels, would not result in any substantial damage to scenic resources within a State scenic highway. Therefore, impacts would be **less than significant**. No mitigation is required.

c) Substantially degrade the existing visual character or aesthetic quality of a site and its surroundings?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4.1.c) Less than Significant

The City’s overall visual character is a mix of urban, suburban, and semi-rural land uses. It is expected that the character of any new development facilitated under the CAAP would be similar to the existing urban, suburban, and semi-rural landscape. The CAAP would propose strategies and measures that would reduce the City’s GHG emissions and would not directly lead to development that would affect the existing visual character or aesthetic quality. Activities implemented under the CAAP could result in changes to community aesthetics such as installation of photovoltaic (PV) panels on residences and buildings to provide alternate sources of energy, which could potentially alter scenic views from homes or businesses located behind the rooftop panels. However, the placement of PV panels for residential or building use would most likely not be large enough to significantly degrade visual character or aesthetic quality within the City.

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Through compliance with applicable regulations and General Plan policies LU-1.2, LU-3.1, LU-3.7, any new development under the CAAP would be subject to standards designed to preserve the character of the City's natural open space, considerations for the maintenance of specific view corridors, and standards for development and building heights in order to prevent incompatible development in scenic areas. Therefore, impacts on visual character and aesthetic quality would be **less than significant**. No mitigation is required.

d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare, which would adversely affect daytime or nighttime views in the area?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4.1.d) Less than Significant

Implementation of the CAAP would not result in the development of any major light sources. The CAAP would propose strategies and measures that would reduce the City's GHG emissions and would not directly lead to development that would cause substantial light or glare. Installation of PV panels on residences and buildings is encouraged to reduce urban heat island effect and the City's dependence on energy sources that produce greenhouse gases. Glare results from reflected light caused by sunlight or bright surfaces. Current PV solar panel technology absorbs light which increases the efficiency of the panels. However, for a small period of time directly after sunrise and just before sunset, the angle of sunlight hitting the panel will reflect for a brief time lasting less than one hour. This brief period each day of glare would be temporary and not constitute a significant impact to daytime views. Through compliance with applicable regulations and policies would ensure development facilitated under the CAAP, such as photovoltaic panel installation, would not result in any substantial light or glare within the City. Therefore, impacts would be **less than significant**. No mitigation is required.

4.2 AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY RESOURCES

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. In determining whether impacts to forest resources, including timberland, are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to information compiled by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection regarding the State's inventory of forest land, including the Forest and Range Assessment Project and the Forest Legacy Assessment project; and forest carbon measurement methodology provided in Forest protocols adopted by the California Air Resources Board.

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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 Natural Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?	Potentially Significant Impact <input type="checkbox"/>	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated <input type="checkbox"/>	Less than Significant Impact <input type="checkbox"/>	No Impact <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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4.2.a) No Impact

The City does not contain soils designated by the California Department of Conservation (CDC), as Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance. Therefore, **no impact** would occur and no mitigation is required.

b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use or with a Williamson Act contract?	Potentially Significant Impact <input type="checkbox"/>	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated <input type="checkbox"/>	Less than Significant Impact <input type="checkbox"/>	No Impact <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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4.2.b) No Impact

The City does not contain any land that is subject to a Williamson Act contract. Therefore, implementation of the CAAP would not conflict with zoning for agricultural uses or with a Williamson Act contract. **No impact** would occur and no mitigation was required.

c) Would the project conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code Section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code Section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code Section 51104 (g))?	Potentially Significant Impact <input type="checkbox"/>	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated <input type="checkbox"/>	Less than Significant Impact <input type="checkbox"/>	No Impact <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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4.2.c) No Impact

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The City is urbanized and therefore does not contain forest land, timberland, or land zoned for timberland production. The CAAP would not conflict with zoning for these resources. **No impact** would occur, and no mitigation was required.

d) Would the project result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to nonforest use?	Potentially Significant Impact <input type="checkbox"/>	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated <input type="checkbox"/>	Less than Significant Impact <input type="checkbox"/>	No Impact <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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4.2.d) No Impact

Agoura Hills is a small, urbanized city surrounded by the Santa Monica Mountains and oak woodland habitat. Implementation of the CAAP would not disrupt or remove oak woodlands. The CAAP would comply with the City’s Oak Tree Preservation Guidelines (AHMC section 9657.1) and Appendix A of the Zoning Ordinance to ensure any potential oak tree impacts would be avoided. Therefore, implementation of the CAAP would not result in the loss of forest land including oak woodland or conversion of forest land to non-forest use. **No impact** would occur and no mitigation is required.

e) Would the project involve other changes in the existing environment that, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of farmland to nonagricultural use or conversion of forest land to nonforest use?	Potentially Significant Impact <input type="checkbox"/>	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated <input type="checkbox"/>	Less than Significant Impact <input type="checkbox"/>	No Impact <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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4.2.e) No Impact

Implementation of the CAAP would not result in the loss of farmland or forestland. Agoura Hills is surrounded by oak woodlands but implementation of the CAAP would not result in removal of oak trees.. Therefore, implementation of the CAAP would not result in conversion of farmland to non-agricultural uses or forest land to non-forest use. **No impact** would occur, and no mitigation is required.

4.3 AIR QUALITY

Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management 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?	Potentially Significant Impact <input type="checkbox"/>	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated <input type="checkbox"/>	Less than Significant Impact <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No Impact <input type="checkbox"/>
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4.3.a) Less than Significant

The current regional AQMP is the Final AQMP adopted by the SCAQMD on March 10, 2017. The Final 2016 AQMP proposes policies and measures currently contemplated by responsible agencies to achieve federal and State standards for healthful air quality. The CAAP’s GHG reduction measures also reduce air pollutants and will be consistent with SCAQMD standards. Implementation of the CAAP would consist of energy efficiency and vehicle miles traveled (VMT) reduction measures to reduce GHG emissions. Therefore, implementation of the CAAP would also improve air quality. As for energy efficiency measures, measures would reduce air pollutants along with natural gas combustion at existing and new residential and nonresidential buildings.

Compliance with federal, State, and local regulations, programs, and General Plan policies M-6.2, M-7.4, M-10.1-10.3, air pollutant emissions from implementation of the CAAP would be reduced. Implementation of CAAP GHG reduction measures would provide additional reductions in criteria air pollutants and would not conflict with an air quality plan. Therefore, impacts would be **less than significant**. No mitigation is required.

b) Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?	Potentially Significant Impact <input type="checkbox"/>	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated <input type="checkbox"/>	Less than Significant Impact <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No Impact <input type="checkbox"/>
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4.3.b) Less than Significant

Implementation of the CAAP consists of energy efficiency retrofits, renewable energy retrofits, and installation of electric vehicle (EV) charging systems within the city that would result in temporary construction related emissions of air pollutants. Large construction equipment would not be required for retrofits and EV charging system installation. Short-term

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construction impacts would be temporary, not substantial, and would be offset by the long-term reduction in criteria air pollutant emissions.\

Because the CAAP would reduce long term air pollutants and would comply with federal, State, local regulations, including General Plan Policies NR-7.4, NR-10.1, including LU-5.1, 5.2 and 5.4 adherence to SCAQMD standards and regulations, impacts would be **less than significant**. No mitigation is required.

c) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4.3.c) Less than Significant

Implementation of the CAAP would not add any vehicle trips within the City. It is anticipated that implementation of the CAAP would decrease vehicle miles travelled (VMT) and vehicle emissions, thus improving air quality. Reduction measures would reduce reliance on traditional, more polluting forms of energy by increasing use of cleaner, alternative energy sources. The change in energy sources would reduce emissions associated with energy production. The CAAP would promote the renovation of existing structures with energy-efficiency retrofits and renewable energy and result in reductions in criteria pollutant emissions. The anticipated construction activities required for retrofits and renovations would not involve large internal combustion equipment that would contribute substantial air emissions or contribute to a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the region is in nonattainment. Compliance with federal, state, local regulations, and SCAQMD would reduce any potential increase related to criteria pollutants. Therefore, impacts would be **less than significant**. No mitigation is required.

d) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4.3.d) Less than Significant

Implementation of the CAAP would not add any new vehicle trips or otherwise increase VMT in Agoura Hills. Implementation of the CAAP would decrease VMT and the associated vehicle emissions, thereby improving air quality. With reduction measures in line, they would reduce reliance on traditional, more-polluting forms of energy by increasing use of cleaner, alternative energy sources. The change in energy sources would reduce emissions associated with energy production. The CAAP would promote the renovation of existing structures with energy

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efficiency retrofits and renewable energy. The anticipated construction activities required for retrofits and renovations would not involve large internal combustion equipment that would contribute substantial air emissions that could affect sensitive receptors. The City's General Plan Policy M-4.6 promotes the use of alternative energy sources to reduce greenhouse gas emissions within the City, including the use of low-emission vehicles in the City's fleet system. Compliance with federal, state, local regulations, SCAQMD, and General Plan Policies M-4.6 would reduce potential construction and operation related impacts by reducing air pollutant emissions from stationary and mobile sources. Therefore, impacts would be **less than significant**. No mitigation is required.

e) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4.3.e) Less than Significant.

The CAAP does not propose strategies or measures that would directly or indirectly result in the creation of objectionable odors. Implementation of the CAAP would include energy efficiency retrofits for existing and new buildings, all of which would be subject to SCAQMD rules, and General Plan Policies to minimize objectionable odors. Therefore, complying with local, state and federal regulations, implementation of the CAAP would not create objectionable odors to the community, meaning impacts would be **less than significant**. No mitigation is required.

4.4 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

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 Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4.4.a) Less than Significant

The City has a variety of plant and wildlife species and potential impacts could affect riparian or other sensitive habitats within the City. Implementation of the CAAP would increase renewable energy and would steer away from vegetation or wildlife removal as much as

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possible. GHG reduction measures, which consist of renewable energy sources and energy efficiency retrofits, would not be expected to adversely affect important biological habitats within the City since renewable energy sources are limited to rooftop solar and solar on elevated platforms within parking lots. Energy efficiency retrofits would be limited to existing buildings and would not disturb biological resources

Compliance with requirements of the California Endangered Species Acts (CESA), including requirements of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and General Plan Policies regarding critical habitat, implementation of the CAAP would not have substantial adverse impacts on sensitive animal species. Therefore, this impact would be **less than significant**. No mitigation is required.

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 Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4.4.b) Less than Significant

Implementation of the CAAP would not remove vegetation or wildlife within the City. Future development would increase renewable energy sources that could potentially be built near a riparian habitat. Construction activities from implementation of the CAAP could cause indirect impacts to these species. To avoid such conflict, implementation of the CAAP would be required to coordinate with the USFWS and CDFW and comply with regulations regarding potential impacts to sensitive species. The California Endangered Species Act (CESA), the Federal Clean Water Act (CWA), Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA), and California Fish and Game Code are regulations designed to protect riparian and/or sensitive natural communities. The CAAP would be required to comply with applicable federal, State, and local regulations, as well as General Plan Policies NR-3.4, NR-4.1, NR-4.5, NR-4.11, including NR-6.1, NR-6.4, NR-6.8. With implementation and compliance with applicable regulations and General Plan Policies, impacts to riparian and sensitive natural communities would be **less than significant**. No mitigation is required.

c) Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4.4.c) Less than Significant

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Implementation of the CAAP would include energy efficiency standards and energy efficiency retrofits for new and existing development, along with transportation measures, water conservation measures, and waste diversion programs. These improvements would not adversely affect any federally protected wetlands through construction activities.

Existing wetlands in Agoura Hills, such as Lindero Canyon Creek and Medea Creek would not be disturbed by implementation of the CAAP. Implementation of the CAAP would not result in development in any wetland areas. It is possible that retrofit or construction activities could occur adjacent to wetlands. However, compliance with the General Plan would ensure no net loss of wetlands. Any potential impacts to wetlands would be addressed through federal, State, and local regulations, including United States Army Corp of Engineers (USACE) and Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (LARWQCB) regulations, and General Plan Policies NR-1.2, 1.3, 4.2, 4.3, and 4.11. In accordance with these regulations, and policies, any evaluations of federally protected wetlands would be required to comply with Section 404 of the CWA. Therefore, compliance with the CWA, California Fish and Game Code, and General Plan Policies would reduce any potential impacts regarding federally protected wetlands to **less than significant**. No mitigation is required.

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?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4.4.d) Less than Significant

Implementation of the CAAP would not adversely affect the movement and migration of wildlife species, as well as wildlife corridors, such as the Liberty Canyon Wildlife Corridor which is located on the eastern edge of the City. The CAAP would not directly affect vegetation used by migrating birds or habitats. If it is determined there would be a potential impact, the MBTA would require mitigation to be implemented to reduce impacts to less than significant. Potential impacts to movement and migration of wildlife species, wildlife corridors, and the use of native wildlife nursery sites would be addressed through federal, State, and local regulations, and General Plan Policies NR-1.2, 1.4, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, 4.11, 4.12, 6.1. Compliance with the MBTA, CESA, CWA, California Fish and Game Code, and General Plan Policies NR-1.2, 1.4, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, 4.11, 4.12, 6.1, would reduce potential impacts to the movement and migration of wildlife species, wildlife corridors, and the use of native wildlife nursery sites to **less than significant**. No mitigation is required.

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e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4.4.e) Less than Significant

Implementation of the CAAP would consist of energy efficiency retrofits, VMT reduction, reduction in solid waste generation and increased water efficiency. With those measures in line, there would be no conflicts towards any policies or ordinances protecting biological resources. Oak trees would not be removed or replaced during implementation of the CAAP. The CAAP would comply with the City’s Oak Tree Preservation Ordinance and Guidelines to ensure any potential conflicts would be avoided. In addition, the CAAP would comply with the local, state, federal regulations, including the City’s Municipal Code and General Plan Policies (NR-4.3, NR-4.1) to ensure any potential impacts with local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources such as tree preservation would be avoided. Therefore, impacts would be **less than significant**. No mitigation is required.

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?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

4.4.f) No Impact

The City of Agoura Hills is not located within an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan or other approved local, regional or state habitat conservation plans. Implementation of the CAAP would not conflict with any plans; therefore, **no impacts** would not occur.

4.5 CULTURAL RESOURCES

Would the project:

a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to CCR §15064.5?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4.5.a) Less than Significant

Implementation of the GHG reduction measures of the CAAP would result in renewable energy resources but would not result in extensive ground disturbance. The CAAP would be subject to compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), City of Agoura Hills Municipal Code, and Senate Bill 18 along with General Plan Policies in order to ensure that any potential adverse changes in the significance of archaeological resources would be minimized or avoided. Through adherence to federal, State, and local regulations, and General Plan Policies HR-3.1 and 3.2, impacts to archaeological resources from implementation of the CAAP would be **less than significant**. No mitigation is required.

b) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4.5.b) Less than Significant

Implementation of the CAAP would not directly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature, and would not result in extensive ground-disturbing activities on undisturbed soils that would affect paleontological resources or unique geologic features.

The CAAP would be subject to compliance with the Paleontological Resources Preservation Act (PRPA) in order to ensure that any potential impacts to unique paleontological resources and geological features would be less than significant. Additionally, General Plan Policies HR-3.1, HR-3.2 would ensure protection for paleontological resources through the development process of each project. Through adherence to federal, State, and local regulations, and General Plan Policies HR-3.1 and HR-3.2, impacts to paleontological resources or unique geologic features would be **less than significant**. No mitigation is required.

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<p>c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?</p>	Potentially Significant Impact <input type="checkbox"/>	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated <input type="checkbox"/>	Less than Significant Impact <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No Impact <input type="checkbox"/>
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4.5.c) Less than Significant

Implementation of the CAAP does not include ground-disturbing activities, so it is unlikely that any strategies from the CAAP would disturb human remains. Additionally, if any human remains are discovered during excavation, compliance with California Public Resources Health and Safety Code Sections 7050.5–7055 and California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 would be required to be implemented.

The CAAP would be subject to compliance with the NHPA, CEQA, California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98, and General Plan Policy HR-3.3 in order to ensure that any encounters with human remains are managed with dignity and respect. The County Coroner would also be notified if remains are discovered. Compliance with California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 and California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 would ensure appropriate lineal descendants are engaged for the respectful and dignified handling of human remains. Through adherence to federal, State, and local regulations, and the City’s General Plan policy HR-3.3, impacts to human remains would be **less than significant** and no mitigation is required.

<p>d) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of historical resources as defined in CCR §15064.5?</p>	Potentially Significant Impact <input type="checkbox"/>	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated <input type="checkbox"/>	Less than Significant Impact <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No Impact <input type="checkbox"/>
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4.5.d) Less than Significant

Implementation of the CAAP would include energy efficiency sources and potential installation of solar panels on residential and nonresidential buildings. Energy efficiency retrofits and installation would not result in potential impacts on historic resources since there are no identified historic resources in the City.

Energy efficiency retrofits of historic buildings would be subject to compliance with the NHPA the City of Agoura Hills Municipal Code, along with General Plan Policies HR-1.2, in order to ensure that potential changes in the significance of historical resources would be minimized or avoided. Through adherence to federal, State, and local regulations, and General Plan

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Policies, potential impacts to historical resources from implementation of the CAAP would be **less than significant**. No mitigation is required.

4.6 ENERGY RESOURCES

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?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4.6.a) Less than Significant

The CAAP would result in less intense future development, leading to less energy demands. Implementation of the CAAP consists of energy efficiency retrofits for new and existing buildings, renewable energy and VMT reduction. The CAAP would comply with policies and programs directly targeting energy efficiency and conservation in order to reduce GHG emissions and reach its GHG reduction target. Implementation of these policies and measures would ensure development would be more energy efficient. In addition, implementation of the GHG reduction measures in the CAAP would not involve short- or long-term physical changes that could result in energy consumption. Overall, the goal of the CAAP is to reduce GHG emissions generated within the City by reducing VMT, increasing energy efficiency, using renewable energy, reducing waste generation, and reducing water use. Moreover, while GHG reduction measures were formulated to reduce GHGs, many would improve energy efficiency and decrease reliance on fossil fuels. Implementation of the CAAP would not result in wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy, during operation. Compliance with applicable State, federal, local regulations (e.g., Compliance with Title 24 Energy Efficiency and other energy efficiency and conservation standards), General Plan Policies U-5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.6 and 5.7, including NR-9.1 and NR-9.2 would ensure impacts related to the usage of energy, energy efficiency, and energy conservation would be minimized or avoided. Therefore, impacts would be **less than significant**. No mitigation is required.

b) Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4.6.b) Less than Significant

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As mentioned above, the CAAP would result in less intense future development, leading to an increase in renewable energy and energy efficiency in the City complementing the State’s plans and goals in regard to renewable energy and energy efficiency. Implementation of the CAAP consists of efficient measures such as energy efficiency retrofits for new and existing buildings, renewable energy and VMT reduction. The CAAP would comply with policies and programs directly targeting energy efficiency and conservation in order to reduce GHG emissions and reach its GHG reduction target and be consistent with AB32 and SB32. Implementation of these policies and measures would ensure development would be more energy efficient. Implementation of the GHG reduction measures would consume energy resources during minor construction and operation, overall the measures would increase energy efficiency and use of renewable energy and therefore, would not constitute the wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy. Furthermore, although the GHG reduction measures were formulated to reduce GHGs, they also act to conserve energy and reduce reliance on fossil fuels.

Compliance with applicable State, federal, local regulations (e.g., Compliance with Title 24 Energy Efficiency and other energy efficiency and conservation standards), General Plan Policies U-5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.6 and 5.7, including NR-9.1 and NR-9.2 would ensure impacts would be minimized or avoided. The CAAP would not conflict with or obstruct a State or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency. Therefore, impacts would be **less than significant**. No mitigation is required.

4.7 GEOLOGY AND SOILS

Would the project:

Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:					
a)	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?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b)	Strong seismic ground shaking?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c)	Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d)	Landslides?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4.7.a–d) Less than Significant

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As stated in the General Plan, seismic hazards are caused by groundshaking on the Simi-Santa Rosa Fault, Oak Ridge Fault and San Cayetano Fault. The Simi-Santa Rosa Fault is 7 miles from the City, while the other two faults are located 17-18 miles from the City. In addition, Alquist-Priolo Special Studies Zones have not been identified within the City. Reduction measures in the CAAP would be required to comply with federal and California Building Standards Code (CCR Title 24, Part 2) as well as performance of State-licensed surveys of soil and geologic conditions in areas subject to seismic ground shaking, liquefaction, and landslide hazards. Additionally, General Plan Policies S-2.1, S-2.2, and S-2.4 include actions aimed at protecting people and structures from geologic hazards (Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act). Compliance with these standards would reduce potential seismically related impacts in Agoura Hills. Therefore, impacts related to fault rupture, strong seismic ground shaking, liquefaction, and potential landslides would be **less than significant**. No mitigation is required.

e) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	Potentially Significant Impact <input type="checkbox"/>	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated <input type="checkbox"/>	Less than Significant Impact <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No Impact <input type="checkbox"/>
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4.7.e) Less than Significant

Erosion is caused by wind, water, and human activities that remove vegetation and expose soil. Implementation of the CAAP is not determined to increase areas of potential erosion or loss of topsoil. To further prevent such action, compliance with California Building Code (CBC) standards would reduce potential erosion impacts from occurring. Implementation of reduction measures in the CAAP, such as renewable energy, would be required to prepare a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) that includes Best Management Practices (BMPs) aimed at reducing soil erosion and loss of topsoil. Following CBC standards and grading plans would further prevent significant impacts and reduce erosion effects to less than significant levels. Implementation of the regulations and General Plan Policies S-2.1, S-2.2, and S-2.4 would ensure that impacts related to soil erosion and loss of topsoil would be **less than significant**. No mitigation is required.

f) 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?	Potentially Significant Impact <input type="checkbox"/>	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated <input type="checkbox"/>	Less than Significant Impact <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No Impact <input type="checkbox"/>
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4.7.f) Less than Significant

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Human activities increase the potential for persons and property to be subject to geologic instability through development that is improperly located or constructed. Agoura Hills is known for having loosely, compacted soils, and as a result, development has the potential to expose the ground to soil failures such as landslides, liquefaction, and lateral spreading.

Strategies and measures implemented through the CAAP are required to comply with State and local standards governing soil stability. Compliance with CBC standards would avoid or reduce potential significant impacts on unstable geological units and soils resulting from future development. The CBC addresses construction in areas subject to subsidence and lateral spreading. On unstable soils, geotechnical certification must occur for project approval to make sure that impacts from geological hazards are reduced to less than significant levels. Standards would ensure any future development is protected from unstable geology and soils such as landslides, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, and/or collapse. Compliance with CBC standards and General Plan Policies S-2.1, S-2.2, and S-2.4 would ensure impacts related to future development on unstable soil would be **less than significant**. No mitigation is required.

g) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?	Potentially Significant Impact <input type="checkbox"/>	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated <input type="checkbox"/>	Less than Significant Impact <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No Impact <input type="checkbox"/>
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4.7.g) Less than Significant

Expansive soil tends to contain clay particles prone to large volume changes such as swelling and shrinkage due to changes in water content. When swelling occurs, the change in volume applies heavy pressures on objects that are placed on them. Expansive soils are generally distributed throughout Agoura Hills. The lowland portions have the highest potential for shrinkage and swelling and would need to be removed before any new development. Implementation of the CAAP does not propose new buildings, and therefore would not locate structures on expansive soil. However, implementation of the CAAP would need to follow CBC standards for any potential installation of energy retrofits on existing buildings. Compliance with State and City Seismic and Geologic Safety Standards, along with CBC standards and City General Plan Policies would ensure any potential impacts would be avoided. Therefore, impacts related to expansive soils would be **less than significant**. No mitigation is required.

h) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for disposal of wastewater?	Potentially Significant Impact <input type="checkbox"/>	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated <input type="checkbox"/>	Less than Significant Impact <input type="checkbox"/>	No Impact <input type="checkbox"/>
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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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4.7.h) No Impact

Implementation of the CAAP would not include strategies that would lead to installation of any septic tanks or alternative wastewater systems. Therefore, **no impact** would occur. No mitigation is required.

4.8 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

Would the project:

<p>a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that in conjunction with other global greenhouse gas emissions may have a substantial adverse physical effect on the environment?</p>	<p>Potentially Significant Impact</p>	<p>Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</p>	<p>Less than Significant Impact</p>	<p>No Impact</p>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4.7.a) Less than Significant

Consistent with the State’s adopted AB 32 GHG reduction target, the City set a goal to reduce emissions to 1990 levels by 2020. This target was calculated as a 15 percent decrease from 2008 levels. On January 20, 2017, CARB released the 2017 Scoping Plan Update. The 2017 Scoping Plan Update provides strategies for achieving the 2030 target established by EO B-30-15 and codified in SB 32. The 2017 Scoping Plan Update recommends local plan level GHG emissions reduction goals. The City has also set a 2030 reduction target, which is to reduce emissions to 49 percent below 2008 levels and it aligns with the statewide goal of 40 percent below 1990 levels of emissions. This goal would put the City on a path toward the State’s long-term goal to achieve statewide carbon neutrality by 2045.

The CAAP focuses on a 2030 GHG emissions reduction target and provides a framework for long-term GHG emissions reductions toward the ultimate 2045 goal, which is carbon neutrality. In 2018, GHG emissions in the City were 266,890 MT CO₂e. By 2030, emissions are expected to be 276,843 MT CO₂e. Total adjusted community emissions, which include reductions from both the CAAP measures and the State and local reduction programs, where estimate to total 259,062 MT CO₂e by 2020 (a reduction of 9,428 MT CO₂e), 204,847 MT CO₂e by 2030 (a reduction of 71,996 MT CO₂e), and 165,892 MT CO₂e in 2045 (a reduction of 124,477 MT CO₂e). The CAAP measures would achieve these reductions by decreasing energy consumption in existing residential and commercial buildings, increasing water efficiency, increasing awareness of sustainability issues, promoting clean energy use, expanding sustainable transportation options, and optimizing vehicular travel.

The CAAP includes enhanced GHG reduction measures such as energy efficiency retrofits, renewable energy generation, VMT reduction, waste diversion and water conservation programs. Implementation of the CAAP would not generate new significant GHG impacts that would disrupt the City. Through compliance with federal, State, and General Plan Goals and

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Policies (Goal LU-1, LU-5.1-5.4, M-4, 4.3-4.6, M-5, M-6.1-6.5, M-9, M-9.1-9.4, M-10, M-10.1-10.5, M-11, M-11.1-11.3, U-4.2-4.10, CS-1, NR-5, NR-9 and NR-10 along with the Renewable Portfolio Standard, Title 24 Energy Efficiency Standards, and Clean Car Fuel Standard potential impacts would be reduced or avoided. Therefore, GHG impacts from implementation of the CAAP would be **less than significant**. No mitigation is required.

b) Conflict with any applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4.8.b) Less than Significant

The CAAP would include a baseline GHG emissions inventory, a methodology for tracking and reporting emissions in the future, and recommendations for GHG reduction strategies as a foundation for these efforts. An indicator of the success of these efforts will be a measured reduction in GHG emissions using the protocols in the CAAP. The CAAP is another tool that can be used to guide development to achieve the City’s GHG reduction goals.

The City’s 2018 GHG Inventory consists of different economic sectors GHG emissions within the City of Agoura Hills. The transportation sector is the largest contributor to the GHG emissions with 194,818 MT CO₂e (73 percent of total emissions). Building energy with 33,809 MT CO₂e (12.67 percent of total emissions) followed by natural gas with 26,669 MT CO₂e (9.99 percent of total emissions). Solid waste, water, wastewater and off-road resources sectors contribute to the rest of the emissions as a whole. The State has set goals for reducing GHG emissions by 2020, 2030, and 2045 through AB 32, SB 32, SB 100, and EO-B-55-18.

The State has provided guidance to local jurisdictions as “essential partners” in achieving the State’s goals by identifying a 2020 and 2030 recommended reduction goal. That goal, stated in the AB 32 Scoping Plan, was for local governments to achieve a 15 percent reduction below 2008 levels by 2020, which aligns with the State’s goal of not exceeding 1990 emissions levels by 2020.

The State has recently passed an executive order (EO-B-55-18), which mandates statewide climate neutrality by 2045. In the interim, the State has also provided a target of 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030. The City has identified this target as a 49 percent below 2005 to 2008 emission levels by 2030. This amounts to a reduction of 168,445 metric tons of CO₂ equivalent in annual emissions by 2030 compared to the BAU forecast. In addition, Agoura Hills’ BAU and Adjusted Business As Usual (ABAU) forecasts were developed and the two future years are forecast for each scenario: years 2020 and 2030. The 2020 and 2030 forecast years are consistent with the goals identified in AB 32, SB 32, and the corresponding Scoping Plan, which identifies statewide GHG reduction targets by 2020 and 2030.

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The 2017 Scoping Plan provides the State’s roadmap in achieving a statewide reduction of 40 percent below 1990 levels of emissions by 2030. Future emissions estimates within the City also included reductions that would happen with implementation of the 2017 Scoping Plan at the State level. A great level of emission reduction is anticipated within the City as a result of the 2017 Scoping Plan Update Policies and legislation implemented at the State level. The City implemented local reduction measures that would further reduce GHG emissions beyond regional and State measures. The CAAP includes GHG reduction measures such as energy efficiency retrofits, renewable energy, and VMT reduction, along with water conservation and solid waste generation, which would further reduce GHG emissions within the City and would not conflict with any applicable GHG plans, policies, or regulations. Compliance with federal, State, and local regulations, including General Plan Policies, would ensure potential impacts would not occur. Implementation of the CAAP would not generate new significant impacts, and would be consistent with statewide targets and would support a variety of other State and local plans, policies and regulations. Therefore, potential GHG impacts from implementation of the CAAP would be **less than significant**. No mitigation is required.

4.9 HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Would the project:

a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	Potentially Significant Impact <input type="checkbox"/>	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated <input type="checkbox"/>	Less than Significant Impact <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No Impact <input type="checkbox"/>
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4.9.a) Less than Significant

Every home, business, and industry uses or produces, to some extent, flammable, hazardous, or toxic materials. Implementation of the CAAP includes reduction measures that would not result in the routine of transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials. Reduction measures consist of energy efficiency retrofits, reduction of VMT, waste diversion, and water conservation programs and would not involve the use of hazardous materials. These will be regulated by City ordinances, General Plan Policies, State, and federal regulations. Agoura Hills’ General Plan Policies S-5.1, S-5.2, S-5.4 and S.5.6 would ensure any potential hazardous material would not be released, exposed, or transported. Compliance with the existing regulations including California Occupational Safety and Health Administration (Cal OSHA) and California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) would ensure that impacts related to the routine handling of hazardous materials associated with implementation of the CAAP would be **less than significant**. No mitigation is required.

b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant
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involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?		with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4.9.b) Less than Significant

Implementation of the CAAP would include GHG reduction measures such as, energy efficiency retrofits, renewable energy generation, VMT reduction, waste diversion, and water conservation programs. These specific GHG reduction measures would not create foreseeable upsets or accidents that would introduce any type of hazard to the Agoura Hills community or environment. In case a potential release occurs, existing federal, State, and local policies require action from the applicable enforcement agency. It is unlikely that any such activities would be extensive and beyond the capacities of typical containment or safe remediation. Furthermore, such risks are no different than those for existing uses. Compliance would be required with the existing regulations, programs, and policies, including Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and Hazardous Waste Management Plan (HWMP) for hazardous waste disposal, transportation, OSHA, and Federal Clean Air Act. Implementation of and compliance with CCR Title 22 would ensure that impacts related to accidental release of hazardous materials would be reduced or avoided. Potential foreseeable accidents would be reduced with the appropriate regulations, codes and permits. Compliance with these regulations, along with General Plan policies would ensure that impacts related to accidental release of hazardous materials as a result of implementation of the CAAP would be **less than significant**. No mitigation is required.

c) Cause hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4.9.c) Less than Significant

Implementation of the CAAP would not cause hazardous emissions to the community and would be subject to Federal, state, and local school district policies regarding the use and disposal of hazardous materials and wastes. Compliance with the existing regulations, programs, and policies, including CCR Title 22 would ensure that hazardous material risks to schools from implementation of the CAAP would be **less than significant**. No mitigation is required.

d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials compiled pursuant to California Government Code	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant		
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		

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section 65962.5 and, as a result, would create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4.9.d) Less than Significant

Implementation of the CAAP does not include particular locations for siting reduction measures. The City would review the siting of renewable energy retrofits to ensure there would be no hazards to the public or environment. Along with local regulations, General Plan policies, including CCR Title 22, would ensure risk of development on or in proximity to sites included on a list compiled pursuant to California Government Code Section 65962.5 from implementation of the CAAP would be **less than significant**. No mitigation is required.

e) if 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, result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

4.9.e) No Impact

The City of Agoura Hills is not located within an airport land use plan nor located near a public airport. The nearest airport is Van Nuys Airport, which is located in Los Angeles. Implementation of the CAAP including rooftop photovoltaic (PV) solar panels and energy retrofits on existing buildings would not cause any safety hazards to any airport safety zones or people around the area. The CAAP would not include strategies associated with any airports and would not result in a significant impact on future air traffic operations, people residing or working. Therefore, **no impact** would occur and no mitigation is required.

f) Result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area for a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip or heliport?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

4.9.f) No Impact

The City of Agoura Hills is not located within an airport land use plan nor located near a private airstrip or heliport. Therefore, implementation of the CAAP such as energy retrofits on

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existing buildings would not cause any safety hazards or disturb people residing or working around an airport area. No impact would occur and no mitigation is required.

g) Impair implementation of, or physically interfere with, an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	Potentially Significant Impact <input type="checkbox"/>	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated <input type="checkbox"/>	Less than Significant Impact <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No Impact <input type="checkbox"/>
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4.9.g) Less than Significant

Implementation of the CAAP would include GHG reduction measures such as, energy efficiency retrofits, VMT reduction, waste diversion, and water conservation programs. These specific GHG reduction measures would not alter emergency response or evacuation plans. The CAAP does not directly propose any changes or updates to existing emergency response or evacuation plans. Therefore, conflicts with existing emergency response and evacuation plans are not anticipated. Future development projects would be required to have adequate infrastructure and access as well as consistency with emergency and evacuation plans in order to ensure the safety of the Agoura Hills residents. The City would need to review any future updates along roadways, such as bicycle, and pedestrian infrastructure that would require emergency response and evacuation in the community. Compliance with State, federal, and local regulations, along with General Plan Policies would ensure that impacts related to emergency response and evacuation plans would be **less than significant**. No mitigation is required.

h) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?	Potentially Significant Impact <input type="checkbox"/>	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated <input type="checkbox"/>	Less than Significant Impact <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No Impact <input type="checkbox"/>
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4.9.h) Less than Significant

The majority of the City is designated as a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone. The Los Angeles County Fire Department provides protection services for the City. Implementation of the CAAP would not result in significant impacts related to wildland fires. Measures and actions would be subject to all applicable City regulations and requirements and reviewed by the City, Los Angeles County Fire Department, and California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CALFIRE) as appropriate, and "fire safe" design. Future development would be reviewed by the City for adherence to the building and fire codes. Overall, implementation of existing regulations and General Plan Policies S-3.1, S-3.2, S-3.3, S-3.4, including standards for roadways and access, development siting, and use of fire-resistant building materials

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would ensure that impacts related to wildland fire risks would be less than significant. Therefore, implementation of the CAAP would not increase exposure of people or structures to wildland fires and impacts would be **less than significant**. No mitigation is required.

4.10 HYDROLOGY/WATER QUALITY

Would the project:

a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?	Potentially Significant Impact <input type="checkbox"/>	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated <input type="checkbox"/>	Less than Significant Impact <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No Impact <input type="checkbox"/>
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4.10.a) Less than Significant

Implementation of the CAAP could result in changes to existing impervious surfaces and erosion due to runoff by minor construction activities. GHG reduction measure-related development that involves energy efficiency retrofits could adversely affect water quality. The CAAP strategies would be subject to General Plan polices to eliminate and reduce pollutants in potential runoff and storm water discharge.

To avoid water quality impacts, a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) under NPDES permit would be required. Compliance with the City approved grading permits and SWRCB’s General Construction Activity Stormwater permit would ensure potential risk of water degradation from any erosion would be reduced. In addition, several federal and State laws, including CWA, NPDES, Federal Safe Drinking Water Act, and California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act of 1970, and General Plan Policies are enacted to reduce impacts to water quality and wastewater. With the implementation of regulations and General Plan Policies (MR-1.3, 6.4, 6.5, 6.7, 6.8, and U-3.5) and permits, implementation in compliance with applicable water quality standards and waste discharge requirements would ensure impacts on water quality would be **less than significant**. No mitigation is required.

b) Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level	Potentially Significant Impact <input type="checkbox"/>	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated <input type="checkbox"/>	Less than Significant Impact <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No Impact <input type="checkbox"/>
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4.10.b) Less than Significant

The CAAP includes reduction measures that require new development to provide energy efficiency, renewable energy sources, water conservation and electric vehicle charging

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equipment in the garages or parking areas. The CAAP also provides incentives to make energy efficiency improvements to existing land uses. The CAAP does not propose pavement or other impervious ground cover. Implementation of the CAAP would not result in a substantial increase in impervious surfaces in the City. The CAAP would not increase the impermeable surface area such that groundwater recharge would be substantially affected. Energy efficiency retrofits for existing and new buildings would not increase impermeable surface area in the City, because they are focused on reducing energy use such as LED lighting, energy efficient appliances, water conservation and rooftop PV solar. Since an increase in impervious surfaces would not occur from implementation, groundwater supplies or groundwater recharge would not be affected. Furthermore, implementation of GHG reduction measures would not involve development of residential communities or other similar types of development or induce population growth in an area that would increase water demand.

Compliance with applicable federal and State regulations, including the Federal Clean Water Act, Federal Safe Water Drinking Act, California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, and CCR Title 22, would ensure any potential impacts to groundwater supplies would be reduced or avoided. Additionally, the City's General Plan Policies NR-6.2 and 6.3 would contribute to the reduction of potential impacts to groundwater. Therefore, impacts to groundwater and groundwater recharge would be **less than significant**. No mitigation is required.

c) 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 substantial erosion or siltation on or off site?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4.10.c) Less than Significant

Medea creek, Palo Comado Canyon creek and Lindero Canyon creek are within the City's limits. However, alteration would occur to these existing creeks. Implementation of the CAAP would consist of minor construction involving installation of energy retrofits for existing buildings and energy efficient design for new development. Those additions would not increase the overall building footprint and therefore would not alter existing drainage patterns within the City. However, vacant land, hillsides or open space drainage patterns could be altered or disturbed if construction would occur in those areas. Compliance with federal, State, and local regulations related to water quality, erosion, and storm water runoff. All projects that could affect the alteration of a streambed and/or cause erosion and or siltation would be reviewed and need approval from the City, RWQCB, and CDFW.

Compliance with federal, State, and local regulations, including the CWA, City's Municipal Code 9224.2 and 9244.2, California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, Stormwater Ordinance, NPDES Permit, General Plan Policies LU-3.5, NR-1.3, NR-4.2, NR-4.11, NR-6.7, NR-6.8, would ensure impacts from alteration of drainage patterns leading to erosion, sedimentation, and siltation would be **less than significant**. No mitigation is required.

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d) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that would result in flooding on or off site?	Potentially Significant Impact <input type="checkbox"/>	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated <input type="checkbox"/>	Less than Significant Impact <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No Impact <input type="checkbox"/>
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4.10.d) Less than Significant

Implementation of GHG reduction measures in the CAAP include energy efficiency retrofits of existing buildings, energy efficient design of new buildings, reduction in vehicle miles traveled and would not result in alteration of drainage patterns or substantial increased in surface runoff, which may result in hydrological changes that could expose people, structures, and property to increased flooding risks. Implementation of the CAAP would be subject to compliance with CWA, NPDES Permit, and City’s Municipal Code 9224.2 and 9244.2, General Plan Policies which would avoid potential danger to life and property, hazards, erosions, or deterioration of water quality. In addition, compliance with the CWA, NPDES , treatment control BMP’s, SWPPPs, and General Plan Policies U-3.1, 3.2 and 3.3 would ensure potential impacts associated with alteration of drainage patterns or substantial increases in surface runoff would be **less than significant**. No mitigation is required.

e) Create or contribute runoff water that would exceed the capacity of existing or planned storm water drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?	Potentially Significant Impact <input type="checkbox"/>	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated <input type="checkbox"/>	Less than Significant Impact <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No Impact <input type="checkbox"/>
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4.10.e) Less than Significant

The CAAP does not propose new development, roadways, or other forms of surface pavement. Therefore implementation of GHG reduction measures in the CAAP does not include impermeable surfaces that could increase runoff exceeding storm water drainage system capacity. Implementation of the GHG reduction measures could not contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing stormwater drainage systems or provide additional sources of polluted water. Through compliance with federal, State, and local regulations, including the CWA, NPDES permit, Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Act, and the City’s General Plan Policies U-1.3, 3.3, and S-1.2, 1.5, 1.6 would reduce potential runoff to exceed infrastructure capacity or generate substantial additional sources of pollution. Impacts would be **less than significant**. No mitigation is required.

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f) Substantially degrade water quality?		Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4.10.f) Less than Significant

Implementation of the CAAP, such as energy efficiency retrofits and reduction of VMT would not substantially degrade water quality or quality of drinking water in the City. Energy retrofits would be installed on existing and new buildings and would not violate water quality. Compliance with applicable federal and State regulations, including the CWA, Federal Safe Drinking Water Act, California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, California Safe Drinking Water Act, and CCR Title 22, would reduce any potential impacts to water quality. Through compliance with the regulations and General Plan Policies, potential impacts related to water quality regarding compliance with the water quality standards would be **less than significant**. No mitigation is required.

g) Would the project place housing 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?		Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4.10.g) Less than Significant

The 100-year flood zone is contained within Lindero Canyon, Liberty Canyon, Palo Comado Canyon, Medea Creek and adjacent to Lake Lindero. Flood zones within the City are located in open space areas and low density residential and commercial areas. Implementation of the CAAP, such as energy efficiency retrofits for new and existing buildings; reduction of VMT and water efficiency would not cause any hazards or introduce any housing components within a 100-year zone area.

In addition, implementation of the CAAP would be subject to the City’s General Plan Policies (S-1.4, 1.5, 1.6 and 1.7) , Floodplain Ordinance, FEMA requirements, and Las Virgenes- Malibu Council of Governments Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan to reduce any potential impacts related to 100-year flood zones. Therefore, compliance with local, state, and Federal regulations, along with General Plan Policies listed above would ensure any potential impacts would be **less than significant**. No mitigation is required.

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h) Would the project place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures that would impede or redirect flood flows?	Potentially Significant Impact <input type="checkbox"/>	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated <input type="checkbox"/>	Less than Significant Impact <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No Impact <input type="checkbox"/>
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4.10.h) Less than Significant

The CAAP would not propose any new development but it does include GHG reduction measures such as Energy Efficiency Retrofits for new and existing buildings, reduction of VMT and Water Efficiency. Measures such as Energy Efficiency Retrofits may result in existing structures located within a 100-year flood zone. Flooding hazards may occur that could inundate and cause water damage to structures. Impacts related to flooding may include the loss of life or property, and infrastructure damage. However, implementation of the CAAP would be subject to the City’s General Plan Policies (S-1.4, 1.5, 1.6 and 1.7, along with U-3.1), Floodplain Ordinance, and FEMA requirements, in order to not result in redirection of flood flows within the City. Implementation of the CAAP’s GHG Reduction measures that would involve flood hazard areas would require coordination with Los Angeles County Flood Control District. Therefore, Compliance with local, Federal, state and General Plan Polices would ensure potential impacts regarding flood hazards would be **less than significant**. No mitigation is required.

i) 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?	Potentially Significant Impact <input type="checkbox"/>	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated <input type="checkbox"/>	Less than Significant Impact <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No Impact <input type="checkbox"/>
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4.10.i) Less than Significant

No reservoirs, levees or dams are within the City of Agoura Hills. Implementation of the CAAP would consist of energy efficiency retrofits and reduction of VMT. .Implementation of energy retrofits does not increase the exposure of people and structures to flood related injury or loss. Implementation of the CAAP would need to follow standards of the City’s Municipal Code Chapter 5 and 7 to reduce public and private losses. The CAAP would also comply with federal, State, General Plan Policy U-3.1, Floodplain Ordinance, Department of Water Resources, State Division of Dam Safety, including Regional Flood Control District would ensure potential impacts from levee or dam failure would be considered **less than significant**. Not mitigation is required.

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j)	Would the project expose people or structures to inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?	Potentially Significant Impact <input type="checkbox"/>	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated <input type="checkbox"/>	Less than Significant Impact <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No Impact <input type="checkbox"/>
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4.10.j) Less Than Significant

Due to the City’s elevation and distance from the Pacific Ocean, it is not located near any lakes, large water bodies or coastal areas. Seiches and tsunamis are not expected to occur within the City. There is one water body within the City boundaries, known as Lake Lindero, but the lake is too small for the occurrence of a seiches or tsunamis. . Mudflow or debris flow can occur in areas with steep slopes, particularly areas with loose soils and denuded of vegetation when exposed to large amounts of precipitation. Mudflows could occur and result in slope failure with or without implementation of the CAAP.

Implementation of the CAAP would comply with General Plan Policies, the City’s Standardized Emergency Management System Plan (SEMS Plan), City’s Floodplain Ordinance, Hazard Mitigation Plan, BMP and NPDES Permit. The SEMS Plan incorporates fire prevention and protection procedures within the City. Following these policies and regulations would ensure impacts would be minimized or avoided. Therefore, potential impacts would be **less than significant**. No mitigation is required.

4.11 LAND USE AND PLANNING

Would the project:

a)	Physically divide an established community?	Potentially Significant Impact <input type="checkbox"/>	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated <input type="checkbox"/>	Less than Significant Impact <input type="checkbox"/>	No Impact <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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4.11.a) No Impact

The CAAP would not propose changes to existing land use designations nor result in development that could physically divide a community. The CAAP would propose strategies that would improve pedestrian and bicycle mobility as well as promote the use of alternative transportation. The CAAP would encourage the creation of infrastructure that improves connectivity throughout the community in Agoura Hills. Therefore, **no impact** would occur to established communities as a result of the CAAP’s implementation. No mitigation is required.

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b) Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy or regulation or agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to, the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	Potentially Significant Impact <input type="checkbox"/>	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated <input type="checkbox"/>	Less than Significant Impact <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No Impact <input type="checkbox"/>
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4.11.b) Less than Significant

The CAAP provides specific measures and programs that reduce GHG emissions, improve air quality, and facilitate transit-oriented development, thus reducing vehicle miles traveled (VMT). Implementation of the CAAP would not propose new development or disturb the earth that would conflict with a land use plan, general plan or zoning ordinance. The implementation of the CAAP would not cause any significant impacts on Land Use and Planning. Any development that would occur under the CAAP would be required to be consistent with the City’s General Plan policies. Therefore, the CAAP would be consistent with regulations and policies and any potential impacts would be **less than significant**. No mitigation is required.

c) Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?	Potentially Significant Impact <input type="checkbox"/>	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated <input type="checkbox"/>	Less than Significant Impact <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No Impact <input type="checkbox"/>
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4.11.c) Less than Significant

The CAAP does not include changes that would affect the Habitat Conservation Plans (HCPs) or Natural Community Conservation Plans (NCCPs) within the City. The CAAP’s implementation would be required to conform to all HCP and NCCP requirements and develop mitigation for any biological effects before potential construction of projects pursuant to City ordinance. Therefore, the CAAP would not conflict with any applicable HCPs or NCCPs. Impacts would be **less than significant**, and no mitigation is required.

4.12 MINERAL RESOURCES

Would the project:

a) 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?	Potentially Significant Impact <input type="checkbox"/>	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated <input type="checkbox"/>	Less than Significant Impact <input type="checkbox"/>	No Impact <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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4.12.a) No Impact

Stated in the General Plan, according to the California Division of Mines and Geology, there are no significant mineral deposits known to exist within the City. Agoura Hills is classified as MRZ-1 (An area where adequate information indicates that no significant mineral deposits are present, or where it is judged that little likelihood exists for their presence) and MRZ-3 (areas with mineral resources that cannot be classified as significant due to inadequate data). The CAAP does not propose any new development or infrastructure that would damage any minerals. The CAAP would propose strategies and measures that would reduce the City’s GHG emissions and would not directly lead to development that would affect mineral resources. Therefore, implementation of the CAAP would not result in the loss of availability of known mineral resources or a locally important mineral resource recovery site. **No impact** would occur and no mitigation is required.

b) 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 of California?	Potentially Significant Impact <input type="checkbox"/>	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated <input type="checkbox"/>	Less than Significant Impact <input type="checkbox"/>	No Impact <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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4.12.b) No Impact

As discussed in Checklist Question 4.11.a, the CAAP would not propose improvements or changes to existing land use designations. Therefore, implementation of the CAAP would not result in a loss of known mineral resources. **No impact** would occur and no mitigation is required.

4.13 NOISE

Would the project:

a) Expose of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	Potentially Significant Impact <input type="checkbox"/>	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated <input type="checkbox"/>	Less than Significant Impact <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No Impact <input type="checkbox"/>
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4.13.a) Less than Significant

Implementation of the CAAP would reduce VMT in the City, which would reduce traffic noise. The CAAP would not result in intensification of development around transit corridors. Energy retrofits would likely reduce impacts from vehicular noise to occupants of the particular buildings, since increased insulation and double- or triple-paned windows would also act to buffer exterior noise levels. The location or extent of new renewable energy-generating facilities structures, such as photovoltaic arrays that would potentially be developed under the CAAP and their locations, are not specifically identified in the CAAP document. Installation activities for energy retrofits on existing residential and commercial buildings, or installation of photovoltaic arrays, may result in temporary increases in noise; however, it is anticipated that such activities would not require large construction equipment that would result in substantial noise. Therefore, installation of these energy-generating structures would likely be constructed away from sensitive uses and would not result in any adverse noise impacts. Compliance with Noise Ordinance, Municipal Code Division 6: 9656 and General Plan Policies N 1.1, N 1.2, N 1.3, N.1.4, N 1.5, N 1.6, along with N. 3.1, N 3.2 and N 3.3 would ensure that noise impacts to sensitive uses would be avoided or minimized. Each specific development project would undergo evaluation prior to project approval for consistency with the Agoura Hills General Plan policies and standards. Therefore, noise impacts would be **less than significant**. No mitigation is required.

b) Result in the exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	Potentially Significant Impact <input type="checkbox"/>	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated <input type="checkbox"/>	Less than Significant Impact <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No Impact <input type="checkbox"/>
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4.13.b) Less than Significant

Under the CAAP, any construction vibration that could occur during energy-efficiency retrofit or installation of photovoltaic arrays would not be substantial and would only be temporary. If these activities were to occur on or near buildings, all appropriate policies outlined in the General Plan, Noise Ordinance, and other portions of the Municipal Code would control

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vibration from sources adjacent to residential and other sensitive receptors and ensure that future developments would be constructed to minimize interior and exterior noise and vibration levels. Renewable energy-generating structures do not produce substantial vibration and would be located on rooftops of existing buildings. Compliance with Municipal Code, Noise Ordinance 9656, and General Plan Policies N-1.1 through N1.6, would ensure that the structures would not generate excessive groundborne vibration or noise during operation. Therefore, impacts would be **less than significant**. No mitigation is required.

c) Result in a substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

4.13.c) No Impact

Refer to response to Checklist Question 4.12.a.

d) Result in a substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4.13.d) Less than Significant

Potential construction activities from implementation of the CAAP would be energy retrofits, such as photovoltaic arrays, on existing residential and commercial buildings. However, installation of photovoltaic arrays would not be substantial and would only be temporary. In many cases, the peak sound levels would be extremely brief and overall ambient noise levels would remain within acceptable limits. If these activities have the potential to exceed the City's noise thresholds, a noise study and all appropriate measures would be required. In addition, compliance with Agoura Hills' Noise Ordinance, Municipal Code Division 6 and existing General Plan noise policies N-1.1, N-1.2, N.1-3, N-1.4, N-1.5, N-1.6, along with N-3.1, N-3.2 and N-3.3 would help reduce or avoid potential short term noise impacts. Following policies and standards, potential impacts would be **less than significant**. No mitigation is required.

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e) Is the project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within 2 miles of a public airport or public use airport, result in the exposure of people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

4.13.e) No Impact

There are no public airports located in the vicinity of the City. The City is also not located within an airport land use plan. With that said, the CAAP would not include strategies associated with any airports and would not result in a significant impact on future air traffic operations. Therefore, **no impact** would occur and no mitigation is required.

f) Is the project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, result in the exposure of people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

4.13.f) No Impact

No Impact

Refer to response to Checklist Question 4.13.e.

4.14 POPULATION AND HOUSING

Would the project:

a) Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (e.g. by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (e.g. through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4.14.a) Less than Significant

Implementation of the CAAP would not result in substantial population growth directly or indirectly, nor would it increase demand for housing within the City. The CAAP would not exceed, directly or indirectly, local and regional growth projections. The CAAP's GHG

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reduction measures do not propose new housing or propose changes to regulations related to residential zoning. Since implementation of the CAAP would not result in substantial population growth within the City, additional housing development would not be required. In case direct or indirect impacts from unanticipated growth would occur, general plan policies would be followed. Therefore, impacts would be **less than significant** and no mitigation is required.

b) Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

4.14.b) No Impact

Implementation of the CAAP would improve the living conditions of City residents by including energy efficiency retrofits on existing homes. With that being said, implementation of the CAAP would neither displace existing housing or people nor necessitate construction of replacement housing elsewhere. Therefore, **no impacts** would occur. No mitigation is required.

c) Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

4.14.c) No Impact

Implementation of the CAAP, such as PV panels, energy efficiency retrofits and VMT reduction would neither displace substantial numbers of people nor necessitate construction of replacement housing elsewhere. The CAAP does not contain a housing component. The CAAP's implementation would reduce the City's GHG emissions and would not lead to displace or replacement. Therefore, there would be **no impact** and no mitigation is required.

4.15 PUBLIC SERVICES

Would the project:

a) Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant
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facilities, Or in the need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for fire protection and emergency medical response?	<input type="checkbox"/>	with Mitigation Incorporated	<input type="checkbox"/>	Less than Significant Impact	<input type="checkbox"/>	No Impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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4.15.a) No Impact

Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 65 and 89 serves the community in the City. Implementation of the CAAP would not result in localized new development that would require additional fire response and emergency medical response services in Agoura Hills. Implementation of the CAAP does not propose any changes in land use and would not increase the population growth in the City; therefore, there would be no demand for additional fire protection and emergency medical response services. **No impact** would occur and no mitigation is required.

b) Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities or in the need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for police protection?	Potentially Significant Impact	<input type="checkbox"/>	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	<input type="checkbox"/>	Less than Significant Impact	<input type="checkbox"/>	No Impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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4.15.b) No Impact

Please refer to Checklist Question 4.16.a, Following implementation of the CAAP, there would be no increase in population growth that would require a high demand of additional police services in Agoura Hills. The CAAP does not propose any changes to land use that could interfere with police response times. With no expectations of population growth, there would be no need for additional services; therefore, **no impacts** would occur to affect service ratios and response times of police in the Agoura Hills community. No mitigation is required.

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<p>c) Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities or in the need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios or other performance objectives for schools?</p>	Potentially Significant Impact <input type="checkbox"/>	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated <input type="checkbox"/>	Less than Significant Impact <input type="checkbox"/>	No Impact <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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4.15.c) No Impact

Please reference Checklist Question 4.14a. There would be no increase in student populations and demand on school services in the City. The CAAP would not increase population growth nor require the need for new or expanded public school services. Therefore, since population would not increase, no additional students would be generated, creating a demand for additional school facilities and services within the Las Virgenes Unified School District (LVUSD). None of the project-related activities would generate the need for new or improved facilities at LVUSD. Implementation of the CAAP would not impact school services and facilities. **No impact** would occur and no mitigation is required.

<p>d) Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities or, in the need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios or other performance objectives for any library services?</p>	Potentially Significant Impact <input type="checkbox"/>	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated <input type="checkbox"/>	Less than Significant Impact <input type="checkbox"/>	No Impact <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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4.15.d) No Impact

Please reference Checklist Question 4.14.a. There would be no increase in population, which would generate the need for additional public services in the City. With no expectations of population growth from implementation of the CAAP, there would be no need for additional library facilities or other public services. Therefore, **no impacts** would occur to affect public services. No mitigation is required.

4.16 RECREATION

Would the project:

a) Cause growth that increases the use of existing neighborhood parks, regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

4.16.a) No Impact

The CAAP would not include any site-specific designs or proposals for development, or propose any changes to existing land use designations; therefore, it would not change resident population or total jobs in the City. Implementation of the CAAP would not increase population growth, which would therefore not increase the number of residents that would be using existing neighborhood parks, regional parks, and recreational facilities, such as trails and bikeways in Agoura Hills. In addition, implementation under the CAAP would not cause any physical deterioration. Compliance with state, local regulations, along with General Plan Policies would ensure impacts would not occur. In this regard, **no impact** would occur and no mitigation is required.

b) Include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities that might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

4.16.b) No Impact

Please refer to response to Checklist Question 4.15.a. Implementation of the CAAP would not include development of residential communities, nor would it increase population growth with reduction strategies, which would therefore not increase the demand for parks and recreation facilities in the City. Compliance with State, local regulations, including the City’s Municipal Code Chapter 8 section 66477 and General Plan Policies would further ensure impacts would not occur. Therefore, **no impact** would occur and no mitigation was required.

4.17 TRANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC

Would the project:

a) Conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance or policy establishing a measure of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system, taking into account all modes of transportation, including mass transit and non-motorized travel and relevant components of the circulation system, including, but not limited to intersections, streets, highways and freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths and mass transit?	Potentially Significant Impact <input type="checkbox"/>	Significant with Mitigation Incorporated <input type="checkbox"/>	Less than Significant Impact <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No Impact <input type="checkbox"/>
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4.17.a) Less than Significant

Implementation of the CAAP would reduce GHG emissions and vehicle miles traveled (VMT) associated with on-road passenger vehicles within the City. The CAAP does this by building upon and supporting the General Plan Policies related to transportation. The implementation of GHG reduction measures would not result in long-term operational increases in vehicular traffic along roadways in the plan area. The GHG reduction measures would improve the operation of the circulation system in several ways, including fewer vehicle trips and VMT on roadways and highways and higher numbers of transit riders, cyclists, and pedestrians. Achieving goals and strategies would result in a reduction in traffic loads, which would reduce the number of vehicle trips, volume to capacity ratio, and intersection congestion within the City. Furthermore, no proposed measure or action would directly increase traffic in relation to the existing traffic load and capacity of the system. Compliance with Federal, state, local and General Plan Policies would ensure implementation of the CAAP would not adversely affect the performance of the circulation system and would not conflict with any applicable transportation plans or ordinances. Therefore, potential impacts would be **less than significant**. No mitigation is required.

b) Conflict with an applicable congestion management program, including, but not limited to level of service targets and travel demand measures, or other targets established by the County congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?	Potentially Significant Impact <input type="checkbox"/>	Less than Significant Mitigation Incorporated <input type="checkbox"/>	Less than Significant Impact <input type="checkbox"/>	No Impact <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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4.17.b) No Impact

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Within the City of Agoura Hills there is only one segment that is considered CMP (US-101 north of Reyes Adobe Road), while the rest of the roadways are not classified under CMP roadways. Implementation of the CAAP would not add substantial trips to CMP facilities; it would reduce VMT and facilitate alternative modes of transportation. Therefore, there would be **no impacts**. No mitigation is required.

c) 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?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

4.17.c) No Impact

The City of Agoura Hills is not located near a public or private airport. Implementation of the CAAP would not affect air traffic patterns, either through traffic levels or location change since an airport is not in the vicinity. There is no aviation uses proposed in the CAAP. Therefore, **no impact** would occur and no mitigation is required.

d) Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4.17.d) Less than Significant

The CAAP's GHG reduction measures do not include facilities that would substantially increase traffic hazards or the construction of incompatible uses related to traffic. The GHG reduction measures would not alter existing roadways. Furthermore, any future development projects that would implement the CAAP GHG reduction measures and actions would be subject to all applicable City regulations and requirements, as well as subject to further CEQA analysis of project-specific impacts, which would occur with or without implementation of the CAAP. Compliance with the state, local regulations, along with City's Municipal Code and General Plan Policies (M-1.3, 1.4, 1.9, including M-4.2, 4.3 and 4.6) would ensure no hazards would occur to transportation design features. Therefore, potential impacts would be **less than significant**. No mitigation is required.

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e) Result in inadequate emergency vehicle access?		Less than Significant Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
	Potentially Significant Impact			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4.17.e) Less than Significant

The GHG reduction measures would not result in new development or land uses that would require installation of emergency access routes. Implementation of the CAAP would include reduction measures such as energy efficiency retrofits, renewable energy generation, and VMT reduction along with waste diversion and water conservation programs. With reduction measures in line, it is unlikely that these actions would interfere with emergency response or evacuation plans. Compliance with federal, state, local regulations, Municipal Code 9654.4 and General Plan Policies would ensure impacts would be minimized or avoided. Therefore, potential impacts to emergency access or evacuation plans would be **less than significant**. No mitigation is required.

f) Conflict with adopted policies, plans or programs regarding public transit, bikeways or pedestrian facilities, or otherwise substantially decrease the performance or safety of such facilities?		Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
	Potentially Significant Impact			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4.17.f) Less than Significant

The CAAP would not result in new development or construction of facilities that would propose any land changes that would conflict with transit, bicycle or pedestrian facilities. The CAAP reduction strategies would reduce vehicles miles traveled. In addition, the CAAP would encourage alternative methods of transportation, such as public transit and bicycle facilities. The GHG reduction measures would improve the operation of the circulation system in several ways, including fewer vehicle trips on roadways and highways and higher numbers of transit riders, bicyclists, and pedestrians. Compliance with General Plan Policies and Programs would ensure conflicts with adopted policies, plans, or programs would be minimized or avoided. General Plan Policies and Goals (M-6, M-6.1 M-6.6, M-9, M-9.1 through 5) would encourage, promote, require the use and provision of alternative modes of transportation. In addition, General Plan Policies and Goals M-7, 7.1 and 7.7, including M-8, M-8.1, 8.5, 8.6, 8.7 would help to improve the quality of life of Agoura Hills residents. Lastly, General Plan Goal M-10 promote Transportation Demand Management techniques to reduce vehicle trips and promote alternative modes of transportation. With these General Plan Policies and Programs in order, potential impacts would be minimized or avoided. Therefore, impacts regarding policies, plans or programs would be **less than significant**. No mitigation is required.

4.18 TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:

a) Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k), or	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4.18.a) Less than Significant

Assembly Bill (AB) 52, requires lead agencies including the City of Agoura Hills to provide written notification to requesting tribes on its notice list of any decision the City make pertaining to a proposed project such as the CAAP. The City of Agoura Hills notified the Native American Heritage Commission and all Native American Tribes that have provided the City a standing request to be notified of projects within the City to inform them of the proposed CAAP. Currently, Native American Tribes have not provided consultation request letters pertaining to AB 52. Implementation of the CAAP would set goals and strategies for delivering GHG reduction measures to reduce GHG emissions within the City. GHG reduction measures would include energy efficiency retrofits, renewable energy generation, reduction of VMT, water conservation and solid waste generation. With adherence to General Plan Policy H-1.2 implementation of the CAAP would not change the historical integrity of historic buildings in Agoura Hills. Compliance with local, state, federal and General Plan policies would ensure potential impacts to California Register of Historical Resources would be avoided. Therefore, impacts would be **less than significant**. No mitigation is required.

b) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resource Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4.18.b) Less than Significant

Implementation of the CAAP would set goals and strategies for delivering GHG reduction measures to reduce GHG emissions within the City. GHG reduction measures would include energy efficiency retrofits, renewable energy generation, reduction of VMT, water conservation and solid waste generation. Implementation of the CAAP would not alter or change any buildings within a California Native American Tribe nor include any site-specific designs or proposals, grant any entitlements for development, or propose to change existing land use designations or zoning. Any future development projects that would implement CAAP measures and actions would be subject to all applicable City regulations and requirements, as well as subject to further CEQA analysis of project-specific impacts, which would occur with or without implementation of the CAAP. Compliance with local, state, federal regulations and General Plan policies would ensure potential impacts would be minimized or avoided. Therefore, impacts would be **less than significant**. No mitigation is required.

4.19 UTILITIES/SERVICE SYSTEMS

Would the project:

a) Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board	Potentially Significant Impact <input type="checkbox"/>	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated <input type="checkbox"/>	Less than Significant Impact <input type="checkbox"/>	No Impact <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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4.19.a) No Impact

Implementation of the CAAP would not result in additional sources of wastewater. One of the goals of the CAAP would be to decrease water consumption, which would result in a reduction in wastewater generation. With these active strategies, wastewater quantity would be reduced. In addition, the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), LVMWD, and the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) oversee quality of wastewater and ensure that standards would not exceed code. Compliance with CCR Title 22 would ensure all wastewater treated meets standards of water quality. Therefore, **no impacts** would occur. No mitigation is required.

b) Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which would cause significant environment effects?	Potentially Significant Impact <input type="checkbox"/>	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated <input type="checkbox"/>	Less than Significant Impact <input type="checkbox"/>	No Impact <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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4.19.b) No Impact

Implementation of the CAAP would not adversely affect new water or wastewater facilities to the point of construction. Implementation of GHG reduction measures would not involve development of residential communities or increase population growth in an area that would increase demand for water. Water conservation strategies would be implemented through the CAAP. In addition, implementation of the CAAP includes energy efficiency retrofitting and does not require the need for additional water and wastewater treatment facilities. Water conservation strategies would reduce the need for additional water and wastewater treatment. Compliance with General Plan Policies U-1.4, NR-5.1, 5.2, 5.5, and U-2.4 would help prevent impacts related to wastewater treatment facilities. Therefore, **no impacts** would occur to affect new water or wastewater treatment facilities. No mitigation is required.

c) Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which would cause significant environmental effects?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4.19.c) Less than Significant

The CAAP would not adversely affect or necessitate new storm water drainage facilities since the CAAP is not developing any residential uses. Implementation of the CAAP would not substantially change the drainage patterns on any site within the City. One of the goals of the CAAP would be to decrease water consumption so there would not be a need for additional stormwater drainage facilities. The CAAP would comply with BMP's and General Plan Policy NR-5.2 to avoid such action. Therefore, any potential impacts regarding storm water drainage facilities would be **less than significant**. No mitigation is required.

d) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or need new or expanded entitlements?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4.19.d) Less than Significant

Implementation of the CAAP would not result in an increase in population nor develop residential uses. Thus, no new water supplies would be required. Furthermore, the implementation of the CAAP would promote water conservation, which would reduce the City's water demand. Compliance with LVMWD and General Plan Policies NR-5.1, 5.2 and 5.5 would ensure water supplies are sufficient and minimize water consumption. Federal, State

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regulations, including Federal Safe Drinking Water Act would contribute toward reducing potential impacts to water supply. With the implementation of the programs and policies, any potential impacts to water supply would be avoided or minimized. Therefore, any potential impacts to water supplies would be **less than significant**. No mitigation is required.

e) In a determination by the wastewater treatment provider that serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments.	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4.19.e) Less than Significant

Implementation of the CAAP includes energy efficiency retrofits for new and existing buildings, VMT reduction strategies, along with solid waste generation. The CAAP would not result in an increase in the amount of generated wastewater. However, to avoid potential impacts, compliance with Federal, state and local regulations including LVMWD requirements, Municipal Code and CCR Title 22 and General Plan Policies under Goal U-2 (U-2.2, 2.3 2.4 and 2.5 would ensure implementation of the CAAP would not exceed wastewater treatment requirements. Therefore, potential impacts regarding capacity of wastewater treatment facilities would be **less than significant**. No mitigation is required.

f) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4.19.f) Less than Significant

Implementation of the CAAP would not result in an increase in population nor housing development. The CAAP would encourage recycling and promote the reduction of solid waste generation. GHG reduction measures would reduce the amount of solid waste going to local landfills within the City boundaries. Therefore, potential impacts would be **less than significant**. No mitigation is required.

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g) Comply with federal, State, or local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	Potentially Significant Impact <input type="checkbox"/>	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated <input type="checkbox"/>	Less than Significant Impact <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No Impact <input type="checkbox"/>
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4.19.g) Less than Significant

Implementation of the CAAP would include solid waste diversion. Solid waste would be reduced and solid waste diversion would comply with federal, State, and regulations, including General Plan Policies U-4.1, 4.2, and 4.3 regarding recycling of solid waste. Compliance with standards and regulations would avoid any potential impacts to solid waste. Therefore, potential impacts would be **less than significant**. No mitigation is required.

4.20 WILDFIRE

Would the project:

a) Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	Potentially Significant Impact <input type="checkbox"/>	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated <input type="checkbox"/>	Less than Significant Impact <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No Impact <input type="checkbox"/>
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4.20.a) Less than Significant

As stated in the General Plan, two-thirds of the City is designated as Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone. The Los Angeles County Fire Department and the City’s Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) provides protection services for the City. Implementation of the CAAP would not physically impair or otherwise conflict with the City’s emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan. The CAAP would be required to comply with all applicable standards and ordinances for emergency vehicle access, which would ensure adequate access to, from, and on site for emergency vehicles. Adherence to these standards and ordinances would ensure any potential installation of the CAAP would not impair or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan. Therefore, implementation of the CAAP would result in a **less than significant** impact associated with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan. No mitigation is required.

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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?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4.20.b) Less than Significant

Hillsides and mountainous areas surround the City of Agoura Hills. Fire hazards are commonly known in wildland and urban areas within the City. As stated in the General Plan, two-thirds of the City is designated as Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone. Wildfire hazards can be caused by various scenarios, including weather conditions, fuel load, topography and property characteristics.

Implementation of the CAAP would consist of renewable energy retrofits, and would not be in an area, which would exacerbate a wildfire risk. The Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) Plan along with CalFire , and Las Virgenes-Malibu Council of Governments Multi-Jurisdictional Hazards Mitigation Plan would ensure standards are implemented to prevent any potential exposure of wildland fires. Compliance with SEMS standards, CalFire and General Plan Policies S-3.1, S-3.2, S-3.3, S-3.6, S-3.7, S-3.8, S-3.9, including S.6.1 and S-6.2 would ensure the CAAP would not exacerbate wildfire risks due to slope and prevailing wind, thereby exposing project occupants to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire. Therefore, impacts would be **less than significant**. No mitigation is required.

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?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4.20.c) Less than Significant

As stated in the General Plan, two-thirds of the City is designated as Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone. Wildfire hazards can be caused by various scenarios, including weather conditions, fuel load, topography and property characteristics. Implementation of the CAAP would consist of Renewable energy retrofits and potential installation of photovoltaic panels (PV) but would not exacerbate any fire risk to the City. In addition, the CAAP does not include other infrastructure (e.g. road, fuel breaks, and emergency water sources) that would exacerbate fire risk. Compliance with SEMS and CalFire standards, Las Virgenes-Malibu Council of Governments Hazards Mitigation Plan along with General Plan policies S-

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3.1, S-3.2, S-3.3, S-3.7 and S-3.9 would ensure that the CAAP would not exacerbate fire risk or result in temporary or potential impacts to the environment. Therefore, impacts would be **less than significant**. No mitigation is required.

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?	Potentially Significant Impact <input type="checkbox"/>	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated <input type="checkbox"/>	Less than Significant Impact <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No Impact <input type="checkbox"/>
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4.20.d) Less than Significant

Hillsides and mountainous areas surround the City of Agoura Hills. Fire hazards are commonly known in wildland and urban areas within the City. As stated in the General Plan, two-thirds of the City is designated as Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone. Wildfire hazards can be caused by various scenarios, including weather conditions, fuel load, topography and property characteristics. Implementation of the CAAP consists of renewable energy retrofits, and installation of photovoltaic panels and would not expose people or structures to any significant risks. The CAAP would not require any significant grading activities, and no new slopes would be created. Therefore, the CAAP would not expose people or structures to significant risks, such as landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes. Therefore, impacts to people or structures related to post wildfire landslide risks would be **less than significant**. No mitigation is required.

4.21 MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Would the project:

a) Have the potential to 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, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?	Potentially Significant Impact <input type="checkbox"/>	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated <input type="checkbox"/>	Less than Significant Impact <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No Impact <input type="checkbox"/>
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4.21.a) Less than Significant

The purpose of the CAAP is to reduce GHG emissions within the City of Agoura Hills through implementation of GHG reduction measures. Although the GHG reduction measures are

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formulated to reduce GHGs, they also act to conserve energy and water, reduce reliance on fossil fuels, improve air quality, and reduce VMT, which would lessen numerous environmental impacts. Furthermore, as discussed through this Initial Study, the CAAP would be consistent with the City's General Plan, which contains policies that are protective of environmental resources and environmental quality.

Implementation of the CAAP would consist of energy efficiency retrofits, renewable energy and VMT reduction measures. The CAAP would not result in development around sensitive biological habitat, riparian areas, nor would it interfere with wildlife movement. Compliance with federal, state, local regulations, along with General Plan Policies listed in the Biological Resources section would ensure potential impacts on wildlife species and habitats would be minimized to **less than significant**.

In addition, implementation of the CAAP would not alter or make any changes to Cultural Resources/Tribal Cultural Resources. Implementation of the CAAP would not include any ground disturbing activities, which would affect such resources. Compliance with federal, state, local regulations, along with General Plan policies would ensure potential impacts would be **less than significant**.

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 past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects.)	Potentially Significant Impact <input type="checkbox"/>	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated <input type="checkbox"/>	Less than Significant Impact <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No Impact <input type="checkbox"/>
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4.21.b) Less than Significant

Implementation of the CAAP would result in beneficial reduction of GHG emissions and would not facilitate any development that would make a considerable contribution to any significant cumulative impacts. The CAAP includes GHG reduction measures, which would reduce GHG emissions within the City of Agoura Hills. Implementation of the CAAP would not generate any significant impacts that would disturb the City. The GHG reduction measures consist of Energy Efficiency Retrofits, Renewable Energy, Reduction of VMT, Water Conservation and Solid Waste Generation. Compliance through General Plan Policies would help reduce any effects towards the City. Furthermore, none of the measures would develop any cumulative impacts. Therefore, cumulatively considerable impacts associated with the CAAP would be **less than significant**. No mitigation is required.

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c)	Have environmental effects that will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4.21.c) Less than Significant

The CAAP would be developed in accordance with General Plan Policies for Energy Conservation while maximizing efficient use of resources maintaining a high quality of life and promoting sustainability.

Direct or indirect effects on human beings due from implementation of the CAAP would occur with or without the CAAP. Impacts regarding exposure of humans to seismic activity, unstable geologic conditions such as landslides, and wildfire hazards would be less than significant. The CAAP includes GHG reduction measures, which are expected to result in reduction of VMT and Energy Efficiency. Pollutant emissions attributed directly to the CAAP would not themselves result in significant impacts. Therefore, air quality impacts associated with implementation of CAAP would be less than significant. In addition, implementation of the CAAP would reduce VMT and thus decrease traffic noise. Ambient noise levels would be reduced and vehicle trips would not increase. Therefore, through reduction in overall VMT and implementation of building retrofits, potential impacts from exposure of sensitive receptors would be less than significant. Compliance with state, federal, local regulations, including General Plan policies would ensure direct or indirect impacts towards human beings would be **less than significant**. No mitigation is required.

SECTION 5.0 LIST OF PREPARERS

5.1 LSA ASSOCIATES, INC.

- Amy Fischer (Principal in Charge)
- Michael Hendrix (Project Manager)
- Preeti Verma (Senior Climate Change Specialist)
- Angelica Perez (Assistant Environmental Planner)
- Lynn Calvert-Hayes, AICP (Principal, QA/QC)
- Steve Dong (Senior Editor)

5.2 CITY OF AGOURA HILLS

- Ramiro S. Adeva III, (Assistant City Manager)

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SECTION 6.0 REFERENCES

- _____ Agoura Hills Climate Action and Adaptation Plan, 2020.
- _____ City of Agoura Hills Municipal Codes
- _____ City of Agoura Hills General Plan, 2010.

Appendix

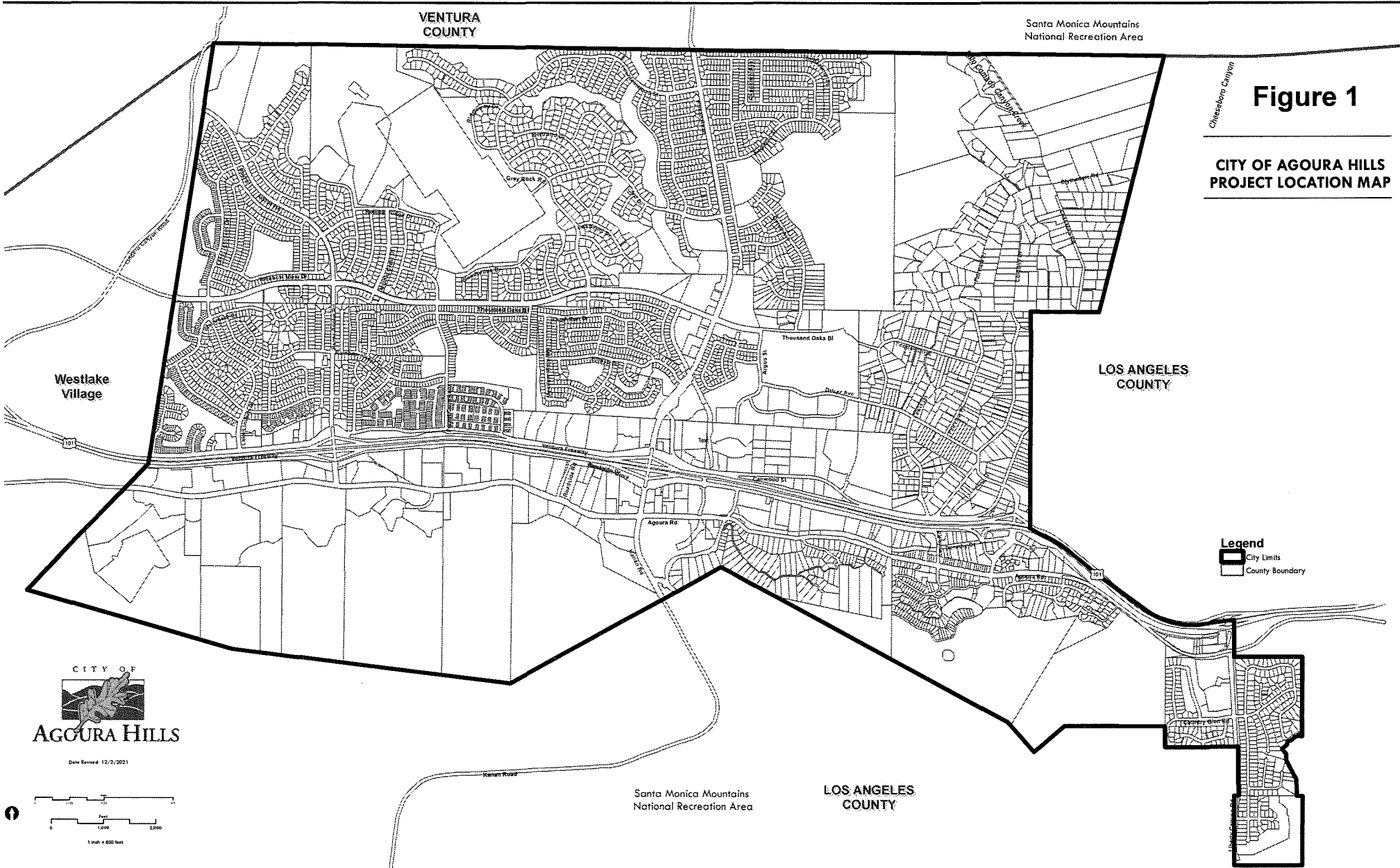


Figure 1

**CITY OF AGOURA HILLS
PROJECT LOCATION MAP**

Legend
 City Limits
 County Boundary



Date Revised: 12/2/2021

